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THE MIDDLE EAST

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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 foretell, 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 . .	Aide-de-camp
Admin. .	Administrative; Administration
A I.C E. .	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers
A I.M E .	Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers
A I Mech.E. .	Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
A M.I C E .	Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
A M I E E. .	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
A M I Mech E	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
A O C . .	Air Officer Commanding
A R C S	Associate of the Royal College of Science
Assen . .	Association
A Inst C E .	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers
b . . .	Born
B A . .	Bachelor of Arts
B Agr	Bachelor of Agriculture
B Arch . .	Bachelor of Architecture
B B C .	British Broadcasting Corporation
B Ch . .	Bachelor of Surgery
B Ch D .	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
B Chir . .	Bachelor of Surgery
B C L . .	Bachelor Civil Law, Bachelor Canon Law
B Comm .	Bachelor of Commerce
B D . .	Bachelor of Divinity
B D S. .	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
B E . .	Bachelor of Engineering
B Eng . .	Bachelor of Engineering
B ès A .	Bachelor of Arts
B ès L .	Bachelor of Letters
B ès S . .	Bachelor of Science
B L . .	Bachelor of Law
B Litt . .	Bachelor of Letters
B M . .	Bachelor of Medicine
B M A . .	British Medical Association
B S . .	Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Surgery
B Sc .	Bachelor of Science
B Sc (Econ)	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Economics
B Sc (Eng)	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Engineering
Bt . .	Baronet
B Th . .	Bachelor of Theology
C A . .	Chartered Accountant (Scottish)
Camb . .	Cambridge
Cantab . .	Of Cambridge University
C B . .	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath
C B E . .	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
C E. . .	Civil Engineer
Chair . .	Chairman
C I E . .	Companion (of the Order of) the Indian Empire
Cie . .	Compagnie (Company)
C -in-C . .	Commander-in-Chief
C M . .	Master in Surgery
C.M G . .	Companion of (the Order of) St Michael and St George
Comm. . .	Commission
Commd .	Commander, Commandant
Commr . .	Commissioner
Contrib .	Contributor, Contribution
Corpn . .	Corporation
Corresp. .	Correspondent, Corresponding
C S I. . .	Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India
C St J .	Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem
Cttee . .	Committee
C V O . .	Commander of (the Royal) Victorian Order
D C L . .	Doctor of Civil Law
D Cn L . .	Doctor of Canon Law
D C S . .	Doctor of Commercial Sciences
D D . .	Doctor of Divinity
D D S . .	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D Econ .	Doctor of Economics
D F C .	Distinguished Flying Cross
D H L .	Doctor of Hebrew Literature
D ès L	Doctor of Letters
Del .	Delegate, Delegation, Delaware
Dem	Democratic
D Ing .	Doctor of Engineering (U S A)
D Lit . .	Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
D Litt .	Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
D L S	Doctor of Library Science
D M . .	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford)
D M D . .	Doctor of Dental Medicine
D Ph .	Doctor of Philosophy
D P H . .	Diploma in Public Health
Dr Jur .	Doctor of Laws
Dr rer Pol	Doctor of Political Science
D S C . .	Distinguished Service Cross
D Sc . .	Doctor of Science
D S M . .	Distinguished Service Medal
D S O. .	Distinguished Service Order
D Th . .	Doctor of Theology
Edin .	Edinburgh
E E	Doctor of Electrical Engineering (U S A)
Exec	Executive
Extra .	Extraordinary
F B A	Fellow of the British Academy
F C A .	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
Fed . .	Federation
F G S . .	Fellow of the Geological Society
F J I	Fellow of the Institute of Journalists
F L A	Fellow of the Library Association
F Inst P .	Fellow of the Institute of Physics
F R A S .	Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society
F R A S B	Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal
F R C P .	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F R C S .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F R C V S	Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London)
F R Econ S	Fellow of the Royal Economic Society
F R G S .	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F R Hist S .	Fellow of the Royal Historical Society
F R S. . .	Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S S .	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society
F S A . .	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
G B E . .	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
G C B . .	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
G C I E .	(Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
G C M G. .	Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George
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
G O.C. in C.	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
Gov	Governor
h c.	honoris causa
H.E	His Eminence, His Excellency
Hist	Historical
H H	His Highness
H M	His Majesty
Hon	Honourable, Honorary
I.C E	Institution of Civil Engineers
I C S	Indian Civil Service
I L O	International Labour Office
Inst Mech E	Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Int	International
I S O	(Companion of the) Imperial Service Order
J C D	Doctor of Civil Law
J P	Justice of the Peace
J U D	Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law
K B E	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
K C	King's Counsel
K.C.B	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath
K C I E	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
K C M G	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St George
K C S I	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K C V O	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K G	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter
K P	Knight of the Order of St Patrick
K St J	Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem
K T	Knight of (the Order of) the Thistle
Kt	Knight
L D S	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
L & L	Licentiate of Letters
L H D	Doctor of Humane Letters
Lic Med	Licentiate in Medicine
Lieut -Gen	Lieutenant-General
Litt D	Doctor of Letters
LL B	Bachelor of Laws
LL D	Doctor of Laws
LL M	Master of Civil and of Canon Law
L M	Licentiate of Medicine, or Midwifery
L N	League of Nations
L R C P	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
L R C S	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons
M A	Master of Arts
M.Agr.	Master of Agriculture (U S A)
Maj.	Major
Maj -Gen	Major-General
Man	Manager, Managing
Mass	Massachusetts
M B	Bachelor of Medicine
M B E	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
M C	Military Cross
M Ch	Master of Surgery
M Ch D	Master of Dental Surgery
M C L	Master of Civil Law
M D	Doctor of Medicine
M D S	Master of Dental Surgery
Mgr	Monseigneur, Monsignor
M I C E	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
M I E E.	Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
Mil.	Military
M I Mech.E.	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Min.	Minister, Ministry
M Inst.C E	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
M L A	Member of the Legislative Assembly
M L C.	Member of the Legislative Council
M P	Member of Parliament
M Ph.	Master of Philosophy (U.S A)
M R A S	Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
	Member of the Royal Academy of Science
M R C P	Member of the Royal College of Physicians
M R C P E.	Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
M R C S.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M R C S E.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh
M R C V S	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R I	Member of the Royal Institution
M R S A	Member of the Royal Society of Arts
M R S L	Member of the Royal Society of Literature
M S	Master of Science, Master of Surgery
M Sc	Master of Science
Mus Bac or B	Bachelor of Music
Mus Doc or D	Doctor of Music
Mus M	Master of Music (Cambridge)
M V O	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
N W F.	North-West Frontier
O B E	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
O M	Member of the Order of Merit
Oxon	Of Oxford University
Pa	Pennsylvania
Parl	Parliament, Parliamentary
P C	Privy Councillor
Pd B	Bachelor of Pedagogy
Pd D	Doctor of Pedagogy
Pd M	Master of Pedagogy
P E N	Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, and Novelists (Club)
Ph B	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph D	Doctor of Philosophy
Plen	Plenipotentiary
Pres	President
Priv Doz	Recognised teacher not on the regular staff
Publs	Publications
R A	Royal Academy, Royal Academician
R A F	Royal Air Force
Rep	Representative, Represented
reptd	reported
resgnd	resigned
retd	retired
R G S	Royal Geographical Society
R Hist S	Royal Historical Society
R M P A	Royal Medico-Psychological Association
Rt Hon	Right Honourable
Rt Rev	Right Reverend
Sc B	Bachelor of Science
Sc D	Doctor of Science
S J	Society of Jesus
S T D	Doctor of Theology
S T M	Sacræ Theologiæ Magister
T D	Territorial Decoration
T U C	Trades Union Congress
U N.E S C O	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
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 honours of the Middle-Eastern States are mentioned in full.



Photo Arab Office, London

THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

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 a few 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 organisation for world peace and security Special attention was, therefore, devoted to making the League fit in with this scheme so as to represent 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 (AZZAM, 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 MAHMOUD FAHMY EL NOKRASHY PASHA (Prime Minister)
H E MOHAMED HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA (President of the Senate)
H E 'ABD AL-HAMID BADAWI PASHA (Minister of Foreign Affairs).
H E MAKRAM IBAID PASHA (Minister of Finance)
H E MUHAMMAD HAFIZ RAMADAN PASHA (Minister of Justice)
H.E Dr. ABDEL-RAZZAK AHMED EL SANHOURY PASHA (Minister of Education).
H.E. AZZAM, ABDEL RAHMAN PASHA (Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

'Iraq

H E ARSHAD AL-'OMARI (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
H E 'ALI DJAWDAT AL-AYUBI ('Iraq Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington)
H E TAHSIN AL-'ASKARI ('Iraq Minister-Plenipotentiary at Cairo)

Lebanon

H E 'ABD AL-HAMID KARAMI (Prime Minister)
H E YUSUF SALIM (Lebanese Minister-Plenipotentiary in Cairo)

Syria

H E FARES EL-KHOURI (Prime Minister).
H E DJAMIL MARDAM BEY (Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Saudi Arabia

H.E Sheikh YOUSSUF YAS-SIN (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs)
H E KHAIR AL-DIN AL-ZIRIKLI (Counsellor of the South Arabian Legation, Cairo)

Transjordan

H E SAMIR PASHA AL-RIFA'I (Prime Minister)
H E SA'ID PASHA AL-MUFTI (Minister of the Interior)
H E SULAIMAN BEY AL-NABULSI (Secretary to the Government)

Palestine

MUSA ALAMI (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 of the moment, 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 adhesion (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.

(iii) Cultural affairs.
(iv) Matters relating to nationality, passports and visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
(v) Matters relating to social questions.
(vi) Matters relating to public health

Article 3

The League shall have a Council to be composed of representatives of the states participant 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 realisation of the objects of the League and to give effect to such agreements as may be concluded between the participant states, relating to the matters indicated in the previous Article and elsewhere

A further concern of the Council shall be to decide upon methods of collaboration with the international organisations which may, in the future, be created for the preservation of peace and security and the regulation of economic and social relations

Article 4

For each subject specified in Article 2, a special committee shall be formed in which the states participant in the League shall be represented These committees shall be responsible for formulating the bases, extent, and form of collaboration, 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 those representatives may participate, and the regulations for representation.

Article 5

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 executory 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 6

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 7

Decisions of the Council by unanimous assent shall be obligatory on all the states participant 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 8

Each state participant in the League shall respect the existing régime obtaining in the other League states, regarding it as a (fundamental) right of those states, and pledges itself not to undertake any action tending to alter that régime

Article 9

Those Arab states desirous of closer collaboration with each other, and stronger ties than those specified by this Covenant, have a right to conclude such agreements between themselves towards the realisation 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 10

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

Article 11

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 12

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 ambassadorial 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 13

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 14

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.

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 this 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 participant 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, of 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 organisations 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 Secretary-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 in 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 fate was the affair of those in it whom it properly concerned, and, although Palestine was unable to gain 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) in the year 1919 ratified the status which it (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 obscured 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 states, signatories to the Covenant of the Arab League, consider (it fitting) that, in view of the special circumstances of Palestine, and until such time as this country shall enjoy *de facto* 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 realisation,

The states, signatories to the Covenant of the Arab League, are, in especial degree, concerned to instruct the League Council, whenever co-opting these states to the committees indicated in the Covenant comes under consideration, to collaborate with them to the fullest possible extent, and, moreover, to spare no effort to appreciate 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 20th, 1946, 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 form a local organisation 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 this organisation

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

as accommodation will allow, in accordance with the regulations of those institutions

In order to facilitate this, those states, while maintaining the basic educational principles adopted in their countries, will work towards harmonising their educational syllabi and certificates This will be done by special agreement between those states

Such facilities as may be possible will be given by each state to any other state which wishes to construct hostels for its students

Article 4

The states of the Arab League will encourage cultural, scouting and sports visits between the Arab countries, in areas which the governments allow for and 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 co-operate in the revival of the intellectual and artistic legacy of the Arabs, safeguarding and propagating 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 organise 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 organise 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 authorship rights for all publications in all states of the Arab League

Article 9

The states of the Arab League will work for the standardisation of scientific terms, by means of councils, congresses, and joint committees, which they will set up and by means of bulletins which these organisations will issue They will work to make the Arabic language convey all expressions of thought and modern science, and to make of 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 duplicating antiquities, as well as by the exchange of technical officials 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 organising visits for them between one country and another and by encouraging cultural, scientific, and educational conferences for the purpose, also by placing room, laboratories, and material in scientific institutions in every Arab country at the disposal of the learned of other countries to demonstrate scientific discoveries, also by the publication of periodical bulletins regarding books of scientific research published in all Arab countries Each author or publisher must send to the "Cultural Committee" copies of his work for its library as well as for the principal libraries of each state

Article 12

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

Article 13

The states of the Arab League will work for acquainting their sons with the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions in all Arab countries, i e by means of broadcasts, the stage, cinema, and press, or by any other means, also by the institution of museums for Arab culture and civilisation, as well as by assuring its success by holding occasional exhibitions for arts and literature, and of public and scholastic festivals 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 régime, with the minimum of delay The instruments of ratification shall be lodged in the Secretariat-General of the Arab League, which will prepare a note of the receipt of 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 Secretariat-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, 92 Eaton Place, London, S W 1, Sec EDWARD ATIYAH

Palestine: Arab Office, P O Box 660, Jerusalem

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

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

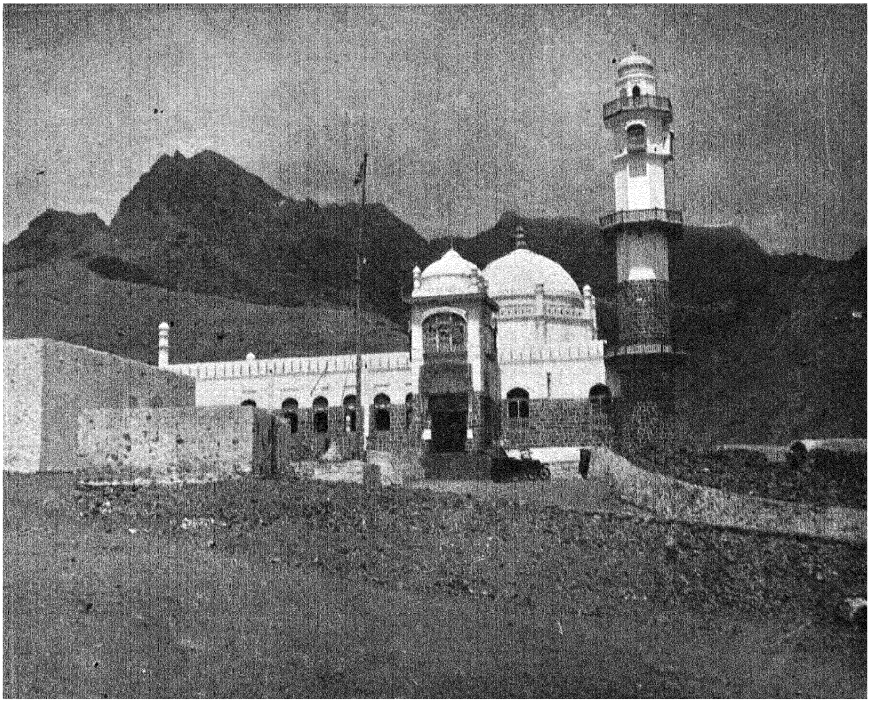
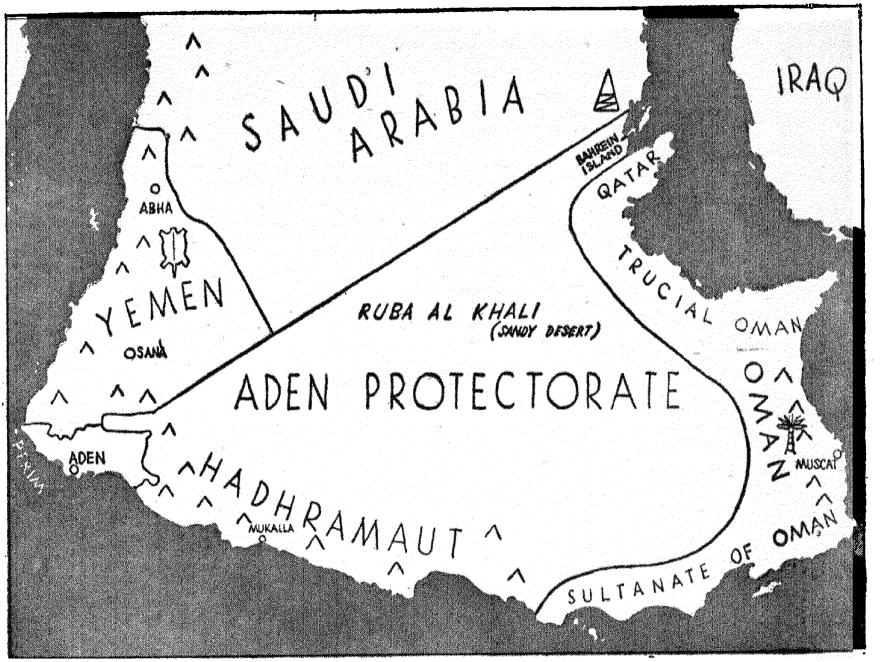


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ADEN COLONY

MOSQUE AT CRATER, ADEN

ADEN, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE



SCALE 160 MILES TO AN INCH

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ADEN, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

GEOGRAPHY

FRONTIERS

THE Colony of Aden consists of extinct volcanic craters forming rocky peninsulas, joined by a flat, sandy shore The Aden Protectorate is geographically and administratively divided into two areas, the western and 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 Ruba' al-Khali (Empty quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles towards the east to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it joins the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman

MOUNTAINS

The Aden Peninsula is arid, 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 8,000 ft above sea-level

RIVERS

The chief water-courses, or Wadis, are the Tiban, Wadi-Hassan, Suheib, Wadi-Bana, and Dheiqa Ahwar All of them come down in flood a few times each year

HARBOURS

Aden is an entrepôt for trade with Saudi Arabia, the adjacent territory, and the world. The port facilities offer good anchorage in the inner and outer harbours The harbour provides room for twelve first-class berths suitable for all vessels Oil can normally be pumped to six berths simultaneously. Two powerful tugs are available for the berthing and unberthing of vessels In addition, many privately-owned tugs are suitable for towing lighters Shed accommodation is available, and the Port Trust has sheds covering an area of 16,300 sq yds Repairs to hull and machinery can be carried out by local firms Principal steamship companies call regularly, connecting Aden with all parts of the world

IRRIGATION

Protectorate. The very small amount of rainfall has to be supplemented by flood- and well-irrigation Generally, the system of basin-irrigation 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 over as wide an area as possible In the eastern Aden Protectorate, in the Hadhramaut, the floors 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 derelict land has 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 80,516 The population of the Protectorate is estimated to be approximately 600,000

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 Crater), and a Presbyterian and a Methodist church at Steamer Point

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

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

Aden, since ancient times a trade centre of its native kings, became subject in succession to the Abyssinians, the Persians, and the early Caliphs In 1538 Aden was captured by the Turks, who lost it some years later, but recaptured it again in 1551 and held it until their evacuation of the Yemen in 1630

The island of Perim was occupied first by the French in 1738, and then by the British forces in 1857, when it was placed under the control of the Political Resident at Aden

Aden, in 1839, was the first new territory added to the British Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British-Indian vessel wrecked in the neighbourhood Negotiations failed to secure a satisfactory reparation, and a force was despatched by the Government of Bombay, under the command of Major Baillie, who captured Aden on January 19th, 1839 Aden proved a most useful acquisition of the British Government on account of its strategic position as a short route to India

Up to the eighteenth century the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San'a (capital of the Yemen to-day) The Protectorate was administered by the rulers of the tribal districts, who acted as the Imam's "wakils" or governors With the decline of the Imam's power the governors declared their independence between 1728 and 1758 After the capture of Aden by the British most of the neighbouring chiefs entered into treaty relations with the British Government These treaties are Treaties of Protection In 1904 the Anglo-Turkish Commission marked the boundaries between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen During World War I Turkish forces occupied the Abdali, Haushabi, and Amiri districts until the Armistice

AFTER 1914

After the end of the Turkish rule the Imam of the Yemen advanced into the Protectorate between 1919 and 1925 and occupied the Amiri district, including the Radhfan tribes, and portions of Haushabi, Subeihi, and Upper Yafa'i territory The Imam also occupied the district of the Beidha Sultan, who was not in treaty relations with the British Government, and the Audhali plateau In 1928 the Imam was forced, by air and ground action, to evacuate the Amiri district with the exception of a small portion in the north and the district of Shaib In February 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between the British Government and the Kingdom of the Yemen, recognising the complete independence of the latter In 1937 the territory of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden was removed from the control of the Government of India and transferred to the Colonial Office, and declared a colony The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not, however, administered by the Colony Government Between 1944 and 1945 certain Protectorate chiefs—the Fadhli, the Lower 'Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sherif of Beihan, and the Emir of Dhala'—entered into closer relations with the British Government, and agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administration In recent times the power of the Kathiri Sultans declined, bringing about the rise of the Qu'aiti dynasty, which originated among the Yafa'i tribes The Qu'aiti rulers entered into treaty relations with the British Government in 1886 This union was strengthened by the conclusion of a Protectorate Treaty, by which the advice of the British Resident in all matters except those concerning the Islamic religion and custom is accepted

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the administrative control of the Aden Settlement was transferred from the Government of India to the Colonial Office on April 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 and a Legislative Council in the administration of the colony The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees, which was formed in 1888, and Aden is a free port without Customs tariff Township authorities for the towns of Aden and for Sheikh Othman were constituted under the Townships Ordinance, 1945

The interest 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 local rulers on 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 chiefs. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal states, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their constitutional rulers, and the Qu'aithi Sultan is assisted by a State Council

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: H E Sir REGINALD S CHAMPION, K C M G, O B E

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary of the Government: Hon A L KIRKBRIDE, O B E (*ex-officio* member)
Financial Secretary: Hon A MUCHMORE, O B E (member)
Attorney-General: Hon E D W CRAWSHAW (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 E COCHRANE, M B, C H B, D P H, M D (official member)
Director of Education: Hon E S SHRUBBS (official member)
Director of Public Works: Hon W. L OSBORNE, O B E (official member)
District Commissioner: Hon J GOEPEL (official member)
Arab: Hon KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADIR MACKAWEE, O B E (unofficial member)
Arab: Hon KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD SALIM ALI (unofficial member)
Arab: Hon. SEIYID ABDU GHANEM (unofficial member)
Parsee: Hon DINSHAW HORMUSJEE COWASJEE DINSHAW (unofficial member)
Indian-Moslem: Hon SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH, B A, LL B (unofficial member)
Jew: Hon JUDA MENAHEM YAHUDA (unofficial member)
Manager, National Bank of India: Hon JAMES KIRTON (unofficial member)

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Abdali: Sultan FADHL BIN ABDUL KARIM BIN FADHL BIN ALI, Sultan of Lahej.
Amiri: Emir NASR BIN SHAIF SEIF, C M G
Fadhli: Sultan ABDULLAH BIN UTHMAN
Lower Yafa'i: Sultan 'AIDRUS BIN MUHSIN
Haushabi: Sultan MUHAMMAD BIN SARUR
Upper Yafa'i Confederation: Sultan MUHAMMAD BIN SALIH
Mausatta: Sheikh AHMED BUBAKR, 'ALI 'ASKAR, and Sheikh HUSEIN SALIH MUHSIN 'ASKAR
Dhubi: (Vacant)
Mafiahi: Sheikh QASIM 'ABDURRAHMAN
Hadhrami: Sheikh MUHAMMAD MUHSIN GHALIB
Shaib: Sheikh MUHAMMAD MUÛBIL AS SAÛLADI.
Qutaibi: Sheikh HASSAN ALI
Alawi: Sheikh SALIH SAYIL
Aqrabi: Sheikh MUHAMMAD FADHL BA ABDULLAH
Audhali: Sultan SALIH BIN HUSEIN
Upper 'Aulaqi: Sultan 'AWADH BIN SALIH BIN ABDULLAH, Sheikh MUHSIN BIN FARID.
Lower 'Aulaqi: Sultan 'AIDRUS BIN ABDULLAH
Beihan: SHERIF SALIH BIN HUSEIN
Subeihi: Sheikhs MUHAMMAD 'ALI BA SALIH, MUHAMMAD BIN 'ALI, and ABDULLAH BA SA'ID

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Sultan Sir SALIH BIN GHALIB AL QU'AITI, K C M G, Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate
British Agent (Western Aden Protectorate): Major B W SEAGER, O B E, Headquarters, Aden Camp
British Agent (Eastern Aden Protectorate): C H J. SHEPPARD, 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 chiefdoms the Sharia (Moslem Law) is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruler, Sultan Sir SALIH BIN GHALIB AL QU'AITI, K C M G), which State alone also has certain published decrees
Chief Justice: His Honour Mr Justice G B W RUDD.
Attorney-General: Hon E. D W. CRAWSHAW.

COMMUNICATIONS

EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Cable and Wireless (M.E) Ltd. operate all external civil communications, and operate wireless telegraph services from Aden to Mukalla, and between Aden and Ethiopia, Aden and French Somaliland, and British Somaliland and Kamaran in the Red Sea. This company also links Aden with the island of Perim, where a connection to the Yemen links Perim and Yemen with all parts of the world.

AIR LINES

British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.: Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co Ltd , Steamer Point, Aden; London-Cairo, connecting service twice weekly (Thurs. and Sun) Cairo-Aden

Ethiopian Air Lines: Agents. The Immediate Transport Co , Steamer Point, Aden, twice monthly to Riyan (on a temporary basis)

Air fields are maintained by the Royal Air Force for communications and internal use.

ROADS

Several roads have been improved for motor traffic. Aden (north and north-westwards), through Lahej to Ta'iz (Yemen) and to Dhala and Qataba (Yemen) Aden (westwards) to Subaihi country Aden (eastwards) to Lower Yafa, Ahwar (Lower 'Aulaqi), Fadhli country, Audhali country, and Dathina

SHIPPING

Besides calling at Aden port, coastal steamers and large vessels on the India and Far East routes call at the port of Mukalla The port of Perim has been closed since November 1936, following the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1946

	Rs
Total Imports	19, 32, 80, 588
Specie	4, 45, 607
TOTAL	19, 37, 26, 115
Total Exports	8, 91, 36, 577
Specie	2, 19, 633
TOTAL	8, 93, 56, 210

Total Imports from United Kingdom, Rs 1,89,68,053

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (COLONY)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs.
1939-40	27,22,901	19,64,583
1940-41	34,38,502	25,36,448
1941-42	46,71,758	39,53,932
1942-43	61,73,048	43,29,488
1943-44	1,17,13,398	49,87,732
1944-45	92,65,619	74,79,374
1945-46	1,26,22,712	99,51,937

The colony has no public debt

Aden Protectorate. As local administrations have been but recently set up it is not yet possible to estimate the revenue of the States in the Western Aden Protectorate In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the revenue is estimated at 16 lakhs and expenditure at 13 lakhs

Principal sources of revenue direct taxation, Customs and Excise

Area and Population. Area of colony, 75 sq miles, Perim, 5 sq miles, Protectorate and Hadhramaut, approx. 112,000 sq miles

Population of Aden Colony (1946 Census) 80,516 (males, 50,589, females, 29,927)

Main divisions (1946 latest Census): Arabs, 58,455, Jews, 7,273, Somalis, 4,322, Indians, 9,456, Europeans, 365, other nationalities, 645

Population of Protectorate approximately 600,000

Principal Imports and Exports. Aden's principal imports are: fuel oil, cottons, coal, and provisions The chief exports are: salt, coffee, gums, hides and skins

Currency. The Indian Silver Rupee is legal tender to any amount Indian Government currency notes are in circulation in the following denominations: Rs 5, 10, 50, 100 (Rs = Indian Rupees).

£1 Sterling = 13 33 to 13 43 Rs
1 Lakh = 100,000 Rs

BANKING

Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.: 2 Esplanade Road, Crater, Head Office Fort, Bombay, India; Chair SHANTILAL MANGALDAS, B.A; Man. Dir J. M. AKHANEV, Aden Man. H R RAO

National Bank of India Ltd.: Camp and Steamer Point, Aden; Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E C.2, f 1863, cap, p u £2,000,000, res fund £2,200,000; Chair R LANGFORD JAMES Manager Aden JAMES KIRTON

INSURANCE

Eagle, Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agent: Ratilal Nemidas, Sec A Street No 1, Camp, Aden, Head Office: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E C 2, f 1904, sub. cap £5,406,618, annual premium income £6,414,443, p u cap. £3,350,000, assets exceed £30,000,000, Chair. SIR EDWARD M MOUNTAIN, Bart; Gen Man Lieut.-Col BRIAN MOUNTAIN

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Messrs S. E Delbourgo, Aden, Head Office St Helen's Square, York, f 1824; auth cap £1,000,000, gen res fund £1,500,000; Chair. Rt Hon Lord MIDDLETON, M C, Gen Mans R M. HAMILTON, A HARROWER

AGRICULTURE

In spite of the limitations imposed by the rainfall conditions and by topography, agriculture in the Protectorate is a considerable industry In the Aden Colony cultivation takes place at Sheikh Othman under the management of the township authority, and privately-owned date gardens are established there as well as at Aden Bay In the Western Aden Protectorate every possible use has been made of irrigation, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the tribesmen Staple crops are corn (dhura), bulrush millet (dukhn), and Indian corn, but wheat and barley are found at the higher altitudes, other crops are sesame and lucerne Cotton and local indigo, and dates and coffee, bananas, papayas, apricots and peaches are found as well

INDUSTRY

The only industries operating in Aden itself are silver-work, the manufacture of cigarettes, weaving, dyeing, and charcoal-burning, and the manufacture of potash and salt, on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of open evaporation. The building of dhows constitutes, also, a part of the industry of Aden and the Protectorate

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Aden Chamber of Commerce: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden, f 1886, Chair F W RANT; Vice-Chair M S. PATELL; number of mems 91.

Aden Merchants' Association: Crater, Aden, Pres DINSHAW H C DINSHAW, Vice-Pres J PREMJEE, PHIROZESHAW PALLONJEE PATELL, Secs S. P PATELL, Z. H. PALIDA, number of mems 270.

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Aden Colony. The education of Aden Colony is controlled by the Director of Education, who also gives advice as required to the British agents appointed to the Eastern and Western Protectorates in educational matters The Government of the colony maintains four boys' and two girls' primary schools and one boys' secondary school There are in addition five aided primary and four aided secondary schools, or sections of schools, for boys, and four aided primary, as well as several unrecognised schools In all schools in the colony there are approximately 4,000 pupils in primary or indigenous schools' classes (including 1,050 girls) and 790 pupils in secondary classes (including 110 girls) An educational advisory committee, representing the principal communities in the colony, is consulted in educational matters by the Government The British Council opened an institute for men in 1940, and an institute for women in 1942, contributing towards the expansion of education throughout the colony

THE PRESS

WEEKLIES

Aden Observer: Aden, f 1947, English, circ 850-1,400, Editor Wing-Comdr A H MARSACK, MBE, Public Relations and Information Officer, Aden

Al Akhbar al Adaniya (*Aden News*). Steamer Point, Aden, f 1945, Arabic, circ 1,500, Editor Wing-Comdr A H. MARSACK, MBE, Public Relations and Information Officer, Aden

Fatat ul-Jezireh: Crater, Aden, f 1940, Arabic, read all over the Arab world, political, cultural, special interest for Yemen, Aden Protectorate, whole East African coast, circ 1,500-1,600, Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN

Saut-al-Yaman: Crater, Aden, f. 1946, Arabic, Editor MUHAMMAD MAHMUD AZZUBAIRI

MONTHLY

Al-Afkar: Crater, Aden, f. 1945, Arabic, Editor MAHMOOD ALI LUQMAN

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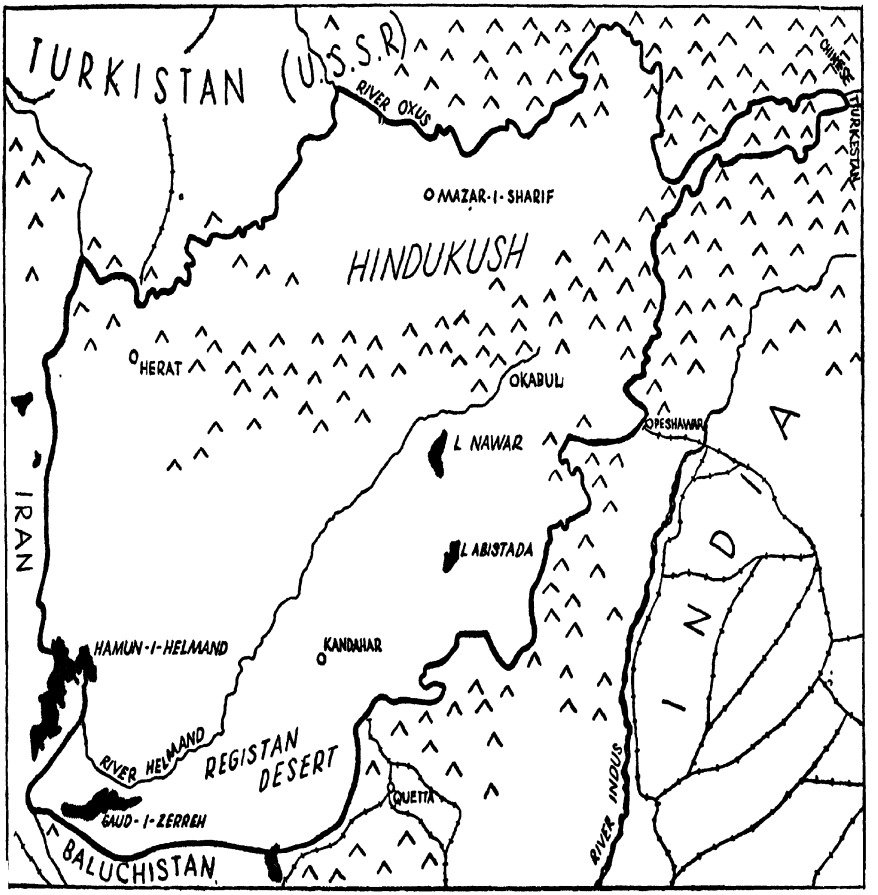
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THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN



Boundary of Afghanistan | Other Boundaries | Rivers | Railways | Mountains

SCALE 106 MILES TO AN INCH

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THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

GEOGRAPHY

FRONTIERS

THE Kingdom of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia, with frontiers towards the U S S R and India, and a large common frontier with Iran and Chinese Turkestan

MOUNTAINS

The most important source of the waters of Afghanistan is the Hindukush mountain range, extending approximately 700 km (450 miles) This mountain range crosses the country from east to west, starting from the mountains of Pamir (7,500 m , 25,000 ft) Towards the west the height gradually lessens, and passing Kabul the range changes its name into Koh-é-Baba, and near the western frontier into Koh-é-Safaid The height of the principal range of the Hindukush is about 6,000 m (20,000 ft), and there are about a hundred peaks approx.mately 6,000 to 7,500 m (20,000 to 25,000 ft), covered with eternal snow From Wakham this range divides into a series of mountain ranges, each mountain is of lower height than the preceding one Towards the south these ranges constitute parallel lines which end with the Kabul River on the east, but to the west of Kabul extend up to the western frontiers of the country

Koh-é-Sulaiman. The eastern range of mountains of Afghanistan consists of the Sulaiman Range, which is also called "Loay Sulaiman" This range, beginning in the Pamirs and the Hindukush, runs towards the south-west, and extends nearly to Baluchistan

The Spin Ghar. The third range of mountains is called Spin Ghar, situated to the south of the Kabul River It lies nearly parallel to it and connects the central plateau of Koh-é-Baba with Koh-é-Sulaiman

The Hindukush, which is the most important mountain range of Afghanistan and has innumerable high snow-covered peaks and deep passes, in the view of geographers forms an extension of the Himalayas to the south-west This mountain range extends from 75° E and 37° N to about 68° E and 35° N Its length from Pamir to Bamian is 375 miles

The North-Eastern Hindukush. Some of its peaks are more than 22,000 ft high The highest is the Tiraj Mir (25,426 ft), situated in the north of Chitral, and divides the Hindukush into two eastern and western parts

The Eastern Hindukush. Extends from Pamir to the Kotal-é-Kawak, its length is 240 miles. The extreme north-eastern part of this branch, at its point of juncture with Pamir, forms the boundary between three systems of drainage—those of the Indus, the Amu, and the Tarim—but while turning towards the west it forms the watershed between the River Amu and the pass of the Indus valley From Hunza the passes of Kilik (15,600 ft), Wakhjirr (16,150 ft), and Minga-Tag (15,430 ft) lead to the Little Pamir and Yarkand From northern Chitral the Kotal Broghil (12,460 ft) and Kashin (18,500 ft) lead also into Wakham Other passes between Chitral and Afghanistan are Sar-é-Ishterak (17,450 ft), Agram (16,630 ft), Afsik (12,300 ft), Dorah (14,800 ft), and Mundal (12,300 ft), the last-named pass provides communication between Nuristan and Kokchah valley

The central part of this range between Kabul and the Kuner rivers to the south and Kataghan-Badakhshan in the north, up to the high range between the Mandal and Kawak passes, forms the rugged country of Nuristan

Nuristan is a mountainous country difficult to cross, having many deep passes and high snow-covered peaks and dense forests, known as the Asmar Forests

The Western Hindukush. This part of the Hindukush resembles the shape of an almond, beginning at Kotal-é-Kawak or the Kawak pass (11,650 ft) and terminating at Kotal-é-Dandan Shikan or the Dandan-Shikan pass (8,830 ft) The length of this almond-shaped mountain is 145 miles and its greatest breadth is 60 miles, but in the region of Khawak it is only 16 miles wide The average height of this range is 14,000 ft Its principal peaks, from east to west, are Sheptal (15,000 ft), Wilian (16,000 ft), and Kharzar or Kherzeh (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 northern countries It is through these passes that Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Babur, and others, crossed towards India

The best-known passes are Kawak (11,650 ft), Khoknol (11,450 ft), Til (11,640 ft), Salang and Bajgah (12,300 ft), Kaoshan (14,340 ft), Chahairder (12,300 ft), Bamian (8,900 ft), Aqrobat and Pelu (10,255 ft), and Dandan-Shikan (8,830 ft)

The western branch of the Hindukush mountain is totally barren and devoid of vegetation To the north-east of this range lies the valley of Indrab pass, to the north-west of it is the valley of Surkhab pass, while to the south lie the valleys of Ghorband and Punjsher.

The whole of the Hindukush range, except a few spurs penetrating Nuristan and reaching a height of 14,000 and 15,000 ft , is desolate and has no trees But its everlasting snow serves as a great reservoir, and is the perennial source of many rivers such as Kunar, Alishing, Alingar, Punjsher, Ghorband, Surkhab, Indrab, Kokchah, Qunduz, and Amu (Oxus)

These snow-covered ranges consist of granite, with which gneiss and mica are associated In this region earthquakes are common, and at several places hot springs are found In the eastern part there are immense glaciers

To the west these great mountains and mountain ranges gradually descend to the lesser ranges named Koh-é-Baba, Feroz Koh, and Paropomisus Koh-é-Baba lies between the Hindukush mountain and Feroz Koh Its length is 125 miles, and its average height is more than 13,000 ft Its highest summit, Shah-é-Foladi (16,874 ft), 20 miles south of Acrobat pass, overhangs the sources of the principal rivers of the country, viz the Hari Rud, the Kabul River,

and the Helmand River. This range, a high, rugged, desolate, and almost pathless tract, forms a continuous part of the continental chain of mountains It has been described as a rolling, barren tableland, wrinkled and intersected by narrow mountain ranges, the peaks of which are 13,000 to 17,000 ft. in height

The Feroz Koh. This is a double range of mountains lying roughly parallel to the Tir-Band-é-Turkistan, the other range lying to the north Its northern branch is also called Koh-é-Safaid (the White Mountain), while the southern range is generally called Koh-é-Siah (the Black Mountain) The White Mountain of this range should be distinguished from the one in the Spin Ghar, a part of the Sulaiman Range, lying in the eastern part of Afghanistan The highest peak of this mountain is more than 11,000 ft

Parapomisus Koh. Previously the whole of this central range from Pamir up to the vicinity north of Herat was generally called Parapomisus, but now the term is applied in a limited sense to the small range of mountains lying to the extreme east of Afghanistan in the Badghis district, about 30 miles to the south of Herat It commences from the western extremity of the Feroz Koh and terminates at the Iranian border Its altitude is not more than 9,000 ft

Tir-Band-é-Turkistan. Its length is about 125 miles, and ranges from east to west, just to the north of Feroz Koh in the province of Mazar-é-Sharif Its highest peak, Zangolak, is 11,500 ft in height The Hazarah mountains lie in the centre of the country and reach a height of 14,000 ft All these mountains are barren and without trees

Spin Ghar. This section of the Sulaiman mountains lies to the east of the country A part of it is now over the boundary of Afghanistan Its chief inland part is called Koh-é-Safaid, or the White Mountain: it takes this name from the snow with which it is always covered It stands to the south of the Hindukush and is separated from it by the valley of the Kabul River It is about 95 miles long Commencing in the Khyber pass it terminates in the Lohgar valley south of Kabul It overlooks the Afridi country, Terah, and forms the southern boundary of the Eastern Province Its highest peak is Sikaram (15,600 ft)

A high ridge of this range runs south and passes through the Jaji country It then proceeds in a southerly direction and forms the mountainous country of Jadaran, in the Southern Province, extending farther south we find it on the left bank of the Gomal River From Gomal it continues to the country of Sheranis (latitude 29°), where it seems to end In the southern part of the Waziri country where the Gomal River passes through this range, it is low, but it rises again in the Sherani country and forms the lofty mountain of the Kussay Ghar, of which the Takht-é-Sulaiman, or Solomon's Throne, is the highest peak, snow lies on it for about three months in the year

RIVERS

The rivers of Afghanistan fall into definite groups The Indus group comprises the Kabul River and its affluents, with the Tagao and Kunar running from the Hindukush on the north, and the Loghar from the Gul Koh on the south To the south the Kuram rises in the Paiwar, with its tributary Toci, which joins in the Independent territory below the mountains Farther to the south the River Gomal is formed by the junction of the Kundar and Zhob.

The second group, known as the Helmand, consists of the River Helmand and its tributaries The Helmand rises near Kabul and, running through narrow valleys, comes into the open at Zamindawar, where it is joined by the Arghandab, which in its turn is joined at the junction of the Upper Arghandab by the Tarnak and the Arghasan

The third group is constituted by the Oxus and its southern tributaries, as well as the Murghab and Hari-rud These rivers rise on the northern flank of the mountain barrier, with the exception of the Hari-rud, which springs from the south of Koh-é-Baba.

LAKES

Lakes, as such, are not found in Afghanistan, but basins exist which expand greatly during the rainy season. The largest of them is the Hamun-i-Helmand basin, which extends greatly during the high-flood, parts of it are in Afghan and Persian territory, at 1,580 ft above sea level.

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, Hazarah, 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 1946 that Pashtu, in Pashtu-speaking areas, was to become the medium of education In Persian-speaking districts, Pashtu is incorporated as a modern language in the school syllabus The name of the Afghan Academy was officially changed to Pashtu-Tolena in 1941

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: Baghlan, 24,400, Herat, 75,000, Kabul, 206,200, Kandahar, 77,000, Maimana, 25,700, Mazar-i-Sharif, 41,900

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 formed a part of the Achaemenian Empire until the year 500 B C , and comprised the provinces of Hari Rud, Balkh, Seistan, the Helmand Valley, Kandahar, the region of the Hindukush, and Kabul

The Greek Dynasty. With the decrease of the power of the Seleucids an independent Greek dynasty was formed in Bactria in 246 B C , which also annexed a part of north-western India some fifty years later Almost two hundred years later the Central Asiatic tribe of the Yue-Chi expelled the Parthians and founded the Kushan dynasty

The Mongol Rule. During the thirteenth century Afghanistan, like Iran (Persia), experienced the invasion of the Mongol hordes led by Jenghiz Khan, the Mongolians establishing themselves northwards of the Hindukush The greater part of Afghanistan remained under their rule until the rise of Tamerlane, who settled in northern Afghanistan during the latter part of the fourteenth century

The Mogul Empire. In 1504 a descendant of Tamerlane, Babur, occupied Kabul and made it the capital of the kingdom which he established in the territory of Afghanistan In 1526, invading India, he defeated Ibrahim Lodi (the Afghan Sultan of Delhi) and founded the State called the Mogul Empire In 1554 Humayun, Babur's son, recovered his kingdom from the Safavis Shahs of Persia, but his sudden death left to his son Akbar the task of extending and strengthening his great Indian territory Afghanistan was then divided, with Kabul remaining under the influence of Persia.

In 1708 the Persians were expelled and Mahmud, the son of Mir Vais, invaded Persia in 1715 The Shah Husain relinquished his crown to him in 1722 In 1737 Kandahar was recovered by Nadir Shah, and the then Indian province of Kabul was reconquered On the death of Nadir Shah a young officer of the Persian army, Ahmad Khan, was chosen by the chiefs of the Afghan tribes to be King It was after a long interval in Afghan history that the country became again a complete entity, and was ruled by an independent sovereign

On the death of Ahmad Shah the succession went to his son Timur, who in his turn was succeeded in 1793 by Zaman Mirza. Great and continuing political unrest then brought about many successions and depositions The British in India kept a close watch over the relations between Afghanistan and Russia in order to prevent Afghanistan falling under the influence of the Czars It was for that reason that the first Afghan war of 1838 was fought, as it was the purpose of British policy to close the main gates to India formed by Afghanistan Aided by a British subsidy and by the Durand Agreement of 1893, Abdurrahaman made himself master of the country It was under his leadership that the Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission determined the northern boundaries, and the Pamirs Agreement and the Durand Agreement fixed the frontiers of Afghanistan

AFTER 1914

Afghanistan remained neutral in World War I, but internal unrest and outside political agitation brought about the third Afghan war in 1919 The outcome of the war was the declaration of independence and the recognition by Great Britain of the new status of Afghanistan On August 8th, 1919, a treaty of peace was signed, and since this war the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good In December 1926 the Russian-Afghan Treaty was signed, improving the country's relations with the Soviet Union

In the closing months of 1927 King Amanullah toured India and Europe On his return to Afghanistan the king showed he had been very impressed with the political and social institutions he found in the Western lands and also with the rapid Westernisation carried out in Turkey, but the king's exertions in this field met with great disapproval by some of the more conservative elements of the population In 1929 a revolt against King Amanullah resulted in his abdication The kingdom was seized by unconstitutional means by Bach-e-Saqa, but at the end of 1929 he was dethroned and Mohammad Nadir Shah became King of Afghanistan In 1933 Mohammad Nadir Shah was assassinated while attending a prize-giving for high-school pupils, and his son, Mohammad Zahir Shah, became king During World War II Afghanistan maintained her neutrality, and, as a member of the old League of Nations, the Kingdom is now a member of the United Nations

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CONSTITUTION

Preliminaries. The unwritten Constitution of Afghanistan, which had as its foundation habits, customs and traditions, dates back to the pre-Moslem period and even hundreds of years before Christ The written Constitution, embodying the present system of government, was introduced in 1930 and amended in 1937 and 1938 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 reciprocal 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), comprised 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 sections

(1) The king
(2) The Majlis-é-Shura (or the House of Representatives), the members of which are chosen according to election laws from all counties and districts for a period of three years
(3) The Majlis-é-A'yan (or the Senate), comprised 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 If need for a new law is felt, 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 approved 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 reading of the Khutba and the stamping of coins should be done 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 Moslem 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, sanctioning of commercial, 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 secret sessions, 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 or under discussion.

The Senate. Members of the Senate are selected by the king from among the most experienced and far-sighted leaders of the country

Duties of the Senate Legislative proposals drafted by the Cabinet are first sent to this 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 nominated 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 recognises freedom of enterprise, Press, instruction, and other personal 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 8th, 1933.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: H R H. SARDAR SHAH MAHMOOD
Minister of War: SARDAR MOHAMMAD DAOUD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALI MOHAMMAD.
Minister of Interior: GHULAM FAROUK
Minister of Justice: MIR ATA MOHAMMAD
Minister of Finance: MOHAMMAD HAIDER
Minister of Education: NAJIBULLAH
Minister of National Economy: ABDUL MAJID
Minister of Public Works: MOHAMMAD KABIR LUDIN.
Minister of Health: AHMED ALI.
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones: MOHAMMAD YAHYA
Minister of Mines: GHULAM MOHAMMAD
President of Agriculture: MOHAMMAD ATIK RAFIQ
President of Press Department: SALAH HUDDIN
Ministers of State: SHAIR AHMED, MIRZA MOHAMMAD, MOHAMMAD GUL.
President of the House of Representatives: SULTAN AHMED
President of the Senate: FAZAL AHMAD

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

AMBASSADORS

Iran: RAHIM ULLAH, Tehran
Turkey: FAIZ MOHAMMAD, Ankara.
U.S.S.R.: MOHAMMAD NOWROZ, Moscow

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

China: HABIBULLAH TARZEE, Nanking'
Egypt: MOHAMMAD SADI MOJEDEDEE, Cairo
France and Switzerland: H R H. SHAH WALI, Paris.
Great Britain: H.R H MOHAMMAD NAIM, London
'Iraq: ABDUL-RAHMAN, Baghdad.
Italy: MOHAMMAD AKRAM, Rome
U.S.A.: ABDUL HUSSAIN AZIZ, Washington, D.C.

CONSULS-GENERAL

India: GHULAM MOHAMMAD, New Delhi
Iran: ABDUL RAOF, Mashed.

CONSULS

India: FAZAL AHMED, Bombay
Pakistan: MOHAMMAD KASEEM, Karachi
U.S.A.: ABDUL RAHMAN, New York

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Law-suits in the kingdom are referred to the courts of justice, where Islamic law prevails. Special courts exist for the trial of Government employees accused of misdemeanour in the course of their duties Commercial disputes are decided in a special court

COMMUNICATIONS

BROADCASTING

The Afghan Broadcasting Station has a medium wavelength and is under the supervision of the Press Department, Kabul

Afghan Broadcasting Station: Bagh-6-Amumi, Kabul, Dir. GHULAM JALANI ARIZOY, Technical Dir ATTA ULLAH.

AIR LINES

An Afghanistan Air Line is at present in the process of being formed

British Overseas Airways Ltd.: London-Peshawar

ROADS

In spite of heavy destruction to roads during the civil war, there were already in 1945 5,850 miles of roadways and caravan roads, with a length of 7,000 miles throughout the country. Three new highways have been built: the Shikari Pass road from Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif, the Gharu Gorge road from Kabul to the Khyber Pass, and the Badakhshan road leading towards China.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

Area and Population. The total area of Afghanistan is 270,000 sq miles. The country has approximately 12,000,000 inhabitants.

EXPORTS, 1935-36
(Afghan Year 1314)

	AMOUNT	VALUE IN U.S. $
Karakuls	1,400,000 skins	8,400,000
Dried fruit	33,000 short tons	3,600,000
Wool	5,500 short tons	1,500,000
Carpets	95,680 sq yds	650,000
Cotton	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	1,900,000
		16,050,000

EXPORTS, 1945-46
(Afghan Year 1324)

	AMOUNT	VALUE IN U.S. $
Karakuls	2,400,000 skins	26,400,000
Dried fruit	44,000 short tons	16,000,000
Wool	7,700 short tons	2,800,000
Carpets	119,600 sq yds	1,500,000
Cotton	4,400 short tons	3,200,000
Miscellaneous	—	5,060,000
		54,960,000

Exports. The principal commodities exported are: furs and skins (Karakuli, fox, stone marten, altai, kirsaq, sheep, goat, cow, camel and horse), carpets, rugs, curtains, blankets, shawls, saddle-bags, postin, timber, cotton, intestines, wool, feathers, fruits, fruit juice, syrup, confectionery, vinegar, tobacco, resin, pignolia, gum, manna, currants, coriander, fennel, liquorice, medicinal plants and seed, lapis lazuli.

Imports. The principal commodities imported are: tea, coffee, cocoa, cigarettes, cigars, pepper, tumeric, cardamon 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, perfumery, footwear, building materials, drugs, medicines, and surgical instruments

In 1945 work on a plan for the restoration of Afghanistan's direct commercial relations with European and American markets was drawn up The stabilisation of the Afghan currency and the protection of commerce and industry, and the establishment of banks and trading companies is one of the main aims of the present Government. Before World War II the kingdom's main trade was with U S S R and India, but since the war Afghanistan established trade relations with the U S A via India, with a result that the kingdom's skin business was closed in London and transferred to the United States. In 1936 a trade agreement to the amount of $10,000,000 was signed between U S S R and Afghanistan, and also in the same year a trade agreement between Poland and Afghanistan was signed Before 1936 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 £47,425,000.

Currency. One Afghani (100 puls) = 4½d., four Afghanis = one Rupee.

BANKING

Afghan National Bank (*Bank Millie Afghan*): Kabul, London Office 38-39 Queen Street, E C 4, cap. 600,000,000 Afghanis, Pres H E ABDUL MAJID; brs. New York, Karachi, Bombay, Peshawar, and Chaman.

Da Afghanistan Bank: Kabul, f 1937, cap 160,000,000 Afghanis, Pres MOHAMMAD OMER

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

Utak-e-Tijazat (*Kabul Chamber of Commerce*): Bagh-e-Amumi, Kabul.

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Modern education dates from the time of King Habibullah, by whose initiative the first modern school (Habibia) was founded in the city of Kabul in 1904 The curriculum followed that of European schools, but special attention was paid to subjects already taught in Afghan-Moslem schools Courses were conducted by both native and foreign teachers, whilst both Arabic and English were employed as the medium of instruction A military school staffed by Turkish officers, was founded at the same time The greater part of the intelligentsia of the Afghan nation are to-day indebted to these two schools for their education.

During the first World War (1914-18) graduates of these two schools played a notable part in the administration of the civil and military affairs of the country, and after the Declaration of Independence they were ready to take over important military and administrative posts in the Government

In 1920 a number of graduates from these schools were sent abroad to Europe to study medicine, science, engineering, economics, law, political science, and other subjects in the field of higher education On their return in 1927 these students comprised the first group of specialists, trained abroad, whose contribution to modern progress in their own country has been significant

After the Declaration of Independence progress was rapid in 1922, and in subsequent years the following secondary schools were opened

(1) Istiqlal, the medium of teaching in this school is French and its teachers are employed from France

(2) Najat, founded in 1924, the medium of teaching in this school is German and its teachers were employed from Germany before 1940

(3) Ghazee, founded 1927, in which the medium of teaching is English.

(4) Girls' High School, in which the three R's, domestic sciences, and foreign languages are taught

(5) A junior college, founded 1928, whose students are taken from the graduates of the above High Schools

In addition to the above, several professional schools were established in the capital, such as the Normal School, the School for Telegraphy, the School for Foreign Languages (in which English, French, German, Russian, and Turkish are taught), the School for Civil Administrators, and the School for Accountants and Clerks.

The establishment of the Ministry of Education in the capital gave definite impetus to the expansion of elementary education in the provinces

The military schools were reformed and qualified students were sent to study in foreign countries Aviation students were sent to U S S R and Italy, and students of other branches were sent to France and Turkey.

The civil war in 1928-29 brought all education to a standstill, but with the restoration of law and order under King Mohammad Nadir Shah plans for further educational expansion were laid.

English became the medium of instruction in Ghazee High School, and the School of Fine and Applied Arts was expanded to include the study of arts and crafts indigenous to Afghanistan A school for the study of Islamic law was founded, being the first step towards the establishment of a theological seminary The initial step towards the founding of the University of Kabul was made in 1932 by the opening of the Faculty of Medicine The study of medicine inside Afghanistan thus became possible. Since 1938, in which year H R H Mohammad Naiem became Minister of Education, other Faculties have been established·

(1) The Faculty of Political Science and Law (1939).

(2) The Faculty of Science (1941)

(3) The Faculty of Arts (1944)

A further step has been the opening of a theological seminary

Modern normal schools were opened, and many teachers were employed from abroad to prepare the graduates of these schools for tasks pertaining to elementary and intermediate schools To-day these normal schools prepare sufficient teachers to meet the needs of the elementary and intermediate schools of the country Qualified graduates of the local high schools were sent abroad to Europe and America to specialise in different branches of education, and to-day many of them who have completed their studies are back in Afghanistan occupying responsible posts in their fields of specialisation

Girls' education has been covered by the opening of the Girls' High School, where domestic science, English, French, and German are taught

The following professional schools have recently been organised

(1) School of Mechanics
(2) School of Fine and Applied Arts
(3) Surveying
(4) Communication
(5) Pharmacy
(6) Nursing
(7) Midwifery
(8) Aviation (under the Ministry of War, with English teaching staff)

The Press Department, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education, is at present establishing courses to combat illiteracy, and in time it is hoped to develop a programme of adult education The number of courses in a year has reached 300, the radio and cinema are employed, and it is estimated that an illiterate can be taught to read and write in six months.

The Military Academy was founded by the present ruler, and special courses prepare officers for the Department of Military Supplies and Equipment

The Ministry of Education is specially interested in urging students to join the College of Physical and Biological Sciences, since there is a shortage of technicians.

UNIVERSITY

POHANTOON (KABUL UNIVERSITY)

KABUL

Founded 1946

Rector: Dr ABDUL MAJID, PH D.
Secretary. Dr SULTAN ALI
Registrar: MIR AMANUDDIN ANSARAI, M.A.
Comptroller Dr MOHAMMAD NABI

DEANS:

College of Political Science and Law: ABDUL HAKIM, M.A
College of Literature Dr. MIR NAJMUDDIN, D.M.D
Medical College. JEANE TUSÜVE, M.D.
College of Science MOHAMMAD YUSUF, D SC.

PRINCIPALS

School of Nursing· FIDAYEE AHMED.
School of Commerce. MOHAMMAD BAÜI, B A.
School of Agriculture. CHULAM NAÜSHBAND, M.A.
School of Mechanical Art MOHAMMAD YUNUS.
Secretarial School· MOHAMMAD YUSUF

The library contains 4,000 volumes (each college has its own library)

Number of students 911

Publications: *Political Science and Law Quarterly* (Editor ABDUL LATIF).

PROFESSORS·

Faculty of Arts (f 1944)·
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SHAYEQ, HASHEM (Persian Literature)

Faculty of Medicine (f 1932)·
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STENZ, PH.D (Plant Physiology).
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COLLEGES

Habibia College: Kabul
Ghazee College: Kabul
Istaqlal College: Kabul.
Najat College: Kabul.
Teachers' School: Kabul.
Girls' High School: Kabul.
Agricultural High School: Kabul.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Pashtu-Tolena (*The Afghan Academy*) Ibn-Sena, Kabul; f. 1931, Pres SALAHUDDIN, Hon. Sec. ABDUL RAUF BENAWA, Publs *Mujalla-e-Kabul* (monthly), *Salnama* (annually) The publications of the Afghan Academy cover the study of Pashtu language and literature, the history of Afghanistan, and biographies of distinguished historical personages.

Prominent Afghan Members of the Academy:

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HABIBI, ABDUL HAI	SAIFI, AZIZUL RAHMAN
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LINS, Dr Berlin University
MASSIGNON, LOUIS, Prof Collège de France, Paris
MORGENSTIERNE, M., Prof. Oslo University

Historical Society: Kabul

MUSEUMS

Kabul Museum: Kabul, f 1922, Dir AHMED ALI KOHZAD, Director-General of the Historical Society The Kabul Museum contains archæological and ethnographical collections of Greek and Roman eras and the Ghazni period.

Kandahar Museum: Kandahar.

Herat Museum: Herat.

Mazar-i-Sharif Museum: Mazar-i-Sharif (under the auspices and direction of the Press Department, Kabul)

Ghazni Museum: Ghazni

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National Library of Kabul: Kabul.

University Library: Kabul.

TOURIST ORGANISATION

The tourist organisation of the Kingdom of Afghanistan is in charge of the Press Department, Kabul. This department issues a general directory and maps for the whole of Afghanistan, and assists foreign travellers when visiting the country.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Anis: Kabul, evening.
Islah: Kabul, morning
Ittefaq-e-Islam: Herat
Tuloc-e-Afghan: Kandahar

WEEKLIES

Ittehad (Baghlan): Baghlan, bi-weekly
Ittehad Mashreqi: Jalal Abad
Storal: Maimana
Woranga: Gardez

PERIODICALS

Afghanistan: Press Department, Kabul; quarterly (English and French)
Aryana: History Department, Kabul; monthly
Almanac of Kabul: Afghan Academy, Kabul, yearly.
Economy: Ministry of National Economy, Kabul, quarterly.
Kabul: Afghan Academy, Kabul, monthly (in Pashtu).
Law: Faculty of Law, Kabul, quarterly
Pushtun Zagh: Radio Department, Kabul, bi-monthly.
Roghtia: Ministry of Health, Kabul, monthly
Urdu: Ministry of War, Kabul, monthly

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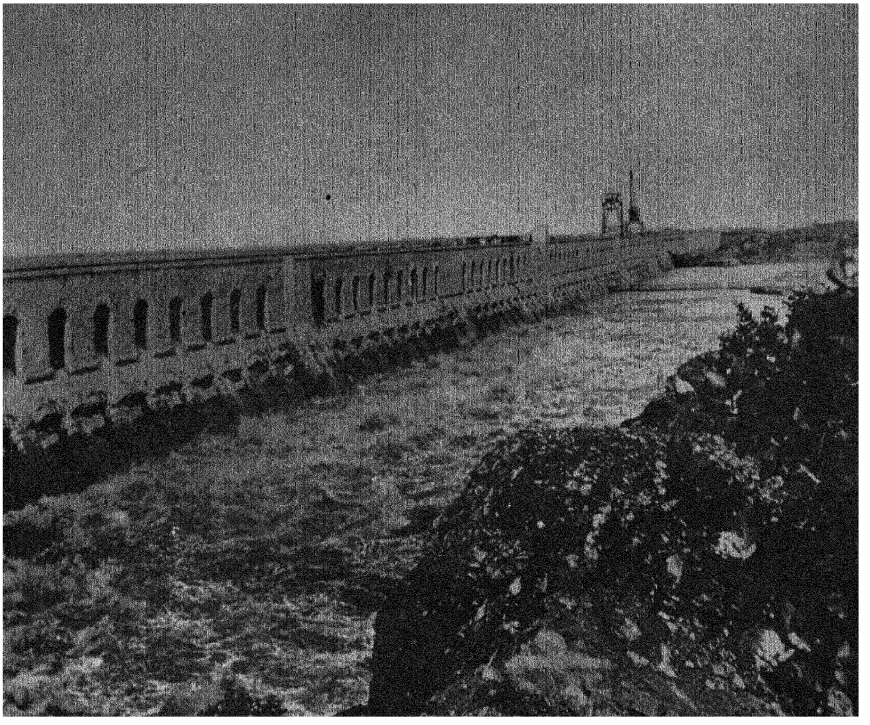
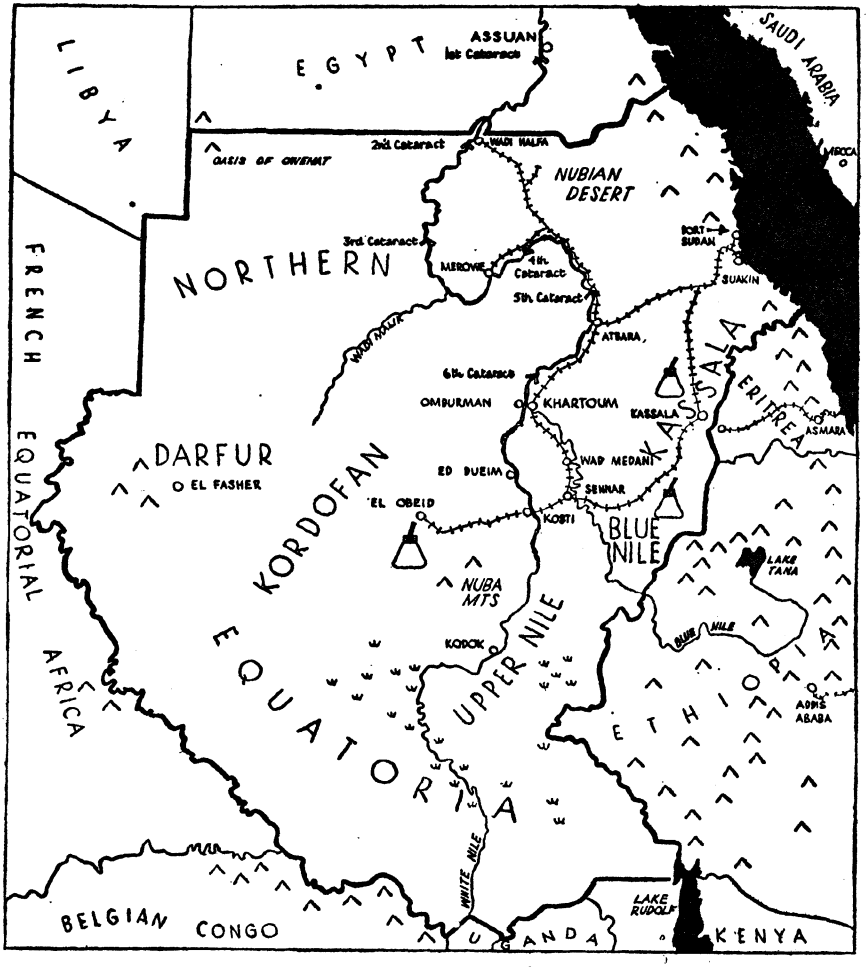


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THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

SENNAR DAM

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN



Gum | Boundary of Sudan | Other Boundaries | Rivers | Swamps | Railways | Mountains

SCALE 79 MILES TO AN INCH

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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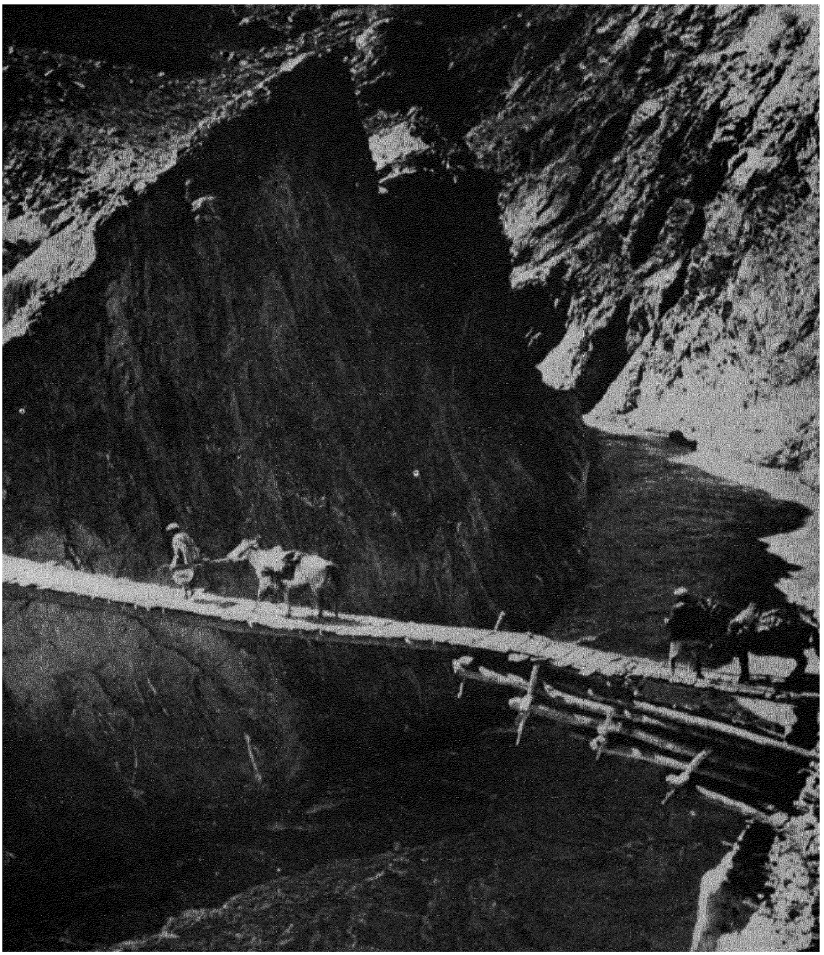


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THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHITRAL GORGE IN THE HINDUKUSH MOUNTAINS

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

GEOGRAPHY

FRONTIERS

From the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N latitude, the Sudan extends to the northern boundaries of Uganda and Kenya, and stretches from the French Sahara to Eritrea and Ethiopia Length from north to south approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west approximately 1,200 miles The area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan covers 967,495 square miles A great portion of the region between 16° N and 22° N consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, and is divided by the fertile valley of the Nile The Nubian Desert is bounded by the rivers Atbara and Gash on the south The Central Region of the Sudan, lying between 16° N and 10° 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 extensive tracts of cultivable lands, with multitudes of forest, swamps, and streams

RIVERS

The main stream of the Nile issues from the Ripon Falls, flowing through Lake Choga, where it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado as the Bahr el-Gebel The river at Lake No effects a junction with the Bahr el-Ghazal from the south-west, and farther east with the Sobat coming from the western highlands of Ethiopia Onwards, from the Bahr el-Ghazal junction, the stream is known as the Bahr el-Abiad, or White Nile Approximately 535 miles above the Sobat confluence the White Nile is joined by the Bahr el-Azrak, or Blue Nile, and two hundred miles farther north the river is again reinforced by the Atbara Taking a north-west course to Abu Hamid the river then makes a large south-westerly curve across the Nubian Desert, from whence it turns north through Dongola and to Wadi Halfa It is between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa that five of the six cataracts of the river occur, the remaining cataract being at Assuan in Egypt

The Nile Flood

The River Nile has a total length of some 4,160 miles to its farthest source, and as already stated receives no tributaries below the Atbara, which enters it nearly 1,700 miles from its mouth, and the amount of rain it receives throughout is negligible Nevertheless, its annual flood is of such volume as to raise its discharge into the sea from nil in the summer months (when both mouths 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 most 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 to rise about the beginning of May, becoming navigable about the middle of June, and bringing the red silt down to Khartoum about June 20th, and to Wadi Halfa in the middle of July. The rise continues in an irregular manner until it attains its maximum discharge of 6,300 cu m per second at Khartoum about the end of August, at which time it is contributing a volume of water and silt deposit enormously in excess of anything supplied from other sources Later in September it falls off rapidly, until towards the end of December it becomes unnavigable above Abu Hugar and is navigable as far as that while the Sennar 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, fed by the rains in 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 2,300 cu m per second about August 23rd at Khashm-el-Girba, after which it falls steadily and dries up into a series of pools

The Sobat 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 Baro It is usually navigable to Gambeila 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 13th, and continues navigable until the end of December, when it again falls until its minimum is reached at the end of April

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

The Baro from Gambeila to Nasir is unnavigable for steamers of 3 ft draught and over from October 15th to May 16th in average years

The flood is conserved by the dams at Gebel Auliа and at Assuan, and partially controlled by the barrages at Esna, Nag Hammadi, Assiut, the apex of the Delta and Zifta

Navigation is possible at almost all seasons, and without transhipment, from Alexandria to Wadi Halfa, and again from Khartoum to Rejaf

Abu Zeid Ford From February to May the channel is buoyed to assist navigation, and when the low-level gauge at Abu Zeid is below 10 00 navigation is restricted to craft of 3 ft 6 in draught, and when this gauge is at 9 95 or under, transhipment is necessary for any other than very shallow-draught units The distance affected is about 1½ miles

Bahr-el-Ghazal, Lake Ambadi, and Jur River. Lake Ambadi, which receives the flood water of the Tong and Jur 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-Rek In 1937 and 1938 navigation was entirely suspended during May, June, and July between Wankai or the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Meshra-el-Rek

The Jur usually commences to rise about the beginning of June, and in normal years is navigable to Wau from July to the end of October approximately

The earliest recorded date of a vessel reaching Wau in any year was June 28th, 1925, and the latest recorded arrival of the first steamer reaching Wau was September 8th, 1937

The average for 1925-35 was

At Khartoum Highest, September 1st; Lowest, April 22nd

At Wadi Halfa Highest, September 3rd, Lowest, May 10th.

At Cairo Highest, September 6th; Lowest, January 23rd

The average range of the flood at Khartoum for the same period was 6·18 metres (20¼ ft)

The greatest range from low stage to flood recorded since 1868 at Khartoum was 8·42 m, which occurred during 1869. The lowest flood recorded was that of 1913, with a range of 4·65 m (15¼ ft)

HARBOURS

Port Sudan, constructed in 1908 at Mersa el Sheikh Barghut on the Red Sea, has been so enlarged during the past quarter of a century that it now provides some of the finest berthing and coaling facilities between Port Said and Singapore The main quays comprise five ocean-liner berths with 33 ft depth of water alongside, and installations include a 1,000-ft coal-bunkering quay with electrical transporters, an oil-tanker berth, salt-loading quay, lighter berths, modern quay machinery, and ample warehouses and stores All the auxiliary port facilities of pilotage, water supply, fire protection, tug service, lights and beacons 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 triangle of land, approximately five million acres, lying between the Blue and White Niles This great modern irrigation scheme now covers one million acres, and is irrigated from the Sennar Dam This scheme is operated to meet the needs of the country, and is administered jointly by the Government, the Tenant-Cultivators, and the Sudan 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 1926 and continued until 1931, bringing the total canalised area to 700,000 feddans approximately The subsequent development of the canal system raised this figure to a total of 861,923 feddans by July 1940, making the area under cotton 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	323	200
Major distributaries	643	400
Minor distributaries	3,229	2,006
Escapes	37	23
Surface-water drains	792	492
Total	5,024	3,121

Regulation at the Sennar Dam normally starts each year on July 15th; water begins to enter the canal on the 19th; and full supply is reached on the 31st of the same month. The Reservoir Level reaches R.L. 417.20 on July 25th. From October 27th to December 1st the Reservoir Level is raised to full storage level of R L 420 70, representing a total volume impounded of 781,000,000 cu m The emptying of the reservoirs starts on February 1st, and is usually completed on May 10th The canal is closed to irrigation on April 10th

The total overall length of the Dam is 3,025 m, of which a length of 1,418 m consists of earth embankments with masonry core-walls Quantity of masonry used, 422,000 cu m Maximum height above foundations, 39 m Maximum depth of water impounded, 16 m Discharging capacity of sluices and spillways, 15,000 cu m per second

The Main Canal for the first 57 km has a bed width of 40 m, a full supply depth of 3·4 m, and a capacity of 115 cu m per second

In this scheme the original rights of the landowners are protected in so far as the Government has the power to rent their land for a period of forty years at about two shillings and sixpence per acre, but the owners have a right to tenancies in single units of forty acres The Government meets the cost of maintenance of the Sennar Dam, the canals and drains, and the Sudan Irrigation Department. The Syndicate, on the other hand, develops the land and is responsible for the control of the pipes in water-courses, for the management of the area, and for the collecting and marketing of cotton crops The Gezira Scheme has proved to be a highroad towards prosperity, and already before the war this scheme contributed 25 per cent of the crops revenue of the Sudan

Irrigation by pump is mostly to be found in the Northern Region, which lies outside the rain belt, but it was also introduced into the Central Region in 1927, when a pilot-pump scheme was installed at Dueim on the White Nile to encourage the local population in the growing of food and cash crops and to inculcate better agricultural practice There are now twenty-four private pump-watered farms on the White Nile growing fruit, vegetables, grain, forage crops, and cotton There are also a number of small schemes on the Blue Nile, and larger schemes are projected The Department of Agriculture and Forests gives advice on new projects, soils are examined, crop selection and rotation are discussed, and the project is then laid before the Nile Pumps Control Board, which acts, *inter alia*, as "treasurer" for the proper distribution of the limited amount of water available If satisfied that the proposal is technically efficient and publicly desirable and that the necessary water can be provided, the Board licenses the installation Thereafter a general supervision is maintained by agricultural officers, with particular regard to the safeguarding of the use of water, the relations between pump-owner, cultivator, and any other partners in the enterprise, and the maintenance of soil fertility

The construction of the Jebel Aulia Dam by 1937 and the shortage of water in its reservoir for subsequent use on the cultivated areas of Egypt, resulted in the flooding of large areas of land on the White Nile south of Khartoum previously used for the cultivation of rain crops Compensation had to be paid in cash for the loss of land and the resiting of villages, and alternative means of livelihood had to be found for the dispossessed population To meet this need the Government gave practical 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

forage crops was the first objective, but cash crops, of which the most popular is cotton, were quickly added From the outset the conditions of co-operative socialism, so successful in the Gezira area, have been applied *mutatis mutandis* to these schemes Agricultural courts and agricultural sheikhs (or headmen) have been set up, and the ultimate control of the schemes is vested in a White Nile Schemes Board on which the cultivators have an effective voice The division of profits is likewise on a partnership basis, the tenants' share being free of charges for land and water Reserve funds are being built up and special experimental plots are reserved for testing improvements in agricultural, irrigational, and administrative technique.

In addition to the perennial and lift irrigation from the Nile there are three other schemes in operation, employing flush irrigation from the flood torrents of rivers which are dry for 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 land of the Tokar Delta, covered by the spates of the Khor Baraka, and the area watered by the rather less erratic River Gash In the west there is a small scheme now developing from the Khor Abu Habl Varying degrees of water regulation are employed on the three schemes, all of which are run with a large measure of co-partnership between tenant and Government Cash and food crops are grown and, in addition to the cash return, the cultivators enjoy settled conditions in place of the vagaries of a nomadic existence, and all the advantages which follow communal effort In all these schemes and in the White Nile schemes the Government stands in the position of an agricultural bank, providing the cultivation loans without which the economic advancement of the humbler peasantry would be impossible

The Nile is the only source of agricultural water in the Northern Region, and the primitive sagia (water-wheel)—a great deal of whose product is consumed by the bullocks which turn the wheel—is giving place to the mechanically-driven pump The Government established seven pumping schemes between 1917 and 1928 in the Northern Province, ranging in size from 2,000 to 4,000 acres, as models for private enterprise to follow and as a means of alleviating the famine which previously afflicted the people from time to time These farms, which are run on co-operative lines, were at first under the direct control of British inspectors, but are now under the technical 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
Dueim (Ed)	9,664
Fasher (El)	14,171
Gedaref	7,732
Kassala	30,026
Khartoum	44,950
Khartoum North	15,063
Kosti	15,870
Malakal	6,391
Obeid (El)	39,887
Omdurman	116,196
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	421,978
Khartoum	258,999
Kordofan	1,317,121
Northern	535,176
Upper Nile	486,182

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 aith

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-run colony 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 eastwards to the Ethiopian highlands. Approximately nine hundred years later the capital appeared to have been moved from Napata to Merowe, which became the seat of a civilisation which had severed 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 those 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 from Arabia began in A D 700, and many settlements were formed by them around the present Sennar District, where the Negroes 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 Sennar 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 Fazogli and Khartoum When the Kingdom of Sennar was visited in 1699 by Dr Poncet 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 1820 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 Fazogli and Kordofan. Ismail Pasha was murdered by Sheikh Nimr while having a meal in a house. This murder was avenged in 1822, with considerable slaughter and devastation. In the same year the city of Khartoum was founded.

In 1862 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 Obeid, the troops of General Hicks on November 5th, 1883 It was realised 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 *Abbas* (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 ill-fated S S. *Abbas* General Gordon was without any officer to share his burden of command. The Dervishes entered Khartoum on January 6th, 1885, killing General Gordon by a spear-thrust 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 steamers of the Gordon Relief Column, commanded by Sir Charles Wilson, arrived off Khartoum With the aid of three Khalifas—Abdullahi, Ali Wad Helu, and Sherif—the Mahdi continued to rule over the territory

The British administration in Egypt, in the meantime, fortified her southern boundary and waited for a suitable opportunity to stem the progress of the Mahdi's forces in the Sudan In 1889 the Dervishes attempted an invasion of Egypt, and the great battle at Tokar was fought In April 1892 Sir Herbert Kitchener became Sirdar 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 8th, 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 final 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 Sirdar 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 system 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 Khedivial 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.

TEXT OF THE JANUARY 19TH, 1899, AGREEMENT

Whereas certain provinces in the Sudan which were in rebellion against the authority of His Highness 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 making of laws for the said reconquered provinces, under which due allowance 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 Her Britannic 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 Wadi Halfa and Suakin may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces to which they are respectively adjacent.

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

ART. 1.—The word "Sudan" in this Agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude which

(*a*) have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since the year 1882; 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 flag 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, termed the "Governor-General of the Sudan". He shall be appointed by Khedivial Decree on the recommendation of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and shall be removed only by Khedivial 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 Arreté 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 conditions under which Europeans of 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 one or more Powers

ART 7 —Import duties on entering the Sudan shall not be payable on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory, but in the case of goods entering the Sudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea Littoral they shall not exceed the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad Duties may be levied on goods leaving the Sudan at such rates as may from time to time be prescribed by Proclamation.

ART 8 —The jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend nor be recognised for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Sudan except in the town of Suakin

ART 9 —Until and save so far as it shall be otherwise determined by Proclamation, the Sudan, with the exception of the town of Suakin, shall be and remain under martial law

ART 10 —No Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents shall be accredited in respect of nor allowed to reside in the Sudan without the previous consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government

ART. 11 —The importation of slaves into the Sudan, as also their exportation, is absolutely prohibited. Provision 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 enforcement of the Brussels Act of the 2nd July 1890 in respect to the import, sale, and manufacture of firearms and their munitions, and distilled or spirituous liquors

TEXT OF THE JULY 10TH, 1899, AGREEMENT

Whereas under our Agreement made the 19th day of January 1899, relative to the future administration of the Sudan, it is provided by Article 8 that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend nor be recognised for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Sudan except in the town of Suakin

And whereas no Mixed Tribunal has ever been established at Suakin and it has been found to be inexpedient to establish any such tribunal in that locality, by reason notably 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 local 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 decided to modify our said Agreement accordingly in manner hereinafter appearing;

Now, it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the Undersigned duly authorised for that purpose, as follows.

ARTICLE 1

Those provisions of our Agreement of the 19th 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 10th of July 1899.

(Signed) BOUTROS GHALI—CROMER.

AFTER 1914

The opening of the Sennar Dam in 1925 marked the beginning of a new era in the progress of the Sudan. The rapidity of the economic and social advance of Khartoum and Omdurman 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 incorporation 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 foreign Power might be able to control the source 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 to the decision of its own people

During World War II the heavy responsibility of defending the 1,200-mile frontier between the Sudan and Italian East Africa fell primarily on the Sudan Defence Force, the Sudan Police, and the Auxiliary Defence Force of Volunteers, who were, with the exception of the peace-time 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

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

Article II

(1) While reserving liberty to conclude new conventions in future, modifying the agreements of January 19th and July 10th, 1899, the High Contracting Parties agree that the administration of the Sudan shall continue to be that resulting from the said agreements The Governor-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 Governor-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 Governor-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 nationals in matters of commerce, 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 II

(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 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 authorised 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 conventions 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 II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan is administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and Egypt Since 1910 a Governor-General's Council has been associated with the Governor-General in the discharge of his 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 1937, modern principles of self-government have been introduced, and in 1944 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 Fasher, Northern, Southern, Western.
Equatoria	Juba, Torit, Eastern, Moru, Yei, Zande, Western, Tonj, Aweil, Lakes.
Gezira (Blue Nile Province)	Rufaa, Hashmeisa, Fung, Wad Medani, Kisti, Ed Dueim
Kassala .	Southern, Kassala, Beja, Red Sea.
Khartoum	Khartoum, Khartoum (North and Rural), Omdurman
Kordofan .	Central, Northern, Eastern, Western, Western Jebels, Eastern Jebels.
Northern	Halfa, Merowe, Dongola, Berber, Atbara, Shendi, Damer
Upper Nile .	Northern, Malakal Town, Eastern Nuer, Pibor, Western Nuer, Zeraf, Bor

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 territorial 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 budget, 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-mamurs, mamurs, 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 units recruited in the Sudan, and commanded by British and Sudanese officers

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: H.E. Sir ROBERT GEORGE HOWE, K.C.M.G.

Civil Secretary: J. W. ROBERTSON, M.B.E.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture and Forests: J. SMITH, D.SC., B.SC. (FOR.)

Auditor-General: D FURZE

Director of Customs: H. L. ROPER

Director of Economics and Trade: R. J. HILLARD.

Director of Education: C. W. WILLIAMS, M.B.E.

Financial Secretary: Sir EDDINGTON MILLER, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Director of Irrigation: R. J. SMITH, M.A., B.A.

Legal Secretary: Sir THOMAS CREED, K.B.E., M.C.

Chief Justice: The Rt. Hon. C. C. G. CUMINGS

Grand Kadi: (Vacant).

Mufti: Sheikh AHMED EL TAHIR, O.B.E.

Director of Medical Services: A. E. LORENZEN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs: Capt. G. W. OGDEN, M.A., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.

Director of Public Works: E. G. JONES, M.A.

General Manager of Railways: R. H. ROBERTSON, B.SC. (ENG.).

Director of Stores and Ordinance: Major G. A. V. KEAYS.

Director of Survey Department: R. C. WAKEFIELD

Director of Sudan Veterinary Service: Major W. H. GLANVILLE, M.R.C.V.S.

GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES

Blue Nile: G. R. F. BREDIN, C.B.E.

Darfur: G. D. LAMPEN

Equatoria: B. V. MARWOOD

Kassala: G. M. HANCOCK, O.B.E.

Khartoum: E. J. N. WALLIS

Kordofan: J. F. TIERNAY.

Northern: C. B. TRACEY

Upper Nile: F. D. KINGDON, M.C.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL

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

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

Additional Members of the Council: R. H. ROBERTSON, C. W. WILLIAMS, M.B.E., G. R. F. BREDIN, C.B.E.

Clerk of the Council: T. C. EDDY.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE NORTHERN SUDAN

President: H.E. The Governor-General.

Vice-Presidents: The Civil Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the Legal Secretary

Honorary Members: EL SAYED Sir ALI EL MIRGHANI PASHA, KCMG, KCVO, EL SAYED Sir ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI PASHA, KBE, CVO.

Ordinary Members:

(a) Representing Province Councils:

Darfur: SHEIKH IBRAHIM MUSA MADIBBO, OBE, Nazir of Rizeigat, SULTAN MOHAMMED BAHR EL DIN, OBE, Sultan of Masalit, HAGDUM ABDEL RAHMAN ADAM, Rigal of Nyala

Kassala: SHEIKH MOHAMMED HAMAD ABU SIN, Nazir of Shukria, Butana, SHEIKH ABDALLAH BAKR, OBE, Nazir of Dar Bakr, SHEIKH MOHAMED MOHAMED EL AMIN TIRIK, CBE, Nazir of Hadendowa

Khartoum: MIRGHANI EFFENDI HAMZA, MBE, Divisional Engineer, PWD, MOHAMMED ALI EFFENDI SHAWKI, Assistant Registrar-General, SHEIKH SURUR MOHAMMED RAMLI, Sheikh of Northern Khut, Khartoum North

Kordofan: SHEIKH BABU OSMAN NIMR, Nazir Umum of Messiria, SHEIKH YAHYA AHMED OMER, Wakil Nazir Umum of Gawamaa; SHEIKH KHALIL AKASHA, Merchant, El Obeid.

Northern: SHEIKH AYUBE ABDEL MAGID, Head of Berber Local Administration, SHEIKH ZUBEIR HAMAD EL MELIK, Head of Dongola Local Administration, SHEIKH OSMAN ABDEL GADIR, Chief Merchant, Halfa.

Blue Nile: MEK HASSAN ADLAN, Mek of Fung Gism, SHEIKH AHMED YOUSIF ALGAM, Sheikh of Gism, Gezira, MEKKI EFFENDI ABBAS

(b) Appointed by H.E the Governor-General from Chamber of Commerce

Mr E A TURNER, Manager, Barclays Bank, Khartoum, MUSTAFA EFFENDI ABU EL ELA, Merchant.

(c) Appointed by H E the Governor-General to represent Social and Economic interests

SHEIKH ABU SHAMA ABDEL MAHMUD, OBE, Dr ALI BEDRI, MBE, SHEIKH AHMED OSMAN EL QADI, MBE, EL MIRALAI ABDALLA BEY KHALIL, OBE, SAYED YACOUB ALI EL HILU, SHEIKH AHMED EL SID EL FIL, CBE, ABDEL KARIM EFFENDI MOHAMMED, MBE; NUH EFFENDI ABDALLAH, MBE

Secretary: M. F. A KEEN

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SUDAN ABROAD

Egypt: E C. HASELDEN, Midan Tewfik, Cairo (Sudan Agent).

Great Britain: R C. MAYALL, CMG, DSO, MC, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S W 1 (Sudan Agent).

POLITICAL PARTIES

It is difficult to assess the relative strength of the political parties in the Sudan The bulk of the people remain still unaffected by currents of opinion which are more predominant among the urban educated minority Recently there has been a marked growth of political consciousness throughout the Sudan as a whole, and there seems more common ground between the parties than at first sight might appear. As all parties claim the right of the Sudanese people to control their own affairs, the Umma party, standing for the independence of the Sudan from Britain and Egypt alike, is only hostile to Egyptian claims to dominate the Sudan, while the Ashigga party, demanding union with Egypt, desires to limit Egyptian sovereignty and asks for guarantees against the subordination of Sudanese interests Both the Ashigga and Umma parties developed in the Sudan Graduates' Congress, a body which began as a cultural and social organisation It was only due to the dissatisfaction of the educated class with the slow progress made towards independence that the Congress found itself drawn into politics Very early a split in the Congress produced the present two parties

Ashigga Party: Orthodox Moslem, consent to unity with Egypt, Pres ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Sec YAHYA EL FADHLI

Umma Party: Unorthodox, desire complete independence; Leader Sir ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI PASHA

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

After his victory one of Lord Kitchener's first acts was to establish civil and criminal courts throughout the country In 1899 a Penal Code was promulgated and in the following year a Code of Criminal Procedure and a Civil Justice Ordinance The Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes were remodelled in 1925 and, in 1929, a new Civil Justice Ordinance was passed The latter is mainly procedural, but also contains a certain amount of substantive law These enactments have since been amended from time to time to meet changing conditions and developments, and in addition there is a very substantial body of legislation covering various branches of civil and commercial law A revised edition of the Laws of the Sudan has been published in four volumes comprising some 2,300 pages, and a fifth volume is under preparation These laws have been applied from the first without distinction to all persons and all nationalities by a continually expanding system of State Courts

Civil justice is administered by a Chief Justice, Judges of the High Court, and subordinate District Judges There is a Court of Appeal, which is composed of three judges sitting under the presidency of the Chief Justice in Khartoum, and each of the five more advanced provinces is covered by a circuit of the High Court

Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and composed of a president and two members The president is the senior magistrate available, and in provinces where there is a High Court circuit the judge normally presides Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts consisting of three magistrates sitting together or by magistrates sitting singly.

In the large towns the District Judges also act as criminal magistrates, and this system is being steadily extended as staff becomes available in order to remove from the District Commissioners their remaining criminal jurisdiction It has been almost unknown for many years for a District Commissioner to try any but very minor and simple civil cases.

There are properly constituted appellate authorities in all cases, and all decisions of Major Courts are examined by the Chief Justice and are subject to confirmation on his advice by the Governor-General General supervision over the work of the Civil and Criminal Courts is exercised by the High Court judges in the five provinces where the circuit system operates, and in the other three less ad-

vanced provinces by the Governors. It is planned to extend the High Court circuit system to at least two of these three provinces as soon as possible.

It may be remarked that the combination, in the Governor or District Commissioner, of judicial with executive powers—which has already been noted in describing the local courts—is now generally held to be undesirable, and the deliberate policy of the Government is directed to their severance, but the combination has been unavoidable and perhaps not altogether disadvantageous in criminal cases in the more primitive areas of a poor country.

The large majority of the District Judges are Sudanese and the number is steadily increasing, and there are two Sudanese who have recently been appointed to exercise jurisdiction as judges of the High Court.

The British professional judges, like the District Commissioners, can speak and understand Arabic with facility. They are largely selected from members of the administrative service who have been transferred to the legal department in their early service after having acquired a knowledge of the language and the customs of the country, have been called to the English Bar and have undergone a practical course in barristers' chambers in England, and also, by the courtesy of the High Court judges, have been attached to them for further instruction in court work. Other members of the bench are recruited from barristers with considerable legal experience in England The two Sudanese High Court judges, in addition to their long experience in the Sudan courts, have undergone an intensive course of instruction by their attachment to the courts in England

A great step forward was taken in 1936 by the creation of the Khartoum School of Law, which has now been absorbed into the Gordon Memorial College. Here Sudanese students are given a sound legal training in all branches of civil and criminal law.

To administer the Mohammedan personal law, which operates side by side with the civil law of the country and forms an integral part of it in the Moslem northern Sudan, there is a network of Mohammedan religious courts covering this area, with a Court of Appeal sitting in Khartoum. The establishment consists of about sixty-five Qadis who have been trained either in the Qadis section of the Gordon Memorial College or in the Khartoum School of Law. These Sudanese Qadis have built up a high reputation which has led to demands for their services from Nigeria, where they staff a school for the religious and legal training of Emirate personnel

Chief Justice: The Rt Hon C C G CUMINGS.

Judges of the High Court: T. A. MACLAHAN, D. LOMAX, W. O'B LINDSAY, K. H. J. HAYES, MOHAMED SALEH SHANGEITI, DARDIR MOHAMED OSURAN

MOHAMMEDAN LAW COURTS

Grand Kadi: (Vacant).

Mufti and Deputy Grand Kadi: Sheikh AHMED EL TAHIR, O B E.

COMMUNICATIONS

BROADCASTING

Sudan Broadcasting Service: Omdurman Station; f. 1939; 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 Civil Secretary

Transmission on the following wavelengths:

22 52 metres	13,320 kcs.
31 09 metres	9,650 kcs
524 metres	572.5 kcs.

Total number of receiving sets, 3,227, broadcasts in Arabic and English.

AIRWAYS

Air France: weekly service, Mondays, London Airport-Paris-Cairo-Khartoum

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Sundays, London Airport-Castel-Benito-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 Sennar in 1909, and thence to El Obeid in 1912. The line connecting Atbara and Port Sudan, built in 1904-05, has a loop-line running through Kassala and Gedaref to the Sennar Junction. The total length of railway in operation is now 2,056 miles The Sudan Railways also operate 2,325 miles of steamer services on the Nile, touching Juba, Roseires, Gambeila, Wau, Shellal, and Dongola. The steady increase of railway traffic can be seen from the total tonnage of goods handled in 1931, which was 514,393 tons, as compared with 1,316,398 tons in 1943, while the number of passengers carried in 1931 amounted to 418,857, and in 1943 to 1,675,304 The total length of steamer services operated is 2,325 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 harbour works at Mersa el Sheikh Barghut, on the desolate Red Sea coast, which jointly form the modern harbour installations at Port Sudan.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: P O B 214, Port Sudan.

Contomichalos Bros.: P O B 326, Khartoum, and P O B. 53, Wadi Halfa

Cory and Strick (Sudan) Ltd.: P O B 15, Port Sudan.

Delio Strologo (G.) & Co.: P.O B 308, Khartoum, and at Port Sudan, Suakin, and Kassala.

Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O.B 17, Port Sudan; P O B 3, Suakin; P O B 215, Khartoum; and P O B 9, El Obeid

Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.E.) Ltd.: P O B 74, Port Sudan; P O B 221, Khartoum, P.O B 59, Wad Medani; P.O.B. 42, El Obeid, P O.B 2, Gedaref, and Suakin.

Potamianos (Panaghis, E.): P O B 48, Port Sudan.

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

Sudan Shipping and General Stores Ltd.: P.O.B. 192, Khartoum; and P O.B. 71, 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	6,283	5,490	479
1939	5,935	5,368	305
1940	5,634	5,023	422
1941	8,061	8,547	348
1942	8,106	7,151	352
1943	9,220	6,413	592
1944	10,004	8,698	686
1945	10,042	10,605	626
1946	11,468	9,268	776

Source: Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade.

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(in £E. 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946
Great Britain	1,730	1,272	2,741
British India	273	2,823	2,526
Egypt	1,247	1,716	2,191
Iran	*	431	567
U.S.A.	157	735	417
Uganda	*	426	373
Ethiopia	*	590	324
Union of South Africa	195	650	310
Eritrea	*	261	243
Belgian Congo	*	320	158
Other Countries	2,681†	818	1,618
TOTAL	6,283	10,042	11,468

Source: Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade.

* Not available.

† Mainly Japan.

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(in £E 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946
Great Britain	2,589	4,495	3,389
British India	809	2,425	2,372
Egypt	720	2,543	1,707
U S A	193	382	619
Ethiopia	*	82	117
Other Countries	1,179	678	1,064
TOTAL	5,490	10,605	9,268

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	5,053,765	4,890,871	162,894
1940	4,632,351	4,543,790	88,561
1941	5,379,277	5,047,160	332,117
1942	5,814,165	5,337,991	476,174
1943	5,861,944	5,601,790	260,154
1944	6,578,769	6,529,662	49,107
1945	7,763,078	7,548,186	214,892
1946	8,288,985	8,207,802	81,183

PUBLIC DEBT	TOTAL LIABILITY	REDEEMED TO 31 12 46	LIABILITY AT 31 12 46
	£E	£E	£E
Loans guaranteed by the British Treasury			
(*a*) Sudan Government loans	13,613,340	7,553,207	6,060,133
(*b*) Other loans under the Trades Facilities Acts, 1921-26	4,036,500	2,078,032	1,958,468
Sudan Debt to Egypt	5,414,525	—	5,414,525
TOTAL	23,064,365	9,631,239	13,433,126

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 1919, 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 milliemes = £1 os 6d

1 piastre tariff (P T) girsh sagh = 2 tarifa = 10 milliemes (formerly 40 paras) = 40 fadda = about 2¼d (2 461d).

1 pound sterling = P T 97½.

1 shilling = P T. 4.875

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, 1918). There are very few in circulation.

Paper Money National Bank of Egypt Notes of £E.100, £E 50, £E.10, £E 5, £E.1, 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·

1943	*sq miles*
Darfur	138,150
Equatoria	159,025
Gezira	54,775
Kassala	134,450
Khartoum	5,700
Kordofan	146,930
Northern	236,200
Upper Nile	92,270
TOTAL	967,500

Principal Imports and Exports. The Sudan's principa 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.

BANKING

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 312, Khartoum; Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E C 3; f. 1836; cap. auth. £10,000,000, sub. £9,121,500; res fund £7,569,000; Chair J S. CROSSLEY; Deputy Chair A C BARNES, D S O, O B E, agencies at Omdurman, Wad Medani, Port Sudan

National Bank of Egypt: Khartoum, Head Office: Cairo; f. 1898, cap. £3,000,000, res fund £3,000,000; Pres. ALI SHAMSY PASHA; Gov. Sir FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, G.C.M G., K.C.B., agencies at El-Obeid, Omdurman, Port Sudan, Tokar, Wad Medani.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT

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

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

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

Northern Insurance 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 E) Ltd , Khartoum

FIRE

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

Commercial Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sudan Agent: AZIZ Kfouri, Khartoum N.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sudan Agents: Younis Ahmed and Abdel Moneim Mohd & Co , Khartoum.

Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.E.) 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 E) Ltd , P O B 221, Khartoum.

London and Lancashire Assurance Co.: Sudan Agents: B. Nathan & Co , P O B 10, 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. Dello Strologo 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. Papadam and Co., P O.B. 162, Khartoum.

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

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: Sudan Agents: G. Dello Strologo Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 308, Khartoum, and Port Sudan.

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

LIFE

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

Compagnie d'Assurances Generales sur la Vie Sudan: Sudan Agent. John Valvis, Khartoum.

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

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Sudan Agent: E A Turner, Khartoum.

Misr. Societe Misr. d'Assurances, S.A.E.: Sudan Agent: Ali el Bereir, Khartoum

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Sudan Agents: A. Papadam and Co Ltd , P O B. 162, Khartoum.

MARINE

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

London Assurance: Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.E.) 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 Papadam and Co Ltd , P O B. 162, Khartoum.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation: Sudan Agents: G Dello Strologo Co Ltd , Khartoum and Port Sudan.

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

MOTOR CAR

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.E) 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. 312, Khartoum.

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 sown in rotation are dura and lubia, 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-nomad 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 Scheme in 1925 is as follows:

	Feddans		*Feddans*
1925-26	80,031	1933-34	171,732
1926-27	100,058	1934-35	171,971
1927-28	100,768	1935-36	185,758
1928-29	126,187	1936-37	199,770
1929-30	169,059	1937-38	208,962
1930-31	191,682	1938-39	210,789
1931-32	190,554	1939-40	211,425
1932-33	191,406	1940-41	214,648

1 feddan = 1 038 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 Gabait (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 720 Nearly 19,000 boys attend the 113 elementary schools, from which some of them pass on to intermediate schools In 1943 there were 55 girls' elementary schools, attended by 5,921 girls, and a training college for school mistresses with 60 students At Bakht er Ruda, 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 Both schools contained, in 1943, 223 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 57, with an attendance of 4,659 boys and 3,036 girls Also 248 State-aided or Koranic schools and 112 sub-grade schools provide a varying standard of sub-grade elementary education to some 21,000 boys In the Southern sphere, mission schools, subsidised and inspected by the Government, are operated There is no higher secondary education, but 3 boys' intermediate schools, 33 elementary schools, 18 girls' schools, 3 trade schools, 5 normal and central schools, and 467 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 apathy of some of the people towards the education of girls and the active opposition of others were prime deterrents to progress, and took 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 soon bore fruit, and by 1930 there were 21 Government schools with a total of nearly 2,000 pupils Subsequent progress may be traced in the mounting number of schools: 35 in 1938, 61 in 1942, 69 in 1947. The intake of the Teachers' Training College was doubled between 1940 and 1945, 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 women student entered the Gordon College in 1946

Approved plans for future development are far-reaching, but their implementation may be obstructed by a shortage of native teaching staff, since the early marriage habit of the Sudanese and the newly appreciated attraction of an educated bride are constantly reducing the ranks of both qualified and potential school mistresses This problem is exercising the responsible authorities, and the only palliative so far discovered is the recruitment of a comparatively high proportion of foreign teachers

COLLEGES

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE

KHARTOUM

Founded 1903.

President: H E. The Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir ROBERT GEORGE HOWE, K C M G
Chairman of the Council. G R F BREDIN, C B E
Principal L C WILCHER, M A, B.LITT, B A
Vice-Principal for Administration A B THEOBALD, B.A.
Vice-Principal for Student Affairs IBRAHIM AHMED IBRAHIM
Bursar ABDEL RAZZAK EL KHANGI.
Librarian. (Vacant).
The library contains 12,000 volumes.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts C R OLDHAM, M.A (Oxon).
Faculty of Science. G. C. WOOD, M A (Oxon).
Faculty of Administration: T. H B MYNORS, B A. (Oxon).
Faculty of Agriculture A P MILNER, M A, B SC, B COM (Aberdeen).
Faculty of Veterinary Science: A. W. CHALMERS, M.R.C.V.S.
Faculty of Engineering. T DOUGHTY, B.SC (Edin.), A M I C E.

Number of students: 225
The College is associated with the University of London.

READERS:

Department of Arabic: Al NOWAIHI, M H, B A, PH.D.
Department of Zoology: H SANDON, M A, PH.D.

SENIOR LECTURERS:

Faculty of Agriculture:
BOYNS, B. M., B.SC., PH.D. (Dunelm) (Chemistry).
COBLEY, LESLIE S., B.SC. (Manch.), A.I.C.T.A. (Biology).

Faculty of Arts:
DONAGHY, J., M.A. (English).
HART, H. F., B.A. (Lond.), DIP.EDUC. (English).
HILL, R. L., B.LITT. (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.) (History).
HOWELL, E. J., M.SC., PH.D., DIP.EDUC. (Geography).
KHALIFA, MAHMOUD (Sharia Law).
MYERS, O. H. (Archæology).
STUART, A. L., M.A., PH.D. (English).

Faculty of Science:
FALLOWS, T. H., M.A. (Oxon.) (Mathematics).
GIROIS, S., B.SC. (Egypt) (Botany).
MACLEAY, K. N. G., B.SC. (Botany).
PYLE, J. H., B.SC. (Lond.), DIP.EDUC. (Cantab.) (Chemistry).
RZOSKA, J., PH.D. (Poznan) (Zoology).

Faculty of Engineering:
EL MAGHRABI, A. F., B.A. (Mathematics).
IBRAHIM, A. I. (Surveying).
MITRY, W. (Electrical Engineering).

Kitchener School of Medicine: Khartoum, f. 1924

RESEARCH INSTITUTION

Stack Medical Research Laboratories: Khartoum, f. 1935.

Director E. S. HORGAN, B.A., M.D., B.CH.

Senior Bacteriologist: R. KIRK, M.D., B.SC., F.R.S.G., D.P.H. (Glasgow)

Bacteriologist. MANSOUR ALI HASEEB, D.K.S.M. (Khartoum)

Government Analyst A. J. HENRY, D.SC., PH.D. (Reading).

Chemist. D. N. GRINDLEY, F.R.I.C.

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

The library of the Laboratories contains 2,000 volumes

MUSEUMS

Antiquities Museum: Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

Haifa Museum: Wadi Halfa; antiquities, ethnological and general.

Khalifa's House Museum: Omdurman.

Khartoum Museum: P.O. Box 178, Khartoum, Dir. A. J. ARKELL, M.B.E., M.C., B.LITT., F.S.A., Commissioner for Archæology and Anthropology; objects: ethnological, archæological, 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.G., Education Department, Khartoum, Curator J. W. COWLAND, B.A.

LIBRARIES

Coptic Library: P.O.B. 76, Khartoum

Flinders Petrie Library: c/o Khartoum Museum, P.O. Box 178, Khartoum, f. 1946; Commissioner for Archæology and Anthropology A. J. ARKELL; number of volumes: 2,600.

Gordon Memorial College Library: Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, f. 1903, Librarian (Vacant), number of volumes 12,000.

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 Railway, and can also be obtained from the Sudan Government Agencies in Cairo and London A visa is required, and can be obtained from the Sudan Agencies Excellent big-game and other shooting can be enjoyed, the best months being January, February, and March

TOURIST AGENCIES

Ashkar, H. A.: P O Box 6, Khartoum

Cook, Thomas, & Son Ltd.: Khartoum.

White, R. J.: P O Box 70, 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 caravan leaders have left records of their activities in their tombs at Assuan (Elephantine), and many more are found scattered on the rocks 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 1500-1200 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 barbarous 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 them who styled himself King of Kush was Kashta (750 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 stela found at Jebel Barkal in 1662, 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 661 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 Axumits from Abyssinia, about A D 350 Merowe remained the capital of Ethiopia There are two periods, roughly from 300-225 B C and from 100-20 B C , when the kingdom appears to have been divided, with one branch of the royal family established at Napata and the other at Merowe. Last of the northern rulers appeared to have been Queen Candace, who was defeated by the Roman general Petronius, in 23 B C. The term Ethiopian is applied to the period 750-300 B C., when Napata was the capital of the kingdom, and Meroitic to the period 300 B C. to 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. Meroitic sites are very frequent in the Shendi district and south as far as Sennar

Buhen. On the west bank of the Nile, three miles south of Halfa temples and towns, 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 Dervish relics bequeathed by General Sir Harold Jackson Pasha.

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

Kuru and **Nuri** are sites with pyramid fields, situated near Kareima.

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

Nagaa and **Musawarat.** Easily accessible by motor car from Wad Ban-Naga, this site includes the best-preserved ruins in the Sudan, 15 B C to A D 300 At Nagaa there are temples, reservoirs, and an extensive building that may have been a country palace at Musawarat

In June 1947 the ceremonial 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 Dervish spear-head At each corner of the roof is a smaller cupola, also topped by a crescent and a spear.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

El Akhbar: Khartoum; f. 1944; Arabic; Editor MOHAMMED AMER BASHIR

El-Umma: Sinkat Street, Khartoum; f. 1945; morning; organ of Umma Party, Arabic, Editor MAHMOUD MUSTAFA TAHER

El Sudan El Gedid: P.O. Box 358, Khartoum; f. 1943; supports complete independence of the Sudan; Arabic; Editor AHMED YOUSIF HASHIM.

El Ra'i El Amm: P O Box 424, Khartoum; independent; Arabic; Editor ISMAIL ATABANI.

Garidat El Nil: P O. Box 358, Khartoum; Umma Party; Arabic.

Sawt El Sudan: Omdurman, Ashigga Party, Arabic; Editor ABDALLA MIRGHANI

Sudan Daily Herald: P O. Box 318, Wingate Avenue, Khartoum, f 1911, evening, non-party, English; Editor RAY SHOHET

Sudan Star: P.O. Box 327, Abbas Square, Khartoum; f. 1942; English; Editor J. H DAVIDSON

WEEKLIES

El Amel el Sudan: Khartoum; f. 1946; Arabic, Editor FADL BESHIR.

El Mo'tomar: Khartoum, organ of the Ashigga Party; Arabic, Editor ALI HAMED.

El Raid: Khartoum; f 1947, Arabic, Editor MEKKI ABBAS.

El Shabab: Khartoum; f. 1947, Arabic, Editor OSMAN AHMED OMER.

Huna Omdurman: f. 1942, magazine of the Sudan Broadcasting Service; Arabic, Editor HUSSEIN TAHA ZAKI.

Kordofan: Kordofan, f. 1945, Arabic, Editor EL FATEH EL NUR.

Sudan News: P.O Box 131, Khartoum, f. 1943, Greek; Editor S U CALIDAKIS.

MONTHLY

Bint el Wadi: f. 1947, Editor TAKSU SARKISSIAN.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTIN, Y. England in the Sudan (London, 1911).

BAEDEKER'S EGYPT (8th edition, London, 1929)

BUDGE, Sir E. A T W. The Egyptian Sudan: Its History and Monuments (2 vols., London, 1907)
By Nile and Tigris (London, 1920).

CHURCHILL, WINSTON L. S. The River War (ed 1915, London)

CRABITÈS, P The Winning of the Sudan (Toronto, 1934).

CORBYN, E N Survey of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1898-1944 (London, 1946)

ELSTON, R The Traveller's Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan (London, 1929).

HAMILTON, J. A. DE C. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Within (London, 1935).

HILL, R L. A Bibliography of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from the earliest times to 1937 (Oxford, 1939).

MACMICHAEL, Sir H. A. A History of the Arabs in the Sudan (2 vols., Cambridge, 1922).
The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (London, 1934).

NADEL, S. F. The Nuba (London, 1947).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Egypt and the Sudan (Cmd. 2269, London, 1924).

Sudan Almanac (H M Stationery Office, London, annually).

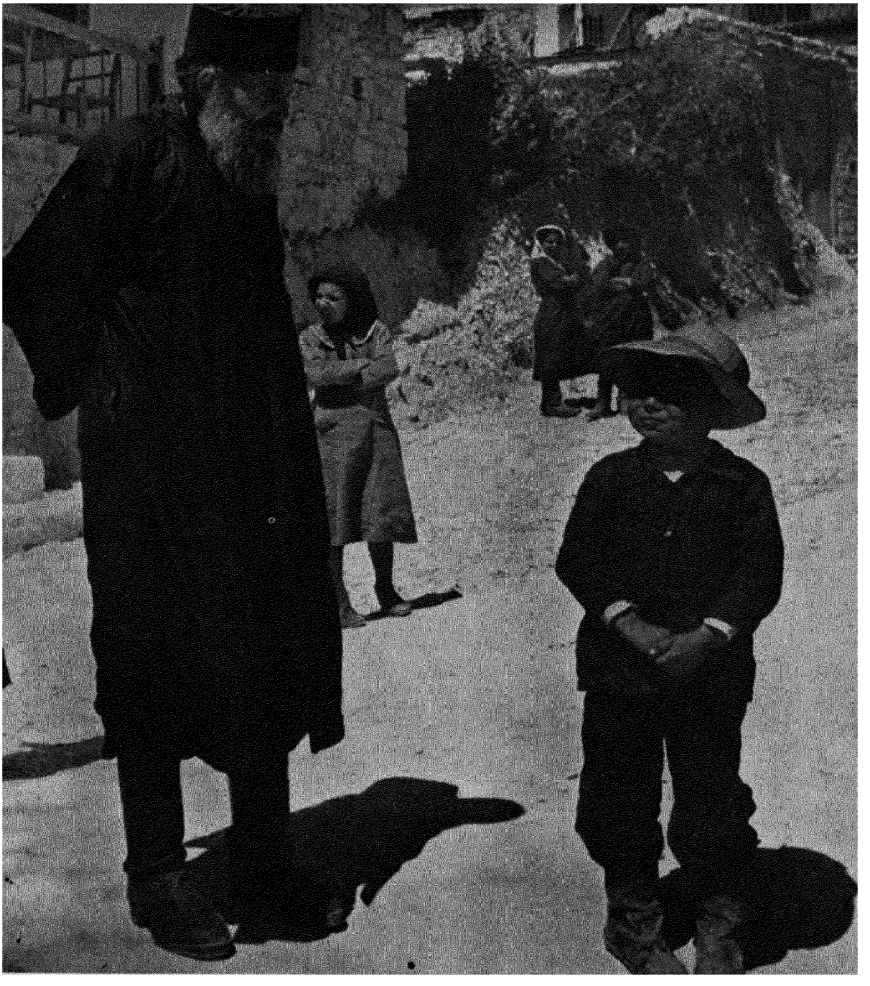
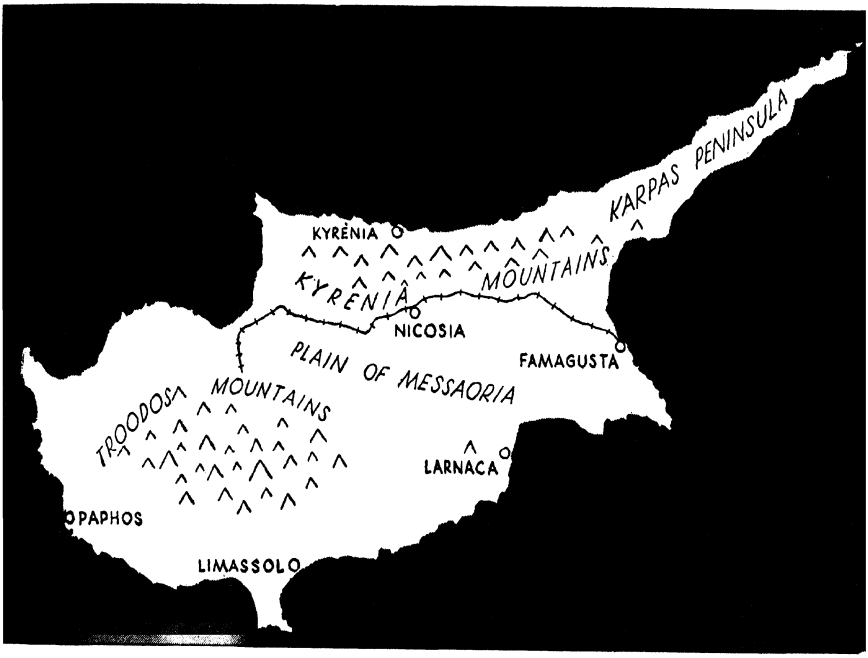


Photo Nancy Jenkins

CYPRUS

VILLAGE STREET

CYPRUS



Railways Mountains

SCALE 18 MILES TO AN INCH

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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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 to the east, and lies between the latitudes 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ north and longitudes 32° 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 45 miles in length, runs east-north-east from Trikomo to Cape Andreas The area of the island is 3,584 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 Akromandra, 3,433 ft The southern range, more extensive and lofty, culminates in Mount Troödos, 6,406 ft above sea level. Farther eastwards is the Mount Adelphoi with a height of 5,305 ft , followed by Papoutsa (5,124 ft) and Chionia (4,674 ft.), this mountain chain terminating in the peak of Sta. Kroca, or Stavrovouni (the Olympus of Strabo), 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 Machæra mountains, and passing close to Nicosia. The Yallt, originating near the source of the Pedias, passes through Nisou, Dhali, and Pyroi, and traverses the Messaoria 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 Kouris and the Diarrhizos, which have their exits near Epskopi and Koukliа respectively.

LAKES

To-day there are only two small lakes between Famagusta and Salamis, and some salt lakes near Larnaca and Limassol. The chief lake of Cyprus used to be Paralimni, five miles from Famagusta, 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 23½ ft Pilotage, by Government pilots, available from dawn to dusk. Tugs are not available Cranes one fixed hand-winch, 5 tons capacity. Railway runs alongside berths Bunkering coal 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 deadweight capacity are available Lighters are loaded and discharged at the pier, which has a 1½-ton stationary motor 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 Messaoria In 1896 a loan of £60,000, 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 Synkrasi 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 Synkrasi reservoir, formed by an embankment 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 Messaoria works, and the three other principal reservoirs—Akhyritou, Kouklia, and Vatili Other and more primitive means of irrigation are storage irrigation, irrigation by means of water machines from wells, irrigation from perennial streams, and irrigation from the clear-water supply provided by mountain torrents and by silt-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 earliest inhabitants of the island, while the Moslems are the descendants of the Ottoman Turks and of the earlier Arab invaders

LANGUAGES

The official languages are English, 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 Armenian-Gregorians (3,659), 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. 115 the growth of the Orthodox Church was rapid The Bishops of Salamis, Paphos, and Tremithus were present at the Council of Nicæa (A D 321), and twelve Cypriots subscribed to the Canons of the Council of Serdica in A D 343

The independence of the Cyprus Church was threatened by the claims of the Patriarchs of Antioch, who desired to appoint its Metropolitans, but the Council of Ephesus, A D 431, did not give a favourable 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 Katastatiko, 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 Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus
(2) The Metropolitan of Paphos, Exarch of Arsinoe and the Romans.
(3) The Metropolitan of Kition, of the new city of Limassol and of Curium
(4) The Metropolitan of Kyrenia and President of Solea.

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 Famagusta By the Bulla Cypria, issued in A D 1260 by Pope Alexander IV, the Latin Archbishop became the Supreme Chief of the Latins and Orthodox alike, until the Turks, in 1575, re-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 Famagusta, 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 mediæval Armenian church in Nicosia, originating from the Latin church of 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 Nicosia, then also the headquarters of the English Order of the Knights of St Thomas of Acre The island is within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem and the East

American Reformed Presbyterian Mission. Through the work of missionaries from Beirut in the Lebanon, this faith was introduced in 1834 In spite of setbacks the mission continued their work and in 1888 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 Archdeacon M. L. MAXWELL

Greek Orthodox Church: Archbishop CHARALAMBOS MYRIANTHEFS MAKARIOS

Armenian Church: Bishop GHEVONT TCHEBEYAN

Latin Church: The Rev Father Pres STEFANO DELOGIO.

Maronite Church: The Very Rev JEAN FORADARIS, Vicar-Gen , Nicosia

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

The early signs of human habitation of the island go back to the Neolithic or new Stone Age, of which various 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 much 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 Mycenæan Age was introduced by Greek colonists, gave good examples of decorative designs and the use of materials such as gold, ivory, enamels, and glass.

About 1500 B C Cyprus figured for the first time in Egyptian records, being conquered by Tuthmosis 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 502 B C the Greek cities joined the great Ionic Revolt, in which the Phœnician strongholds stood firm to their Persian master This revolt was soon put down, 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 Phœnician 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 siege of Tyre 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 philosophers

In 85 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 Arsinoe of Egypt, and the island later was made a gift from Antony 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 115 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 Consularis 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 Bakr in 632, who took Kitium (Larnaca) It was only in A D. 963 that the Arabs were finally expelled from Cyprus by the Emperor Nikephoros II and retreated from parts of Asia Minor.

The next 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, Cœur de Lion, a formidable adversary and enemy Richard I, on his voyage from Sicily to Acre, had his fleet scattered by great storms, and one 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, hastening to their rescue, demanded satisfaction for the mistreatment of the women and his ships In the face of Isaac's defiance, Richard landed with his troops and took Limassol (Amathus), and celebrated 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 Turnham to govern over the island, and proceeded to Acre Finding himself short of men and money, he sold Cyprus for 100,000 byzants (one byzant equalled approximately £4 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 1192 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 of 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 dispossessed and subordinated the old-established Orthodox Church. In 1260 Pope Alexander IV issued the Bulla Cypria, which made the Latin Archbishop 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 organised to the towns of Asia Minor and Egypt

With Peter II (1369-1382) the fortunes of Cyprus began to decline The island was ransacked by the fleet of the Genoese Republic, and Famagusta was captured and held by them till 1464 In 1417 a raid on the coast of Egypt resulted in the Egyptian Sultan seeking vengeance, and Limassol 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 fortifying of the country against the Turks, whose Sultan Selim II, claimed the island as belonging to himself

In July 1570 the Turks landed in strong force at Limassol, which surrendered to them Three weeks afterwards Nicosia was taken, and the fall of Famagusta a year later marked the end of Venetian resistance in Cyprus In the peace treaty signed in 1573 it was agreed that the Sultan should retain Cyprus The Turkish rule of Cyprus (1571-1878) was welcomed by many of the peasantry Their rule saw a decline of serfdom and the restoration of the Greek Orthodox Church was permitted.

In 1839 the Pashas, who had administered the island under the supervision of a Grand Vizier, were replaced by Deputy Governors, who governed 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 transfer resulted from the rivalry then existing between England and Russia, and thus produced a defensive alliance guaranteeing the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan against Russian encroachment The Sultan received in return an annual sum (called the Tribute) of £92,000 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

AFTER 1914

Up to November 1931 the Government of Cyprus was regulated by Letters Patent, bearing the date March 10th, 1925, providing for the administration of the colony by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Legislature consisted of the Governor, nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Moslem and twelve by the non-Moslem voters In 1931 the demand for union with Greece, and dissatisfaction with the dependent colonial status of the island, flared up into open revolt, 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 El Alamein that the immediate danger receded. Mr Churchill visited Cyprus in 1943, and stressed the valuable part which Cyprus had played in the dangerous days at the beginning of the war Some of the political restrictions proclaimed in 1931 were removed, and trade unions were allowed more freedom Political movements have since then flourished in towns and villages, under Left- and Right-wing camps Party conflict is acute, 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 ten-year programme, which is to cost about £9,000,000 One-third of this amount is to be paid out of Colonial 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, 1931, and the power to legislate is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. There is an Executive Council of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, together with one other 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 Cypriots 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 WINSTER (appointed October 1946).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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

Colonial Secretary: R E. TURNBULL, C.M.G.
Attorney-General: S PAVLIDES, K C.
Treasurer: C J THOMAS.

COMMISSIONERS

Larnaca: D. A. SHEPHERD.
Limassol: B J. WESTON.
Nicosia and Kyrenia: O R ARTHUR.
Famagusta: M. V SPURWAY, O B E
Paphos: A. W GREEN, C B.E.

DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Police: J. H ASHMORE.
Comptroller of Customs: W. H MACKAY.
Auditor: A J R LUCAS
Director of Medical Services and Health: H. M. SHELLEY
Director of Education: G. SIMS (Acting).
Postmaster-General: A. H. KEVORKIAN, M.B.E.
Director of Agriculture: J. MCDONALD, D F C.
Conservator of Forests: R. R WATERER, C.B.E.
Superintendent of Railways: J. W. BULMAN, M.B E.
Director of Antiquities: A. H. S MEGAW.
Comptroller of Inland Revenue: A. F. BATES (Acting).
Commissioner of Labour: C. ASHIOTIS (Acting).
Director of Land Registration and Survey: C. MACE, M.B E.
Director of Public Works: P. P. TAYLOR, O.B.E.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies: R. N. HENRY
Water Engineer: A CAWLEY (Acting).
Controller of Supplies: T. S. BELL.
Superintendent of Census: D. PERCIVAL.

CYPRUS REPRESENTATIVE ABROAD

Government of Cyprus Information and Liaison Office: 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1; Commissioner S C. TEREZOPOULOS, M B.E.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CYPRUS

Belgium: P LANITIS, Limassol
Denmark: D. N. DEMETRIOU, O B E. (Hon), Larnaca.
France: J LAPIERRE (Consular Agent), Larnaca
Greece: A A. COUNDOURIOTIS, Nicosia.
Netherlands: N. P. LANITIS, Limassol; S. KANAAN (Hon. Vice-Consul), Larnaca.
Norway: G. G. PIERIDES (Hon), Larnaca.
Portugal: D. K. VONDIZIANO, Larnaca.
Sweden: Z D PIERIDES, Larnaca.
Switzerland: J SHUKUROGLOU (Consular Agent), Nicosia.
Turkey: MEHMED ALI BALIN, 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 Ethnarchic Council, claiming to be the authentic and sole representative of the people, will have to consider the staunchly pro-British Turkish community, numbering 80,548 people, and the safeguarding of their rights in any future political developments of the island.

The main political parties are three:

The Cyprus National Party (K.E.K.).

The Working People's Progressive Party (A.K.E.L.).

The Pancyprian Greek Socialist Vanguard (P.E.S.P.).

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

The Pancyprian Union of Farmers (P.E.K.).

The Union of Cyprus Farmers (E.A.K.).

No accurate numbers 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, 1935 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 other established courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, and in matrimonial cases, with powers in such cases similar to those of the High Court in England On hearing appeals the court is composed of two or three judges, or as the Chief Justice may determine In criminal appeals, leave to appeal is granted or refused absolutely by a single judge. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 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 £300 These 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 nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

District Courts. Six District Courts, consisting of a President and such 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, the extent of which depends on the bench constituting the court

In civil matters a President and one or two District 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 decisions of magistrates in 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 is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years, or with fines up to £100, or with both, and may order compensation up to £100, 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 if the Attorney-General, and the person accused, consent, a District Judge may also try certain offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years, in prosecutions conducted by a law officer or police officer, with his consent, and a Magistrate may, with like consent in such prosecutions, try a few offences punishable up to three years. In addition, members of a District Court have power to hold a preliminary inquiry into an offence not summarily triable, and commit the accused person for trial by an Assize Court

The jurisdiction above described may be exercised over Cypriots and non-Cypriots, but the law states that it does not confer any jurisdiction upon the courts it establishes to hear any matrimonial cause where either party, is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, or where either party is a member of the Islamic faith, and the marriage was contracted in accordance with the Sharia Law, or to hear any other matter which, under the principles of the Ottoman Law previously enforced in the colony, was cognizable by an ecclesiastical tribunal, or which is within the jurisdiction of an Islamic religious tribunal pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being

The Law Courts apply the local laws and certain Ottoman laws specified in the new Courts Laws, as well as Common Law and the rules of equity in force in England on November 5th, 1914, being the date of the colony's annexation 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 1927 Order-in-Council on the Islamic Religious Tribunal have been saved, and they continue to be three such religious tribunals—one for Nicosia and Kyrenia, another for Famagusta and Larnaca, and a third for Limassol and Paphos—and 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 Sharia 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 can act as assessor.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: Sir EDWARD ST JOHN JACKSON, K C M G, K B E, K C. (now Chairman of the Consultative Assembly)

Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: G. C. GRIFFITH WILLIAMS

Puisne Judge: M C MELISSAS.

Presidents, District Courts: C E. L COX, W H. E. DUPRE, and M ZEKIA (Acting).

COMMUNICATIONS

AIR LINES

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

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

Middle East Airlines Co.: bi-weekly service, Beirut-Nicosia, thrice-weekly service to Haifa, Lydda (subject to alteration)

Misr Air Lines: Mondays, Cairo - Beirut - Cyprus - Beirut - Cairo, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Cairo - Lydda - Cyprus-Lydda-Cairo, Thursdays, Cairo-Cyprus-Cairo (subject to alteration)

Cyprus Airways Ltd. (in formation)

RAILWAYS

Cyprus Government Railway: 76 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line, from Famagusta Harbour to Kalokhorio, section from Famagusta Harbour to Nicosia (37 miles), open to regular passenger and goods traffic, section from Nicosia to Kalokhorio (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 return 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	1,207,743	819	789,668	1,935	1,997,411
1940	723	334,712	671	266,847	1,394	601,559
1941 . .	760	221,029	1,038	52,914	1,798	273,943
1942 . .	467	217,238	1,063	50,878	1,530	268,116
1943 .	583	125,201	1,223	67,497	1,806	192,698
1944 . .	1,034	219,456	1,290	78,144	2,324	297,700
1945	1,217	328,291	974	90,165	2,191	418,456

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.

Cargo steamers of the Moss Line, Prince Line, Ellerman and Papayanni Lines, Wescott 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-subsidised 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

Aeolos Shipping Bureau: Libertes str.

General Services Agency: P.O Box 425.

K. Rustem & Bro.: P.O. Box 239.

Louisides Bros.: Konak Square.

Mikis L. Michaelides: P O. Box 57.

LIMASSOL

Amathus Navigation Co.: Spyrou Araousou str.

John Sp. Araouso: Spyrou Araousou str

G. Kirzis & Co.: P.O Box 18.

Z. Lanitis: Spyrou Araousou str

Lewis Tourist Agency: P O Box 100

Julius Markides: Richardou and Berengarias str.

N. Aristides Sitas: P O. Box 125.

FAMAGUSTA

Courtis Company Ltd.: P O Box 130.

Cyprus Shipping Co. Ltd.: P O Box 84, King George V Avenue

Francoudi & Stephanou Ltd.

Hull, Blyth & Co. Ltd.: P O. Box 114

P. Joannou & Co.: P O Box 7

M. J. Louizides & Sons Ltd.: P O Box 9.

Orphanides & Murat: P O Box 15.

Christ G. Papadopoulos: P.O Box 84, King George V Avenue

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

LARNACA

Antoniades & Co.: P O Box 82, Zenonos Kitieos str 111.

George Lapier: Chrysopolitissa str. 8.

A. L. Mantovani & Sons: P.O Box 109

M. D. Pierides: P O Box 25

Michael N. Veniatis: P.O Box 81

PAPHOS

Englezakis Costas: P O. Box 46.

Joannides, Stephanos & Sons: P O Box 28.

P. L. Saraflis: P O. Box 25.

Sivitanides Stelios: Market str.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(000's omitted)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	747	901	3,003
Australia	141	225	168
British India	121	226	188
Canada	36	987	763
Palestine	29	593	870
Sudan	7	122	80
Belgium	75	—	147
France	53	—	50
Greece	91	58	154
Italy	63	—	246
Portugal	4	11	76
Sweden	30	11	109
Yugoslavia	28	—	48
Iraq	29	449	6
Syria, including Lebanon	32	119	59
Turkey	8	84	327
Egypt	48	661	571
Eritrea	*	84	49
Libya	*	157	146
U.S.A.	90	384	735
Other countries	635	268	343
TOTAL	2,267	5,340	8,138

* Not available

RETAINED CIVIL IMPORTS
(000's omitted)

CLASS AND DESCRIPTION	1938	1945	1946
	£	£	£
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	478	2,579	2,541
2 Raw Materials	227	443	498
3. Manufactures	1,540	2,305	5,085
4. Animals not for food	—	1	—
5 Bullion and Specie	22	12	14
TOTAL	2,267	5,340	8,138

DOMESTIC EXPORTS
(000's omitted)

CLASS AND DESCRIPTION	1938	1945	1946
	£	£	£
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	713	1,812	2,173*
2. Raw Materials	1,584	889	1,182
3. Manufactures	64	449	378
4. Animals not for food	25	164	143
5. Bullion and Specie	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,386	3,314	3,876

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(000's omitted)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	587	551	780
France	166	286	551
Greece	19	329	517
Egypt	153	692	489
Palestine	53	492	294
Algeria	*	82	134
Denmark	19	37	101
Belgium	86	6	106
U.S.A.	87	79	105
Sweden	14	41	99
Syria, including Lebanon	7	266	83
Other countries	1,195	453	617
TOTAL	2,386	3,314	3,876

* Not available.

Currency Circulation. The monetary wealth of the island of Cyprus has increased by over £16,000,000 sterling during the last six years as shown in the following table (at December 31st, 1946).

(000's omitted)

	1939	1945	1946
	£	£	£
Currency Notes and Coin	1,063	5,956	6,218
Commercial Bank Deposits	1,721	8,943	11,047
Savings Banks' and Co-operative Societies' Deposits	112	1,124	823
Government Loans floated and subscribed internally	Nil	1,500	Nil
Government Savings Bonds and Certificates	Nil	819	1,131
TOTAL	2,896	18,342	19,219

Finance, 1939, 1945, 1946 (000's omitted):

REVENUE

	1939	1945	1946
	£	£	£
Direct Taxation	192	853	1,661
Indirect Taxation	578	1,308	1,353
Other Revenue	243	1,394*	1,503
TOTAL REVENUE	1,013	3,555	4,517

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

EXPENDITURE

	1939	1945	1946
	£	£	£
Defence and Emergency Measures	31	197	193
War Bonus	Nil	564	591
Commodity Subsidies	Nil	804	847
Other Expenditure	991	1,960	2,371
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,022	3,525	4,002

Area and Population.

Area: 3,584 sq. miles, of which 622 sq. miles are State forests and about 2,300 sq miles are agricultural land Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean.

Population. Results of the Census held on November 10th, 1946, give a total population of 449,490, made up as follows:

Greek Orthodox	361,373
Moslem (Turkish)	80,361
Armenian Gregorian	3,686
Maronite	2,083
Roman Catholic	1,014
Anglican	654
Others	319

To this figure is to be added the number of troops and Jewish illegal immigrants Their combined total is roughly 30,000 The rural population per sq mile is 125 9. There were 222,726 males and 226,764 females

Principal Imports and Exports.

Imports beans and peas, butter, coffee, wheat, milk, oils, rice, sugar, tobacco, asphalt and bitumen, coal, petroleum, timber, earthenware and china, glass and glassware, 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 yarns and thread, cotton piece-goods and cotton 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: oxen, beans and peas, carobs, cheese, barley, almonds, grapes, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, raisins, fruit juices, spirits, tobacco (unmanufactured), onions, potatoes, wine, cotton, hides and skins, asbestos, terra umbra, chromium ore, cupreous concentrates, cupreous pyrites, yellow ore, zinc ore and concentrates, metallic residues and wastes, pyrene oil, cuminseed, linseed, sumac, wool, artificial teeth, buttons, embroidery and needlework, mules.

Currency. The legal tender currency is the British pound sterling, and local £5, £1, 10/-, 5/-, 2/-, and 1/- notes. The Cyprus pound is divided into 180 piastres; 9 piastres = 1 shilling. The note issue is backed by sterling balances and trustee investments held in London

BANKING

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: Nicosia, f. 1912, cap. £426,594; res. fund £203,585; total resources £5,020,917; Chair D. SEVERIS, Man. G. GARANIS; brs. at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd.: Nicosia; Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E C 3, f 1836; cap., auth £10,000,000, sub £9,121,500; res fund £7,569,000, Chair J S CROSSLEY, Deputy Chair A C. BARNES, D S O , O.B.E.; agencies at Famagusta, Kyrenia, Limassol, Larnaca, Troödos (during summer).

Banque d'Athènes: Nicosia, Head Office: rue W Churchill, Athens, Greece, f 1893; cap. Drachmas 100,800,000; res. fund 75,200,000 pre-war Drachmas; Chair and Gen. Man C J ELIASCO, offices in Great Britain, Egypt, and U S A , br at Limassol

Ottoman Bank: Nicosia; Head Office. Galata, Istanbul; f 1863, cap £10,000,000, p.u. £5,000,000, res £1,250,000; dep. £60,363,000, brs. at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Kyrenia, Paphos, Morphou, Lefka, and Troödos (during summer); offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and brs. throughout the Near East

Turkish Bank of Nicosia Ltd.: Nicosia, f. 1943, cap , auth. £80,000, p u £40,000, Chair H VEYSI, Man I ORHAN.

INSURANCE

Eagle, Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Larnaca, Head Office. 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E C 2, f 1904, cap. sub £5,406,618, annual premium income £6,414,443; cap p u £3,350,000, assets exceed £30,000,000; Chair. Sir EDWARD M MOUNTAIN, Bart , Gen Man Lieut-Col BRIAN MOUNTAIN

Economic Insurance Co. Ltd.: P O Box 25, Larnaca, Head Office 105 Fenchurch Street, London, E C 3, f 1901; cap issued £1,000,000, res account £750,000, Chair. Sir ERNEST H MURRANT, K C M G , M B E ; Gen. Man. D H W ARNOT

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: P O. Box 180, Nicosia; Head Office Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E C 4; f 1880, cap. auth £2,000,000, general res £2,250,000, Chair Rt. Hon. LORD COURTAULD-THOMSON, K B E., C B., Man R J CROWE

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lemesos Trading Co Ltd., Limassol, Head Office St Helen's Square, York; f 1824, cap auth £1,000,000, general res. fund £1,500,000; Chair Rt Hon. LORD MIDDLETON, M C.; Gen Mans R M HAMILTON, A. HARROWER.

CYPRUS AGENTS OF OTHER INSURANCE COMPANIES

NICOSIA

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cyprus Trading Corpn Ltd., P O Box 73, Ledra str 23

Caledonian Assurance Co.: Geo. G Pierides, P O Box 110, Perdios str

Century Assurance Co.: Lyssiotis Fréres, Cleanthis Christofides str.

General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corpn.: Y. Shukiuroglou & Sons, Arasta Street.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Ch M. Theocharides & Co., P.O. Box 81.

Licences and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Geo Ev Georgiades, P O Box 290.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: D. Severis & Sons Ltd., P.O Box 119.

National Insurance Co. of Great Britain Ltd.: John Catsounotos, P O Box 186, Phaneromeni str

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: B C. Petrides & Co., P O. Box 91.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.: P M Tseriotis, Phaneromeni str.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: A. Royston Clark, P O. Box 62.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ctorides Bros , Stoa Papadopoulou.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Marashlian Sarkis, P O Box 76

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Michel S. Savides, P O Box 28

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Spinney's Ltd , P O. Box 216.

United British Insurance Co. Ltd.: D Severis & Sons Ltd , P O Box 119

Warden Insurance Co. Ltd.: Keheyan Hagop, P O Box 425

LIMASSOL

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: N P. Lanitis Co Ltd , P O Box 203

Baloise Assurance Co.: Gramvi & Zenon, St Andrew Street

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Chr E Papadakis, P O Box 24

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: Geo Pavlides Ltd , P O Box 53

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Haggipavlu Christ & Sons Ltd., P O Box 14

FAMAGUSTA

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Francoudi & Stefanou, P O Box 31.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: M J Louisides & Sons Ltd , P O Box 5

London Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hull, Blythe & Co Ltd , P O Box 114

Reliance Insurance Ltd.: Orphanides & Murat, P O Box 15.

LARNACA

Central Assurance Co.: J Chacholiades & Fils, P O Box 31.

Legal and General Assurance Soc. Ltd.: G & F Cirilli, P O Box 32

Palatin Insurance Co. Ltd.: Z D Pierides, P O Box 25

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: Stylianou Kyr., P O Box 13

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: Antoniades & Co , P O Box 82, Zenonos Kitieos str 111

Western Assurance Co.: E Cirilli and E Pantelides, P O Box 32

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The deposits with the movement amount to £1,348,746, and their reserve funds £210,000 There are 516 societies at present in Cyprus—with a joint membership of over 70,000—which can be classified as follows.

Credit societies	369
Savings banks	39
Consumers' societies	61
Wine-making	10
Oil-pressing	4
Milling	2
Land leasing and land purchase	6
Transport	4
Unions	8
Others	12
Co-operative Central Bank	1
TOTAL	516

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief industry of the island, producing mainly cereals, carobs, olives, and vine products Other agricultural products are tobacco, cheese, potatoes, onions, citrus fruit, nuts, flax, silk cocoons, cotton, pigs, cattle, mules, donkeys, sheep, poultry, and eggs The type of farming practised in a given area depends on the climatic conditions, which, in Cyprus, range from temperate to semi-tropical temperatures, and from a low rainfall of less than twelve inches to over forty inches in some of the hill-districts

The formation of a separate supply and irrigation department has aided the development of agriculture generally and stimulated interest in pumping water supplies. Cyprus wine, famous throughout the ages, together with spirits and raisins, have found a ready market in recent times all over the world Formerly a domestic industry, the wine industry is now installed with modern equipment, and is producing uniform products In spite of the low export figures of citrus fruit during the war years the industry has not neglected the groves, and large exports of this fruit have already re-started

During wartime the production of silk-worms became an industry of considerable importance, and great improvements in the selection and grading of tobacco were also achieved during those years. The Department of Agriculture maintains a stock-farm at Athalassa, a crop experimental farm at Morphou, an experimental vineyard at Saitta, an experimental citrus grove at Famagusta, and deciduous fruit stations at Trikoukkia, Galata, and Saitta, as well as nursery gardens and stud stables at selected centres Considerable attention is given to animal husbandry, and Cyprus is famed for its donkeys and mules, which are in great demand for export

MINERALS

Famous already in ancient times for its copper mines, Cyprus's principal mineral product to-day is cupreous pyrites, which is mined on a large scale by the Cyprus Mines Corporation in the Evrykhou area and near Lefka, with a crushing and concentrating plant at Morphou Bay, where steamer transport is facilitated Cupreous pyrites is also produced at Kalavaso in the south of the island Asbestos occurs at Mount Troödos and is exploited by the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company Ltd , which has established quarries and mills for the production of fibre at Amiandos, near Troodos Chrome iron ore is mined at Troödos by the Cyprus Chrome Co Ltd Terra umbra (Turkey umber) is mined chiefly in the Larnaca district, and is burned in Larnaca factories as well as exported Gypsum, of which there are extensive beds in Cyprus, is mostly quarried for local requirements, but there is a small export trade in crude gypsum and plaster-of-paris

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Association of Cyprus Industries: P.O Box 55, Ledra Street, Nicosia, Chair D N DIMITRIOU, O B E , Vice-Chair AL ECONOMOU, Sec TH TAVERNARIS.

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 55, 23 Ledra Street, Nicosia, Chair D N DIMITRIOU, O.B.E , Vice-Chair P M TSERIOTIS; Sec TH TAVERNARIS

The Chamber has the following Trade Sections.

Fruit Exporters' Association.
Timber and Building Materials Merchants' Association.
Cyprus Locust Bean Kibbiers' Association.
Food and Colonial Produce Merchants' Association.
The Nicosia Textiles and Novelties Merchants' Association.
The Limassol Drapers' Association.
Cyprus Cheese-Makers' Association.
Commercial Representatives' Association.

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 laws up to 1929, when the Government assumed full responsibility for elementary education In 1933 the Governor became the central authority in all matters connected with elementary education Teachers' salaries and gratuities on retirement are 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-years' 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 449), pupils 43,705, teachers 1,009 (masters 681, mistresses 328)

Moslem Schools: 203 (boys 1, girls 1, mixed 201), pupils 10,259, teachers 306 (masters 240, mistresses 66)

Other Schools: 15 (boys 1, girls 2, mixed 12), pupils 909, teachers 53

Total expenditure on education, both primary and secondary, for the year 1944 was £401,298, of which £357,481 was from Colonial Revenue

The total enrolment in secondary schools is about 8,020.

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 1940 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. Dir. W. N TOLFREE, Assist. Dir A. G HAMER
Larnaca Dir R R RAYNER.
Limassol: Dir. A. ROSS THOMAS
Famagusta: Dir M V. PIDDOCKE.
Paphos Dir Comdr A. CRAWFURD.

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

LEARNED SOCIETY

Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (*Society of Cyprus Studies*): P O Box 34, Nicosia, f 1936, aims the collection and preservation and the study of material concerning all periods of Cyprus history, dialect, folklore, and the organisation of popular art, Pres Dr K. SPYRIDAKIS, Vice-Pres P KIRMITSIS, Sec G PAPACHARALAMBOUS, Librarian K. PROUSIS, 250 mems, publ *Kypriakai Spoudai* (Cyprus Studies).

MUSEUM

Cyprus Museum, The: P O Box 448, Nicosia, f 1883, Dir. of Antiquities A H S MEGAW, Curator DIRAIOS

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 first millennium B.C, (3) limestone and marble sculptures from the Archaic to the Roman Age, (4) jewellery from the Bronze Age, and especially the Mycenæan period (1400-1200 B.C) to early Byzantine times, (5) miscellaneous collections, including bronzes, glass, alabaster, bone, etc. An interesting feature is the room of reconstructed tombs.

An archæological 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, reorganised 1938; now run by the Municipality.

Library of the Archbishopric: P O Box 50, Nicosia; f. 1821; Librarian The Rev. Deacon DOROTHEOS TOMAZON; number of volumes 5,000.

Library of Phaneromeni: Nicosia, f 1934; Librarian A HJ. JOSEPH; number of volumes 15,000.

Library of the Etaireia Kypziakon Spoudon (*Society of Cyprus Studies*) P O. Box 34, Nicosia, f. 1936, Librarian K. PROUSIS.

Library of the Cyprus Museum: P.O. Box 448, Nicosia; f. 1883; Dir of Antiquities A H S. MEGAW

PLACES OF INTEREST

THE TOURIST SEASON IN CYPRUS

ANTIQUITIES

Nicosia, the capital, is a convenient centre for exploring the whole island Within its circular walls, guarded by eleven bastions named after noble Italian families of the Venetian period, are the great Mosque of St. Sofia, formerly the Latin Cathedral, dating from the early thirteenth century, the Orthodox Cathedral, less ancient but famous for its fresco depicting the finding of the body of St Barnabas in Cyprus, and many other medieval buildings, public and private, some bearing Lusignan and Venetian coats of arms The Crusaders' tombs in the present Armenian Church and those around and in the Arab Ahmed Mosque, and the collection of fragments housed in the Bedestan, should not be missed At every turn in the narrow streets and picturesque bazaars there is something interesting to see Three gates pierced the walls in medieval days, and three more cuttings were made subsequently Outside the walls is the Museum, containing valuable statuary, pottery, bronze, and gold implements and ornaments

Sixteen miles from Nicosia—through a pass in the hills, one of the most charming views in Cyprus—is **Kyrenia**, with its twelfth century castle guarding the harbour, and four miles eastward the wonderful Premonstratensian Abbey of Bella Paise, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the Levant At Kyrenia, as indeed everywhere on the coast, there is excellent bathing Above, on the crest of the mountain, is the Castle of St Hilarion, and farther east the Castle of Buffavento (the name suggesting that it defies the storm) and of Kantara (more readily reached from Famagusta) Troödos, the summer quarters of the Government and the garrison, 6,000 ft up in the pine-clad mountains, can be reached by motor car from Nicosia or Limassol 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 Platres, a popular and growing summer resort, and from either may be visited the famous Monasteries of Troödhitissa and Kykko Other mountain resorts are Prodromos, Pedoulas, and Kakopetria, 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 360 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 Othello's Tower, part of the fortifications, is of interest to lovers of Shakespeare 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 Constantia —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 modern villages and the remains of ancient settlements are traversed on the way to Cape Andreas and its monastery. The sixty miles journey is well worth undertaking in spring when the fields are a mass of wild flowers.

Larnaca, twenty-six miles by road from Nicosia and a little more from Famagusta, is a flourishing modern town built on or near the site of the ancient Phoenician Kitium, the Chittim of the Old Testament The name Kitium, derived from the Greek, meaning sarcophagus, suggests that once a vast necropolis was situated there The Tekké of Umm Haram, kinswoman of the Prophet, a Moslem shrine of peculiar sanctity, is close by, near to the salt lake Fifteen miles away is the Monastery of Stavrovouni or Santa Croce, perched on a hill top, for centuries celebrated in legend as a repository of a portion of the Holy Cross

At **Limassol**, an important port fifty-four miles from Nicosia and the first port of call of the mail steamer, is the chapel where in 1191 it is believed Richard Coeur de Lion was married Near it, on one side, is the site of the Phoenician city of Amathus, and on the other the four-square tower of Kolossi, once the headquarters of the Knights Hospitaller

Travelling westward towards **Paphos** (Curium), with the remains of the temple of Apollo Hylates, ten miles from Limassol, one reaches Old Paphos, now Koukhia, with the site of the great Temple of Aphrodite, who rose, so the legend runs, out of the sea foam there New Paphos, where Sergius Paulus, the Roman Governor, was converted to Christianity by St Paul, is rich in Roman, Byzantine, and later ruins, and has a medieval port Above it is the modern suburb of Ktima

The circuit of Cyprus may be completed by following the "North Road" to Polis, thence to Soli, where recent excavations have revealed important Hellenistic remains, through Morphou and Myrtou to Kyrenia Cyprus is a still unexhausted treasure-house of antiquarian riches In *Historic Monuments of Cyprus* (G Jeffery, Nicosia, 1918) 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 Troödos (where there is also a summer camp), Platres and other hill resorts. There are churches or church houses in the chief towns and at Troödos, and regular services for most denominations There are social clubs in Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, and at Troödos in the season. Tennis can be had in the chief towns and at Troödos, and golf at Nicosia, Famagusta, Limassol, and Larnaca. There is at Kyrenia a sports and social club, offering subscribers bathing huts, a nine-hole golf course, and a tennis court Race meetings are held at Nicosia and Famagusta in the spring and autumn. There is a fair shooting—partridge, snipe, duck, and quail—but a knowledge of the country or the services of a competent guide are necessary.

Motoring affords the most convenient method of visiting the many places of interest in the colony Cars can be hired at the rate of 4d. 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 available except after heavy rains There is a branch of the Automobile Association in the island

The climate of the plains in winter is sunny and bracing, but hot and dusty in summer, and between October or November and May is the best time to visit them. From June to September the hills offer all the charm and none of the uncertainty of an English summer The mean maximum temperature is 77 6° F , the mean minimum 54.3° F , and the average annual rainfall is 19 inches

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

NICOSIA

Loizides Bros.: Courts' Square.

LIMASSOL

Lewis Tourist Agency: P.O. Box 100.

FAMAGUSTA

Cyprus Shipping Co. Ltd., The: P O Box 84, King George V Avenue 4

LARNACA

Mantovani, A. L., & Sons, P O Box 109.

Pierides, Z. D.: P O Box 25, Lord Byron str.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Anexartitos (*Independent*): P O Box 161, Nicosia, f 1938; morning, Greek, Editor L M TSIMILLIS

The Cypriot and Embros: P O Box 402, Nicosia, f 1946; morning (fmrly weekly), English, Editor G B PUSEY

Cyprus Mail: P O Box 344, Adriadne Street, Nicosia, f. 1945; morning; Editor I. K JACOVIDES

Democratos (*Democrat*)· Nicosia, f 1946, morning, Greek, Editor N J H CHRISTOFI

Eleftheria (*Liberty*). Nicosia, f 1906, fmr bi-weekly, f as daily 1936, morning, Greek, Editor D TH STAVRINIDES

Eleftheros Typos (*Free Press*) Nicosia, f. 1947, evening, Greek, Editor THALIS PAPADOPOULOS

Esperini (*Evening Journal*) Nicosia, f 1936, Greek, Editor N C PATTICHIS

Ethnos (*Nation*) Nicosia, f 1947, morning, Greek, Editor E PAPANICOLAOU

Halkin Sesi (*Voice of the People*) Nicosia, f 1942, morning, Turkish, Editor M FADIL

Hürsöz (*Free Word*): P O. Box 156, Nicosia, f. 1946, morning, Turkish, Editor FEVZI ALI RIZA

Neos Kypriakos Phylax (*New Cyprus Guardian*) Nicosia; morning, Greek, Prop. and Editor C A CONSTANTINIDES

WEEKLIES

Apostratos: Nicosia; Greek; Editor M. G. ANTONIADES.

Athletismos: Nicosia, Greek, Editor A PATTALIS.

Chronos (*Time*). Limassol, f. 1924, bi-weekly, political and financial, Greek; Editor DEM M. DEMETRIADES.

Democratis (*Democrat*): Nicosia, f. 1947, Greek, Propr. PH JOANNOU.

Ephimeris (*Newspaper*) Kyrenia; f. 1946; Greek, Editor POLICARPOS JOANNIDES.

Grammata (*Letters*): Limassol, f 1945; Greek; Editor V. PAPADOPOULOS.

Nea Politiki Epitheorisis (*New Political Review*)· Paphos; f. 1941; Greek; Editor and Propr. CHR GALATOPOULOS.

Paphos: P.O. Box 22, Paphos; f. 1921; political; Editor L. PHILIPPOU.

Paratiritis (*Observer*) P O Box 143, Limassol, f. 1925; weekly, Greek, Editor PANOS A. PHASOULIOTIS

Phone tis Kyprou (*The Voice of Cyprus*). Nicosia; f 1881; Greek, political and philological, Editor K. A. PAVLIDES

Nor Arax (*New Arax*). Nicosia, f. 1945; political, Editor SEMPAD DEOVLETIAN

Shipping News: Nicosia, f 1947, shipping and commercial, Editor J SHILLITO.

PERIODICALS

Agonistis (*Fighter*) Nicosia, f 1944, bi-monthly; Greek; Propr. and Editor P BISTIS.

Apostolos Barnabas: Nicosia; quarterly, religious, Editor (Vacant)

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Journal: monthly; published by the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Editor PANOS A PHASOULIOTIS

Cyprus Review: Nicosia, monthly, English, publication of the Public Information Office, Cyprus Government; Editorial Board Miss K M HILTON, N JOSEPHIDES, L YIANNIDES

Kypriaka Grammata: 19 Ouzounian str., Nicosia, f 1934; bi-monthly, modern Greek and Cypriot literature, essays, and literary criticism, Editor N I. KRANIDIOTIS

Kypriaki Epitheorisis (*Cyprus Review*): f. 1943; monthly in Greek, printed and published by the Public Information Office, Cyprus Government.

Kypriakai Spoudai (*Cyprus Studies*). Society of Cyprus Studies, P O. Box 34, Nicosia; f 1936; Greek; Chair. Dr K. SPYRIDAKIS; annual, scientific law, folklore, history, archæology

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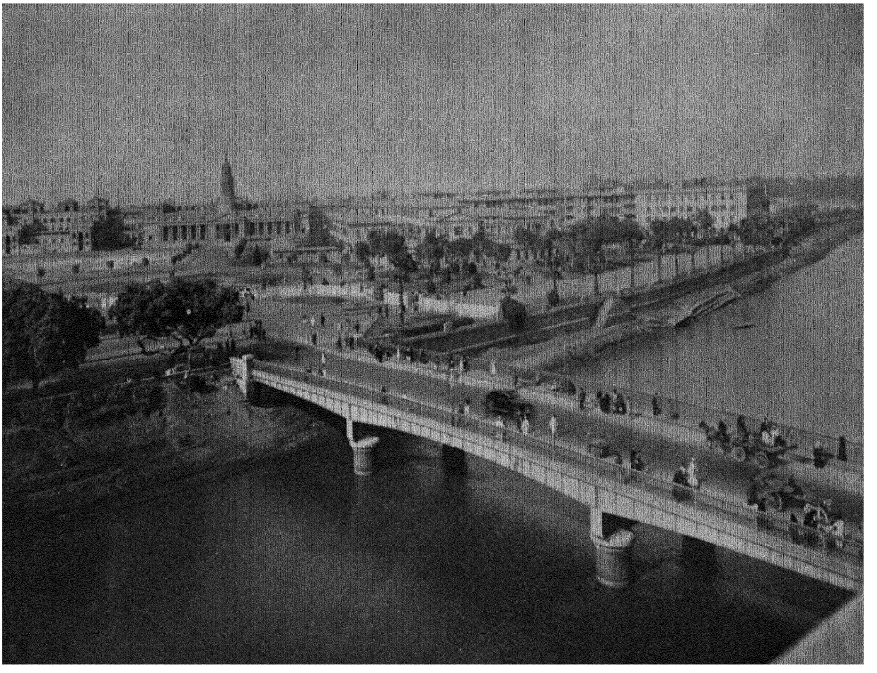
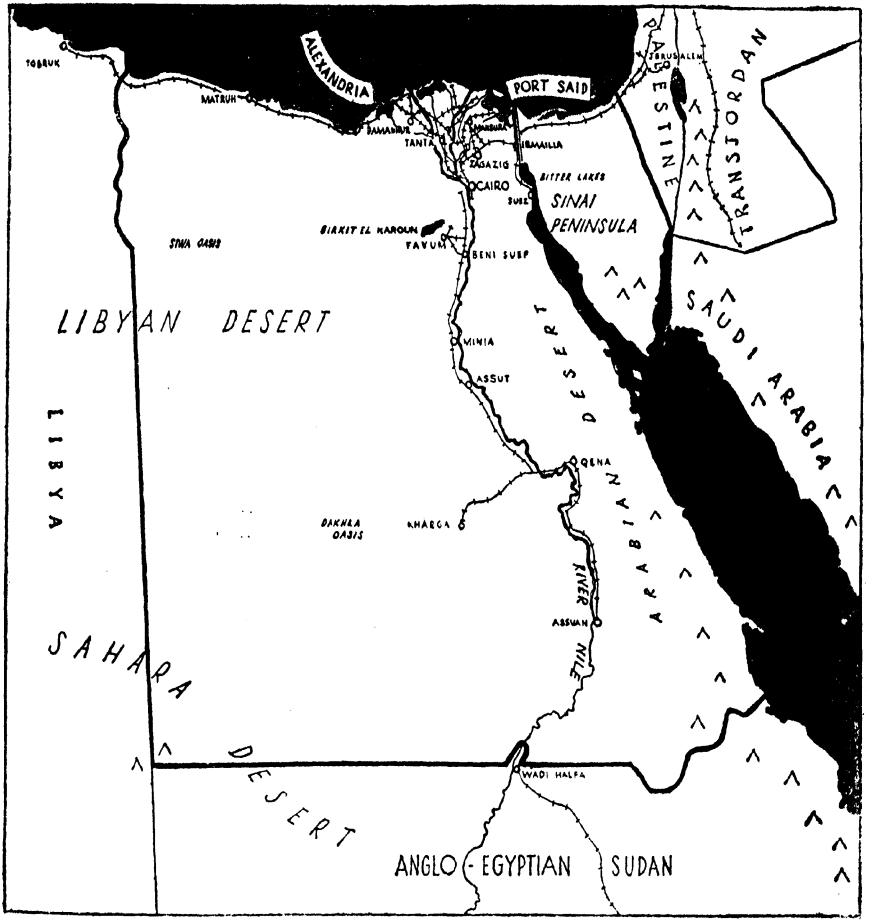


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THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

NILE BRIDGE AND FOUAD HOSPITAL OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

EGYPT



Suez Canal | Boundary of Egypt | Other Boundaries | Rivers | Railways | Mountains

SCALE 120 MILES TO AN INCH

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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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 386,110 sq miles (1,000,000 sq km), of which, however, the settled country comprises only about 3 5 per cent It lies between latitude 22° and 31° 45′ N and longitude 24° and 35° 54′ 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 (1,230 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 ex-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 Taba north-westwards to the Mediterranean, immediately north-west of Rafah (latitude 31° 19′ N, longitude 34° 13′ E)

In the north-east and the west the boundaries are, to a certain extent, the clear 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 these three parts

(*a*) The southern part, which is mainly formed of high mountains, the most important of which are Gebels Katharina (2,639 m), Umm Shomer (2,586 m), and Eth Thebt (2,439 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, Menzaleh, Borollos, Edku, and Mariut. In addition to these coastal lakes there is an inland one, Birkit Karoun. 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 Menzaleh 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 Sinai there is a long, shallow lagoon, Sabakhit-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 characterised 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 930 miles (1,500 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 unnavigable

Just above Asswan 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 kms) 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 Asswan Secondly, between Luxor 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 (Domyat) after meandering 150 miles (245 km) through the cultivable land of the delta, while the western reaches the same sea north of Rosetta (Rasheed) after a shorter journey of 146 miles (239 km) These two branches are the remainders 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 Fariskour on the Damietta branch, and Edfina at 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 Sallum and Mersa Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tar, Abu Zenima, Jemsa, and Kosseir on the Red Sea

Alexandria was founded by Alexander in 332 B C It is situated some 130 miles (210 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 fortunes generally declined in late medieval times It was Mohammed Ali Pasha who restored its greatness in the twenties of the last century In 1820 the Mahmudiya Canal was constructed to supply the city with water and provide a navigable waterway 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 oldest 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 6,000,000 feddans 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 restore 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 at the out-takes of irrigation canals to allow for an adequate flow taking place into them For the first purpose the Aswan Dam was built in 1902. Since then its height has been increased twice, in 1912 and 1933, and the present reservoir when full contains 5 3 thousand million cu m of water Some 28 miles (45 km) above Khartoum another dam was built on the White Nile at Jebel Auliа in 1937 Its total storage is little more than half the storage of Aswan (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 Asfun Canal on the west and Kelabiya on the east, neither of which provide water for basin-irrigation. Continuing farther downstream from Esna there is Nag Hammadi barrage, built in 1903 and enlarged in 1938 It serves the Ibrahimia, the longest canal in Egypt, which provides water for more than one million feddans and feeds the Bakr Yusef, 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 built on the Nile, El Qanater El Khayria, in the days of Mohammad Ali, to provide for the great areas of perennial irrigation in Lower Egypt through three major canals Rayah El Towfiqi, Rayah El Monofi, and Rayah El Bihera This barrage was replaced by the new delta barrage in 1940 On the Damietta branch there is the Zifta 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 263,000 sq miles (681,000 sq km), consists of bare rocky plateau, nearly without any drainage line There are no true mountains, with the exception of Jebel Owenat in the extreme south-west, of which peaks rise to heights of over 5,900 ft (1,800 m) The essential feature of the western desert of Egypt are those great depressions which occupy wide areas in the northern and central parts Some 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, Baharia, Farafra, Dakhla, and Kharga Others of the depressions are uninhabitable, and among them the most important is the Qattara 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 fertile depression of Fayum, watered by Bahr Yusuf 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 Birkit Karoun, 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 85,000 sq miles (223,000 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 60 miles (100 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 from south to north are W Allagi, W Guffa, W Kharit, W El Hammamat, W Qena, W Asyut, W Tarfa, and W Huf 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 feddans = 1,038,000 acres or 418,340 hectares.

PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

PEOPLES

The population of the Kingdom of Egypt is roughly divided into the Pasha (ruling) and Effendi (middle) classes, and the peasantry, the Bedouins, the Nubians, and the foreign element The peasantry or the fellahin, 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 northern Egypt, and the Bega 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 Asswan and Dongola They are employed mainly in agriculture and are also adaptable to town work

The foreign element comprises mainly Greeks, Italians, French, Levantines, British, 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), 19,040,448 inhabitants

The chief towns Cairo with 2,100,486 inhabitants and Alexandria with 928,237 inhabitants

RELIGIONS

Islam. The official religion of Egypt is Islam, the bulk of the population are Sunnis of the Shafe'i Sect (See section on "Islam" in Saudi Arabia)

Copts. Most of the Egyptian Christians are Copts, who are found in large numbers throughout the provinces, and especially in Cairo and the Upper Egyptian provinces of Minia, Assiut, Girga, and Qena The Copts claim their descent from the ancient Egyptians, who became mainly Christian in the first 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 recognised 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 Moslem 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 metropolitans and twelve bishops

Jews. The Jews of Egypt have resided in the country since Biblical times, and there are about 70,000 of them, mainly living in Cairo and Alexandria They are divided into the Orthodox (Rabbinite) Jews, and the Karaites, 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 17,000 families will eventually be repatriated

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

SHORT SURVEY OF PHARAONIC EGYPT

Egypt enters known history with Menes the founder of the first dynasty, who united the two Kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt (3200 B C) Many kings of the first dynasty are known from tombs at Abydos, but unfortunately they have been given Horus (God) titles in place of personal names Monuments and written records are more numerous of the kings of the second and third dynasties, especially of King Zoser and Imhotp

The time from the third to the sixth dynasty is known as the Pyramid period (2780–2270 B C), and is the time when the Royal Pyramid in stone was left as the chief monument by each successive king The names of the Kings Cheops, Chephren and Mycrinus are outstanding in this period of Egyptian history

The seventh and eighth dynasties are said to be Memphite, but few actual facts have come down to us This Memphite rule was over by the ninth and tenth dynasties (2240–2100 B C), when the Heracleopolis Magna spread their rule by conquest

The eleventh dynasty was founded by the Princes of Thebes, who finally occupied the whole of Egypt Monuments of this and the twelfth dynasty (2000–1790 B C) are plentiful and usually exquisitely executed 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 (2000–1555 B C)

Inscriptions at El Kab give us more material on the so-called New Empire period (1555–712 B C), which indicates that the term kingdom no longer applied, and therefore Egypt had made its mark on history with wide conquests and organised rule abroad Ahmosi, the founder of the eighteenth dynasty (1555–1350 B C), made many conquests, and fought in Palestine and Nubia He was succeeded by Amenhotp I, who fought in Libya and conquered the Ethiopian Kingdom

Tuthmosis I (1540 B C) succeeded Amenhotp By this time Egypt was a complete military state, with an administration headed by the king and his vizier and other officials of the court Tuthmosis also led an expedition as far as the Euphrates, and established many temples and made additions to the Temple of the Theban Amon at Karnak Having no sons to follow him, Tuthmosis 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 Tuthmosis III (1501–1448 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 fifty-fourth year of his reign Tuthmosis III died and was succeeded by his son, Amenophis II, who also had to suppress revolts in Syria He in his turn was followed on the throne by Tuthmosis IV, and his son Amenophis III (1400 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 the small kinglets established there fraternised with the new invader in order to overthrow Egyptian rule

Following his father, Amenophis IV is one of the most outstanding characters of the Pharaohs He devoted himself to the worship of the visible sun-disc (Aton), and he tried to remove the influence of the old deities of the country, of which Amon was the most powerful, and he also changed his name into Ikhnaton, meaning "pious 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 Egyptian rule in Syria probably ceased altogether He was followed by two of his sons-in-law, one of whom, Tutankhaton, changed his name to Tutenkhamon, restored Karnak, and reintroduced the worship of Amon After a short reign of only six years Tutenkhaton died, and was finally succeeded by Haremhab, a soldier by profession

The nineteenth dynasty (1350–1200 B C) was founded by Rameses I, who in turn was followed by Rameses II, who ruled for sixty-seven years and fought many battles against the Nubians, Syrians, and Hittites He was followed by Mineptah (1225 B C), who also had to fight many battles for the preservation of Egypt and her Empire After the death of Rameses 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 re-established and Egypt was cleared of her enemies Little authority was left to the remaining successors of Rameses, and by 1100 B C. Hrihor, a high-priest, had succeeded to the real power

A separate dynasty in the Delta was founded by Smendes, known as the twenty-first dynasty—the Libyan dynasty (1090–945 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 characterised by wars against Ethiopia, and at one stage in the twenty-fourth dynasty Ethiopian rule was firmly established, and Egyptians and Ethiopians probably warred together against the Phoenicians and Syrians

At this juncture the Assyrian Empire had attained 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 (610–594 B C), who extended much of Egypt's territory, but in the battle at Carchemish (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 (594–589 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 (486–467 B C), and he and his successor, Artaxerxes (466–455 B C.), were full of hatred against everything Egyptian. There are not many monuments in Egypt of Persian rule, but the best-known account of the country at that time is found in Herodotus's visit to Egypt.

In 440 B C. Amyrtaeus revolted against Darius II, and in 405 B C Egypt regained her independence for a period of about sixty years He was followed by Nepherites I, a Mendesian and founder of the twenty-ninth dynasty (398–379 B C) Followed by Hakor and Nefeuret 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 conciliated the inhabitants by his respect for their religion On the division of his empire Egypt fell to Ptolemy, a son of Lagus, the founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty In this period Thebes lost all its importance as a capital, and most officials of the higher offices were Greeks

In 30 B C Egypt was taken by Augustus as a prize of conquest, and Egypt became a personal domain of the Roman emperor Generally, the Roman reign marked the extension of commercial activities, and many fine buildings of great architectural beauty were erected in Egypt During the weak reign of Gallienus, Zenobia, the Queen of Palmyra, conquered Egypt, but lost it in her war against Aurelian in A D 272. In A D 616 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 Romans 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 640, 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 969 Egypt was conquered by Jauhar for the Fatimid Caliph Muizz, 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 Ayyubites dynasty which lasted until 1252 This dynasty was followed by the Mameluke dynasties, classified as Bahri from 1252 to 1382, and Burgi 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 Ahmade 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 Ottomans 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 enactment of the Sultan's orders, the Egyptian Pashas were obliged to obtain the consent of the Mameluke Beys, who governed the provinces of Egypt, collected taxes, were in charge of the troops, and paid a nominal tribute to the Pashas

In 1623 Ali Pasha was appointed Governor of Egypt by the Porte, but found strong opposition to his appointment inside the country Under these insecure 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 Ottoman Bey, who governed with great wisdom and moderation, but was finally forced to leave Egypt by the intrigues of court adventurers.

In 1750 Ali Bey became one of the most influential persons in Egyptian politics of that day In 1769 the Ottoman Sultan commanded him to furnish a force of twelve thousand men who were to be employed in the Turco-Russian 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 peninsular, appointing as Sherif of Mecca his own cousin, who in his turn appointed Ali Bey as Sultan of Egypt There in his own name he minted coins and had his name mentioned in public worship A strong force sent by the Sultan resulted in the flight of Ali Bey to Acre, where he was supplied with ammunition and stores and a force of three thousand Albanian soldiers from Russian warships anchored there

In February 1773, at the head of an army of eight thousand men, Ali Bey started for his reconquest of Egypt His army was defeated and he was captured, and later died in Cairo After his death the power of the Ottoman Sultan was re-established

In 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte arrived in Alexandria, officially to reinstate the authority of the Sultan, but in reality on 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 th Egyptians that even a Napoleon was not unbeatable, and a series of insurrections broke out, resulting in the killing of General Dupuy, Lieutenant-Governor of Cairo This rising was quickly suppressed by Napoleon's forces, and on leaving Egypt he appointed Kléber to govern in his absence

In January 1800 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 soldiery, and the Commander of the Albanians, Tahir, 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.

Now master of Egypt, Mohammed Ali's efforts were directed towards the maintenance of Egypt's independence He despatched, at the command of the Porte, an army against the Wahhabis and deposed and exiled the Sherif of Mecca, and in 1815 concluded a treaty with Abdullah, the son of Saud II On his return to Egypt all land holdings belonging to private individuals were confiscated, and Mohammed Ali became the proprietor of all Egyptian land, the first attempt at nationalisation in the history of the East

In 1816, dissatisfied with his treaty with the Wahhabis because of the non-fulfilment of certain of its clauses, he sent another army to Arabia under his eldest son, Ibrahim Pasha, who finally captured the Wahhabi capital Mohammed Ali created a monopoly of the chief products of the country, and excavated the Mahmudiya Canal, which established a safe channel between Alexandria and the Nile Another great development in his time was the cultivation of cotton in the Delta In 1820 he ordered 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 organising a fleet and army under the supervision of French instructors In 1821 he was appointed Governor of Crete In March 1825 Mohammed Ali landed in Greece, and it was only due to British sea-power 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 modernised 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 Pashaliks of Syria, Damascus, Aleppo, Itcheli, 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 confining the Pasha's authority to Egypt, the Sinai Peninsula, certain places on the Arabian side of the Red Sea, and the Sudan The most important decision was made on February 13th, 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 recognised 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 modernisation resulted in the accumulation of great debts, and he even had to sell the Egyptian-held Suez Canal shares to the British Government

The financial difficulties of Egypt led to an international control over a large portion of her revenue and also to the internationalisation of her railways and the port of Alexandria On June 26th, 1879, Ismail was deposed 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 rising brought 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 act alone, and landed troops at Ismailia in 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 1884 The introduction of English officials and English influence was resented by the Egyptians, and great discontent spread throughout the country But increasing prosperity after 1886 removed the danger of national bankruptcy, and administrative reforms were instituted In January 1892 the Khedive Tewfik died and was succeeded by his son Abbas Hilmi

The financial prosperity of Egypt in and after 1890 made it easy to recapture the Sudanese territory from the Khalifa The administration of the Sudan was then regulated by an agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments signed on January 19th, 1899, and Britain obtained the consent of the Great Powers acknowledging her 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 insupportable by 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 Eldon Gorst and finally in 1911 by Lord Kitchener A single Legislative Assembly was constituted in 1913, and its second Vice-President was Saad 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 imports could be made Egypt developed several native industries, dormant 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, pressing for the independence of Egypt and the implementation of Wilson's fourteen points In 1919 the movement reached its climax, and when Saad 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, seeking in the brotherhood of Islam a buffer 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 splits

which have taken place. for example, the Sidky group in 1930, the Saadists in 1936, and the Kotla 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 industries a new capitalist class, as distinct from the trading class, took growth, and a modern capitalist state thus came into existence with modern industrialisation, wholesale trade, and the investment of local capital Egyptian industry and banking came into being, and Talaat Harb Pasha founded his famous Banque Misr This financial house was established in 1920 with an initial capital of £E 80,000 in £E 4 shares By 1927 the capital had become £E 1,000,000, fully subscribed The statutes of the bank make it impossible for non-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 received State co-operation in many ways For example, it acted for the State making advances on cotton This, however, was later undertaken by the new Crédit Agricole d'Egypte 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 sent a Wafd (delegation) to London to negotiate a treaty The negotiations broke down over the question of the Sudan Successive puppet governments followed one another until, in 1924, free elections were held, the Wafd coming to power with an overwhelming majority During the next ten years there were fifteen different cabinets

In 1936 the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed By that 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 this 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 modification by either parties could not be considered before ten years Capitulations were abolished Under this 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 1937 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-Alamein 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 conversion 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 85,884,440. The Wafd cabinet had introduced many reforms in education, health, labour organisation, and the welfare of the fellahin

After the dismissal of the Wafd cabinet Ahmed Maher Pasha (leader of the Saadist Party) formed a Government He was in favour of Egypt declaring war against Germany, but was assassinated in February 1945 after informing the House of that decision Nokrashy Pasha was elected leader of the Saadist Party, succeeding Ahmed Maher Pasha as Premier. At that time Nationalist feeling was at its height, and many events helped to speed up Governmental action. First there was the Nationalist desire to review the 1936 Treaty, and secondly the Palestine problem The two Egyptian universities went on strike, and, following the Abbas Bridge incident, when the police killed many students, Nokrashy Pasha, under public pressure, had to resign in February 1946 He was succeeded by Ismail Sidky Pasha The latter had a very unpopular record, being nicknamed "the dictator", for many Egyptians could not forget his previous régime, which had lasted from June 1930 to September 1933 On his second appearance before Parliament he said "Forget Sidky of the past and await 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 delay of evacuation,
(2) The military treaty,
(3) The Sudan

Agreement was more or less reached on the first two points, but negotiations broke down over the question of the Sudan Owing to a misquotation by Sidky concerning some items then being negotiated and a subsequent denial by the British Foreign Secretary, Sidky had to resign for "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, AUGUST 26TH, 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, recognising 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 26th, 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 with a third State produce a situation which involves a risk of a rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will 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 10 below, immediately come 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 furnishing 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 effective censorship, 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, until such 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 16 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 ancillary 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, in Moascar and the Geneifa area on the south-west side of the Great Bitter Lake, and (*b*) as regards the air forces, within 5 miles of the Port Said-Suez railway from Kantara in the north to the junction of the railway Suez-Cairo and Suez-Ismailia in the south, together with an extension along the Ismailia-Cairo railway to include the Royal Air Force station at Abu Sueir and its satellite landing grounds, together with areas suitable for air firing and bombing ranges, which may have to be placed east of the Canal

(3) In the localities 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 (but less 2,000 of the land forces, 700 of the air forces, and 450 civilian personnel for whom accommodation already exists), the necessary lands and durable barrack 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 construct the accommodation, water supplies, amenities, 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 actual sum spent by the Egyptian Government before 1914 on 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 barrack and technical accommodation for the land forces The first of these sums shall be paid at the time specified in paragraph (8) 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 rental 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 whom all questions relating to the execution of these works from the time of their commencement to the time of their completion shall be entrusted Proposals for, or outlines 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 on 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, where standardisation of type is important, it is agreed that stores of the standard type in general use by British forces will be obtained and installed 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 thereto and construct new buildings in the area specified in paragraph (2) above.

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

(*a*) ROADS

(i) Ismailia-Alexandria, via Tel-el-Kebir, Zagazig, Zifta, Tanta, Kafr-el-Zayat, Damanhour

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

(iii) Port Said–Ismailia–Suez

(iv) A link between the south end of the Great Bitter 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 20 ft wide, have by-passes round villages, etc , and be made of such material as to be permanently 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 18 ft With regard to six-wheeled vehicles, the distance between the front axle of one vehicle and the rear axle of that next ahead shall be calculated to be 20 ft , between rear axle and middle axle to be 4 ft , and between middle axle and front axle 13 ft , the load on each rear and middle axle to be 8 1 tons, and on each front axle to be 4 tons Tanks shall be calculated for as weighing 19 25 tons, to be 25 ft overall 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 of 19 25 tons to be carried by tracks which have a bearing of 13 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 authorised 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.

(7) In addition to the roads specified in paragraph 6 (*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 Kus

(ii) Kus to Kosseir

(iii) Qena to Hurghada

These roads and the bridges thereon will be constructed to satisfy the same standards as those specified in paragraph (6) 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 (6), but they will be constructed as soon as possible

(8) When, to the satisfaction of both the High Contracting Parties, the accommodation referred to in paragraph (4) is ready (accommodation for the forces retained temporarily at Alexandria in accordance with paragraph (18) below not being included) and the works referred to in paragraph (6) above (other than the railways referred to in (ii) and (iii) of part (*b*) of that paragraph) have been completed, then the British forces in parts of Egypt other than the areas in the Canal Zone specified in paragraph (2) above, and except for those maintained temporarily at Alexandria, will withdraw, and the lands, barracks, aircraft landing-grounds, seaplane anchorages, and accommodation occupied by them will be vacated and, save in so far as they may belong to private persons, be handed over to the Egyptian Government

(9) Any difference of opinion between the two Governments relating to the execution of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) above will be submitted to the decision of an Arbitral Board, composed of three members, the two 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.

(10) In order to ensure the proper training of British troops, it is agreed that the area defined below will 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 manœuvres

(*a*) West of the Canal from Kantara in the north to the Suez–Cairo railway (inclusive) in the south and as far as longitude 31° 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-east to the junction of latitude 29° 30′ N and longitude 31° 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

(11) 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 Kantara This prohibition will not, however, apply to the forces of the High Contracting Parties or to genuinely Egyptian air organisations or to air organisations genuinely belonging to any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations operating under the authority of the Egyptian Government

(12) 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

detachment of the British forces in these ports to handle and guard this material and these supplies in transit

(13) In view of the fact that the speed and range of modern aircraft necessitate the use of wide areas for the efficient training of air forces, the Egyptian Government will accord permission to the British air forces to fly wherever they consider it necessary for the purpose of training Reciprocal treatment will be accorded to Egyptian air forces in British territories

(14) In view of the fact that the safety of flying is dependent upon provision of a large number of places where aircraft can alight, the Egyptian Government will secure the maintenance and constant availability of adequate landing grounds and seaplane anchorages in Egyptian territory and waters The Egyptian Government will accede to any request from the British air forces for such additional landing-grounds and seaplane anchorages as experience may show to be necessary to make the number adequate for allied requirements

(15) The Egyptian Government will accord permission for the British air forces to use the said landing-grounds and seaplane anchorages, and in the case of certain of them to send stocks of fuel and stores thereto, to be kept in sheds to be erected thereon for this purpose, and in case of urgency to undertake such work as may be necessary for the safety of aircraft

(16) The Egyptian Government will give all necessary facilities for the passage of the personnel of the British forces, aircraft, and stores to and from the said landing-grounds and seaplane anchorages Similar facilities will be afforded to the personnel, aircraft, and stores of the Egyptian forces at the air bases of the British forces

(17) The British military authorities shall be at liberty to request permission from the Egyptian Government to send parties of officers in civilian clothes to the western desert to study the ground and draw up tactical schemes This permission shall not be unreasonably withheld

(18) His Majesty the King of Egypt authorises 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 approximate 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 (6),

(*c*) The improvement of the railway facilities between Ismailia and Alexandria, and Alexandria and Mersa Matruh referred to in (ii) and (iii) of part (*b*) of paragraph (6)

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

(19) The British forces in or near Cairo shall, until the time for withdrawal under paragraph (8) above, and the British forces in or near Alexandria until the expiry of the time specified in paragraph (18) 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 will be determined in a separate convention to be concluded between the Egyptian Government and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

Article 10 Nothing in the present Treaty is intended to, or shall in any way prejudice, the rights and obligations which devolve, or may devolve, upon either of the High Contracting Parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928

Article 11 (1) While reserving liberty to conclude new conventions in future, modifying the agreements of January 19th and July 10th, 1899, the High Contracting Parties agree that the administration of the Sudan shall continue to be that resulting from the said agreements The Governor-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 Governor-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 Governor-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 nationals in matters of commerce, 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 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 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 authorised 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

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 conventions 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

Article 12 His Majesty the King and Emperor recognises that the responsibility for the lives 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 (See Convention regarding the "Abolition of the Capitulations in Egypt", published by H M Stationery Office, London, 1937 Cmd 5491) His Majesty the King and Emperor recognises 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

(i) To bring about speedily the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, with the disappearance of the existing restrictions on Egyptian sovereignty in the matter of the application of Egyptian legislation (including financial legislation) to foreigners as its necessary consequence,

(ii) 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) (ii) above

(3) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as the Government of a Capitulatory Power and as an 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 unimpaired 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 or decree 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 relation to legislation of a fiscal nature, discriminate against foreigners, including foreign corporate bodies

(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 "statut personnel", consideration will be given to the desirability of excepting from the transfer of jurisdiction, at any rate in the first place, matters relating to "statut personnel" affecting nationals of those Capitulatory Powers 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 (which régime and transfer will, of course, be subject to the provisions of the special convention referred to in Article 9) will necessitate the revision of existing laws relating to the organisation 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

(i) The definition of the word "foreigners" for the purpose of the future jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals,

(ii) The increase of the personnel of the Mixed Tribunals and the Mixed Parquet, which will be necessitated by the proposed extension of their jurisdiction,

(iii) 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 Covenant 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 in the circumstances as they then exist In case of 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 person 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 4, 5, 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 Minute, Notes signed in London, August 26th, 1936, Notes exchanged in Egypt, August 12th, 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 £29,725,000 to build. It is 101 miles long, 34 ft. deep, and an average of 197 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 31 minutes. By the Convention of Constantinople of October 29th, 1888, the canal is open to all nations and is free from blockade Though vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are allowed under the Convention to pass through it in peace or war, no 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 (176,602 shares out of a total of 400,000), and the British Treasury has been receiving dividends on these shares since 1894, the British Government now holds 295,026 shares out of a total of 652,932 (45 per cent) The company is governed by a Council of 32 administrators, of whom nineteen are French, 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, 1938-46

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tonnage (000s)	No of Passengers (000s)	Receipts (*a*) (mill. fr)
1938	6,171	34,418	480	1,626
1939	5,277	29,573	411	1,389
1940	2,589	13,536	168	621
1941	1,804	8,263	14	498
1942	1,646	7,028	1	457
1943	2,262	11,274	173	710
1944	3,320	18,125	419	1,215
1945	4,206	25,065	984	1,882
1946	5,057	32,732	932(*b*)	5,689

(*a*) French francs (*b*) Civilian passengers totalled 242,000
Source *Bulletin du Canal de Suez*

CATEGORIES OF TRAFFIC IN 1946

Type of Vessel	No	Net Tonnage (000s)
Merchant (laden)	3,033	17,436
Mail Steamers	15	146
Naval and Transports	931	8,519
Merchant (in ballast)	1,078	6,631
TOTAL	5,057	32,732

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 12th, 1935 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 nominated 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 organises 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 180,000 inhabitants or more elects one Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants or fraction of 180,000 not less than 90,000 Districts of less than 180,000, but not less than 90,000 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 each of 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 resolutions require 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 26th, 1936)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: H E. MAHMOUD FAHMY EL-NOKRASHY PASHA

Minister of Justice: H E MURSI BADR BEY.

Minister of Agriculture: H E AHMED ABDEL-GHAFFAR PASHA

Minister of Public Works: H E ABDEL-MEGUID IBRAHIM SALEH PASHA

Minister of Communications: H E IBRAHIM DESSOUKI ABAZA PASHA

Minister of Education: H E. ABDEL-RAZZEK AHMED EL-SANHOURY PASHA

Minister of National Defence: H E MOHAMMED HAIDAR PASHA

Minister of Social Affairs: H E GALLAL FAHIM PASHA

Minister of Health: H E Dr NAGUIB ISKANDAR PASHA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: H E Mtre MAMDOUH RIAD BEY

Minister of Wakfs: H E ALY ABDEL-RAZEK BEY

Minister of State: H E MAHMUD HASSAN PASHA

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H E KHASHABA PASHA.

General Manager of the Egyptian State Railways: H E. ABDEL-MEGUID BADR PASHA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(Maglis el-Wezara)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance: H E MAHMOUD FAHMY EL-NOKRASHY PASHA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H E KHASHABA PASHA.

Minister of Justice: H E MURSI BADR BEY.

Minister of Agriculture: H E. AHMED ABDEL-GHAFFAR PASHA

Minister of Public Works: H E. ABDEL-MEGUID IBRAHIM SALEH PASHA

Minister of Communications: H.E. IBRAHIM DESSOUKI ABAZA PASHA

Minister of Education: H E. ABDEL-RAZZEK AHMED EL-SANHOURY PASHA

Minister of National Defence: H E. MOHAMMED HAIDAR PASHA.

Minister of Social Affairs: H E GALLAL FAHIM PASHA

Minister of Health: H.E. Dr. NAGUIB ISKANDAR PASHA

Minister of Commerce and Industry: H E Mtre MAMDOUH RIAD BEY.

Minister of Wakfs: H E. ALY ABDEL-RAZEK BEY

Secretary-General of the Council: MOHAMMED KAMEL SELIM BEY.

THE SENATE

(Magliss-el-Shouyokh)

President: H E MOHAMED HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA

Vice-Presidents: MOHAMED CHAFIK PASHA, MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-WAKIL

MEMBERS

Governorate of Cairo: AMINE AHMED SAID (Boulak), MOHAMED SABRI ABOU-ALAM PASHA (shoubra), MOHAMED RADWAN BEY (Waily), EL-SAYED ABDEL-MEGUID EL RIMALI (Gamalieh), MAHMOUD ABOUL-FATH (Sayéda-Zénab), HAMED EL-LOZY BEY (Abdin)

Governorate of Alexandria: ISMAIL HAMZA (Attarine), FAHMI HANNA WISSA BEY (Labban), ABDEL-FATTAH YEHIA PASHA (Minet el-Bassal)

overnorate of the Canal: AHMED IBRAHIM ATTALA BEY (Port Said)

Governorate of Suez: CHEHATA SAYED SELIM PASHA (Suez)

Governorate of Damietta: SAYED EL-LOZI BEY

Kalubia District: MOHAMED ABDEL-AZIZ HINDI (Benha), SALAH-EL-DINE CHAWARBY BEY (Kalioub), MAHMOUD HAMZA BEY (Chebine El Kanater), AHMED HAMZA (Kaha)

Sharkia District: SOLIMAN MOUSTAFA KHALIL (Faccus), GAMALEDDINE OSMAN ABAZA BEY (Minia-el-Kamh), ABDEL-LATIF WAKIL BEY (Kafr Sakr), GALAL ABDEL-HAMID ABAZA (Hehya), SAYED AHMED ABAZA (Bandar Zagazig), HUSSEIN MOHAMED EL-GUINDI (Belbeis)

Dakahlia District: MOUSTAFA NOSRAT (Mith Ghamr), ALY ABDEL-HADI PASHA (Aga), HASSAN HASSAN ABDALLAH (Simbellawein), MOHAMED ABDEL-GALIL ABOU-SAMRA PASHA (Mansoura), ABDEL-RAHMAN BORHAN NOUR (Dekerness), ABDEL-RAHMAN EL-RAFEI BEY (Kafr-Badaway), HASSAN HASSAN AZZAM BEY (Menzaleh)

Minoufieh District: MOHAMED HELMI ISSA PASHA (Achmoun), ABDEL-RAZEK WAHBA EL-KADI (Menchat Sabri), MOHAMED ELOUI EL-GAZZAR BEY (Chebine-el-Kom), AHMED ABDEL-GHAFFAR PASHA (Chohada), HUSSEIN SALEM EL-GHORAB (Tala), FARID ABOU-CHADI BEY (Minouf)

Gharbia District: HASSAN ABDEL-KADER (Tanta), MOHAMED NAGUIB MOHAMED GOMAA (Santa), ABDEL-RAHMAN FATTOUH (Zifta), MOHAMED AHMED EL-CHÉRIF BEY (Kafr el-Zayat), Dr GAD KANDIL (Mehallet-Menouf), ABDEL-SALAM EL CHAZLI PASHA (Dessouk), CHEIKH YOUSSEF YOUSSEF EL-CHERNOUBI (Kafr el-Cheikh), HASSAN SAYED MOHAMED BADRAWI PASHA (Biala), AHMED ABOUL-FETTOUH (Cherbine), MOHAMED FOUAD SERAGEDDINE PASHA (Mehalla-el Kobra), MOHAMED ABOUL-NASR EL-FAR (Foua)

Behera District: HASSANEIN MOUSTAFA HAMZA BEY (Kom Hamada), MOHAMED MOGHAZI ABDEL-RABBOU PASHA (Teh el-Baroud), MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-WAKIL (Mahmoudia), IBRAHIM ZAKI (Damanhour), ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA (Kafr el-Dawar), AHMED FAHMY HUSSEIN PASHA (Abul-Matamir).

Giza District: MOHAMED RACHOUAN EL-ZOMOR BEY (Awsim), AHMED HANAFI ABOU-FADI EL-GUIZAWI (Giza), Dr IBRAHIM BAYOUMI MADKOUR (Hawamdieh), AHMED KORANI BEY (Ayat).

Fayum District: ABDEL-ZAHER ABDEL-AZIZ EL-GAMMAL (Sennoures), SAYED BAHNASS BEY (Fayum)

Beni Suef District: MOHAMED TEWFIK RADI BEY (Wasta), ABDEL-LATIF ISMAIL ZAAZOU (Beni Suef), MOHAMED SELIM GABER (Beba)

Minia District: MOHAMED ALY CHAAROUI (Fekria), HASSAN EL-CHEREI BEY (Samallout), N N (Beni-Mazar), ABDALLAH LAMLOUM PASHA (Maghagha), HASSAN CHAARAOUI PASHA (Minia)

Assiut District: RIAD ABDEL-AZIZ SEIF-EL-NASR BEY (Melawi), AHMED KORACHI PASHA (Deirout El Mehatta), TEWFIK DOSS PASHA (Koussiah), AHMED HAMMAM HUSSEIN BEY (Abou-Tig), RACHOUAN MAHFOUZ PASHA (Assiut), HASSAN MOHAMED ABDEL-WAHAB PASHA (Wasta), ABDEL-MEGUID IBRAHIM SALEH PASHA (Badari)

Girga District: MOHAMED ATTIA EL-NAZER BEY (Tema), ABDALLAH OMAR ABDEL-AKHAR (Tahta), HASSAN RACHOUAN HAMADI BEY (Sohag), SALEH MOUSTAFA ABOU-REHAB BEY (Minchat), AHMED MOUSTAFA ABOU-REHAB BEY (Girga), AHMED ALY ABOU-STEIT BEY (Bahana)

Qena District: CH MOHAMED IBRAHIM ABDALLA BEREIRY (Nag Hammadi), ABDEL-FATTAR HASSAN OMRANE (Dechna), HASSAN MOHAMED EL-WAKIL (Qena), KAMEL ISHAK ABADIR (Kousa), MAHMOUD AHD MOHASSEB BEY (Luxor), CH FARRAG ABDEL-RAHIM MOGAHED (Esna)

Aswan District: CH MANSOUR HUSSEIN EL-SELWAWI (Edfou Bahari), SH HUSSEIN SALEH KHALIFA (Asswan)

NOMINATED MEMBERS

ABBAS ABOU-HUSSEIN PASHA, ABBAS EL GAMAL, ABBAS MAHMOUD EL-AKKAD, ABDEL-HAMID ABDEL-HAK, ABDEL-KAWI AHMED PASHA, ABDEL-MEGUID BADR PASHA, ABDEL-RAHMAN AWAD (Dr), ABDEL-RAZEK AHMED EL-SANHOURY PASHA, ABDEL SALAM MAHMOUD BEY, AHMED ABDOU BEY, AHMED ALY PASHA, AHMED ATTIA PASHA (Lewa), AHMED CHERIF PASHA (Lewa), AHMED LOUTFI EL-SAYED PASHA, AHMED MOHAMED KHACHABA PASHA, AHMED RACHID ABDALLAH BEY, Dr, AHMED RAMZI BEY, ALY ABDEL-RAZEK BEY, ALY MAHER PASHA, ALY ZAKI EL-ORABI PASHA, ASLAN KATTAWI BEY, CHARLES BOUCHRA HANNA, GALAL FAHIM PASHA, WASSIF BOUTROS GHALI PASHA, HASSAN MAZLOUM PASHA, HASSAN SADEK PASHA, HUSSEIN ENAN PASHA, HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA, IBRAHIM EL-TAHERY BEY, ISMAIL FAWAZ (Sheikh), KHALIL TABIT BEY, MAHMOUD FOUAD BEY, MAHMOUD GHALEB PASHA, MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, MAHMOUD KHAIRY PASHA, MICHEL RIZK, MOHAMED ALY ALLOUBA PASHA, MOHAMED AMINE YOUSSEF BEY, MOHAMED BIDEIR PASHA, MOHAMED CHAFIK PASHA, MOHAMED CHÉRIF SABRI PASHA, MOHAMED HAFEZ RAMADAN PASHA, MOHAMED HASSAN EL-ACHMAOUI PASHA, MOHAMED HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA, MOHAMED KHAIRAT RADY BEY, MOHAMED NAGUIB EL-GHARABLY PASHA, MOHAMED ONSI PASHA, MOHAMED TAHER PASHA, MOUSTAFA RACHID BEY, NAGUIB ISKANDAR (Dr), SABA HABACHI PASHA, SADEK WAHBA PASHA, SALIB SAMI PASHA, SOLIMAN AZMI PASHA (Dr), TARRAF ALY PASHA, WAHIB DOSS BEY, YOUSSEF ZULFICAR PASHA, ZAKARIA MAHRANE PASHA, ZAKI MIKHAIL BICHARA (Dr).

Secretary-General: AMIN EZZ EL-ARAB BEY.

DEPUTIES

(Maglis-el-Nowab)

President: MOHAMED HAMED GOUDA.

Vice-Presidents: HAMED EL-ALAILY BEY, ALY AYOUB.

Abattoir (Cairo)· Aly Amine
Abbassia-Guedida (Minia)· Ahmed el-Kayati
Abchaway (Fayum) Ahmed Moftah Maabad
Abdin (Cairo) El-Sayed Aly Rateb
Abnoub (Assiut) Chaker Ghazali Bey
Abu Gorg (Minia) Moustafa Abdel-Razek Pasha
Abu-Hammad (Sharkia) Ismail Mohamed Abaza
Abu-Hommos (Behera) Abdel Aziz Abdel Rahman Makhyoun
Abu-Kebir (Sharkia) Ahmed el-Sayed Salem
Abu-Shousha (Qena) Mohamed Fouad Abed
Abul-Matamir (Behera) Mohamed Abdel-Malek Koretam
Achmant (Beni Suef) Sadek Abdel-Halim Rady
Adhmoun (Minoufieh) Hassanein Hassanein Youssef
Adwa (El-) (Minia) Abdel-Hamid el-Sawi
Aga (Dakahlia) Sayed Selim)
Ahnassia-Medina (Beni Suef) Amine Ibrahim Kassab Bey
Akhmin (Girga) E Sayed Hashim Ahmed el-Cherif
Akhtab (Dakahlia) Ahmed el-Saadi Mahmoud el-Itriby
Amrieh (Alexandria) Galaleddine el-Hamamsi
Armant (Qena) Aboul-Magd Mohammed el-Nazir Bey
Asfoun (Qena) Abbas Badawi Hezayen
Assiut (Assiut)· Mohamed Tewfik Khachaba
Asswan (Asswan) Mansour Machaly
Atfih (Giza) Ahmed el-Melihy Bey
Atka (Assiut) Aly Abdel-Hadi
Attarine (Alexandria) Ahmed Mourssi Badr Bey
Awlad Amrou (Qena). Ahmed Aly Hussein (Sheikh)
Awlad Hamza (Girga) Khalil Abou-Rehab
Awsim (Giza) Mohamed Youssef Abdou Ghorab
Ayat (Giza) Sheikh Abdel-Ghaffar Hassan Azzam.
Azizya (El-) (Sharkia) El-Sayed Ahmed Marei.
Bab el-Sharia (Cairo) Sayed Halal
Badari (Assiut) Abdel-Meguid Ibrahim Saleh
Badrecheine (Giza) Okacha Farag el-Daly).
Bakhanes (Qena) Ahmed Mohamed Behrery
Balamoun (Dakahlia) Moustafa Foda
Baliana (Girga) Mohamed Fouad Abou-Steit
Bardiss (Girga) Fikry Boutros (Dr)
Basra (Assiut) Hefni Mahmoud Bey
Bassioun (Gharbia) Abou-Zeid Mohamed el-Marassy
Bassous (Beni Suef) Aly Mohamed Bakir
Batanoun (Minoufieh) El-Sayed Abdalla el-Fikry
Beba (Beni Suef) Mohamed Selim Gaber
Beglat (Dakahlia). Mahmoud Moussa
Belbeis (Sharkia) Mohamed Mahmoud Elwan
Belcas (1st Sect) (Gharbia) Ahmed Farid Mohamed Pasha
Belifya (Beni Suef). Hassan Mohamed Ismail
Belmishte (Minoufieh). N N
Benha (Kalubia) Mohamed Abdel-Rahman Nosseir
Beni-Ahmed (Minia) Ahmed Aly Ismail
Beni-Maza (Minia) Mohamed Mahmoud Galal
Beni Suef (Beni Suef) Soliman el-Guindi Bey
Berba (Assiut). Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud
Berdine (Sharkia) Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza
Bergaya (Minia). Mohamed Sultan Bey.
Biala (Gharbia)· Abdel-Rahman el-Bialy
Birket el-Sabe (Minoufieh) Ahmed-Bassiouni Sayed Hammad.
Bissaliya-Bahari (Asswan): Ibrahim Mohamed Abu-Karoura.
Boulak (Cairo): Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Said.
Chabas el-Chohada (Gharbia): Mohamed Abdel-Latif Diraz.
Chamma (Minoufieh)· Mahmoud Sabri.
Chanchour (Minoufieh) Abdel-Hamid Ismail Gomaa.
Chandawil (Girga) El-Sayed Hassan Chandawily
Chantour (Beni Suef) Mohamed Zaki Choeb
Chat-Gheit-el-Nassara (Dakahlia) Amine el-Alaily
Chawachna (Fayum) Mohamed Amine Wali
Chebine el-Kanater (Kalubia) Mohamed el-Feky Bey
Chebine el-Kom (Minoufieh) Hussein Amine Hathout (Dr)
Chebine el-Kom (Markaz) (Minoufieh) Abdel-Rahman Abul-Nasr
Cheblanga (Kalubia) Mohamed Hashem (Dr)
Cheikh el-Gabal (Sharkia) Mohamed Fathi Mossalmy
Cherbine (Gharbia) Abdel-Moneim Mohamed Hachemi
Chobra-el-Khema (Kalubia) Abdel-Aziz Ismail Caalakani
Chobrakhit (Behera) Abdel-Monsef Mahmoud el-Defraoui.
Chobra-el-Yaman (Gharbia) Ahmed el-Alfy Attia
Chohada (Minoufieh) Abdel Maksoud Ibrahim Habib Bey
Choni (Minoufieh) Abdel-Moneim Raslan Bey
Choubra (Cairo) Aziz Michriky
Chtoura (Girga) Aboul-Magd Badawi Abdel-Akhar
Damanhour (Behera) Moursi Mohamed Balbaa Pasha
Damanhour (Markaz) (Behera) Mohamed Moursi Balbaa Bey
Damas (Dakahlia) Ata Afifi Bey.
Damietta (Damietta)- Hamed el-Alaily Bey
Damshir (Minia) Noureddine Aly Tarraf (Dr).
Darb el-Ahmar (Cairo) Mohamed Mohamed El Margouchi
Dechna (Qena) Mohamed Omar Abou-Bakr Hawary.
Deir Barawa (Beni Suef) Ahmed Selim Gaber.
Deir Mawas (Assiut) Abdel-Salim Samhan Bey.
Deirout-el-Mehatta (Assiut) Sayed Korachi Bey.
Dekerness (Dakahlia) Borhane Nour
Delingat (Behera) Hussein Darwish
Derenka (Assiut) Mohamed Hamed Gouda
Dessouk (Gharbia). Mohamed Mahfouz el-Far.
Diareb Negm (Dakahlia) Yehia Safwat
Edfa (Girga) Amine Hamman Hamadi
Embaba (Giza) Abdel-Halim Mahmoud Aly.
Eneiba (Asswan) Mohamed Chahine Hamza
Esmou-el-Arouss (Assiut) Ismail Kamel Osman
Esna (Qena) Madani Hassan Hezayen
Estanha (Minoufieh). Ahmed Moussa Zikri
Etsa (Fayum) Idris Abdel-Aal Meligui Bey
Ezab (Police St) (Cairo) Moustafa Amine Bey
Ezab-Abou-Mandour (Gharbia) Mohamed Dessouki el-Far.
Ezbekieh (Cairo) Gefry Boutros Ghali Bey
Ezbekieh (Tribunal) (Cairo) Moustafa Ahmed Assai
Fachn (Minia) Charles Bouchra Hanna
Facous (Sharkia) Mohamed Osman Omar
Fant (El-) (Minia) Ibrahim Sultan el Saadi
Faraskour (Dakahlia) Hanafiael-Deriny Bey
Farchout (Qena) Abdel- Farrah Mahmoud Abou-Sehl Bey
Faroukieh (Behera) Kamel el-Chennawi
Fayum (bandar) (Fayum). Abdel-Ghani Hassan Charaby.
Fayum (Markaz) (Fayum) Aboul-Ela Mohayssen
Fekria (city of) (Minia) Mohamed Saadawi
Fidemine (Fayum) Abdel-Azim Abdel Rahaman Abul Saud
Ioua (Gharbia): Saad el-Labbane.
Gaafarieh (Gharbia) Mohamed Amer.
Gamalieh (Cairo)· Mohamed el-Bannan Bey
Gamarek (Alexandria). Mahmoud Fahmy el-Nokrashy Pasha
Geziret-el-Aagam (Kalubia): Ahmed Zaki
Geziret Saudi (Sharkia). Mohamed Saadi Tahawi.

Gheit-el-Einab (Alexandria) Mohamed Demerdache Chendy.
Girga (Girga). Ahmed Moustafa Abou-Rehab.
Godayeda (Sharkia) Osman Mohamed Abaza
Guehena (Girga) Mohamed Khalil el-Dabe.
Hagaza (Qena)· Aly Ibrahim Aly
Hawamdieh (Giza). Mohamed Aly Bassiouni Bey.
Hawatka (Assiut) N N
Hehya (Sharkia) Mohamed Helmi Baligh
Heliopolis (Cairo) Taha Mohamed Sebai Bey
Helwan (Giza) Abdel-Fattah Azzam
Inchas (Sharkia) Amine Youssef Amer Bey
Ismailia (Canal) Soliman Izzi (Dr)
Kafr-Badaway (Dakahlia) Mohamed Abdel Guelil Abou Samra Pasha
Kafr-El-Cheikh (Gharbia) Abdel-Halim Nassef
Kaft Daoud (Behera) Abdel-Aziz el-Soufany.
Kafr-el-Dawar (Behera) Ibrahim Rashid
Kafr-Sakr (Sharkia) Ahmed Moukhtar Bey
Kafr-el-Zayat (Gharbia) Mahmoud Riad el-Kei
Kaha (Kalubia) Awad Hamza
Kalioub (Kalubia) Abdel-Hamid el-Chawarby Bey.
Kanayat (Sharkia) Aly Aly Manosur.
Karmous (Alexandria) Mahmoud Hamedalla el-Maraghi
Karnak (Qena) Hussein Abdel-Kerim Amary.
Kelt (Qena). Hassan Aly Ismail)
Kerdassa (Giza) Mahmoud Rashid
Khalifa (Cairo) Mohamed Hussein el-Tarabolsy
Khiam (Girga) Amine Boutros
Khorchid (St Police) (Behera) Zaki Moukhtar Guezury (Dr)
Kolali (Cairo) Georges Makram Ebeid
Kolosna (Minia) Abdel Sidhom)
Kom-Badar (Girga)· Saadeddine Abou-Rehab Bey
Kom Hamada (Behera) Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Chorbagui
Kom el-Kanater (Behera)· Taher Saad el-Masry Bey
Kom el-Nour (Dakahlia) Omar Omar Helal Bey
Kom Ombo (Asswan). Reni Cattawi Bey
Kotour (Gharbia) Sayed Issawi Sakr
Kous (Qena) Naguib Mikhail Bichara Bey
Koussieh (Assiut) Osman Sayed Khachaba
Labban (Alexandria) Azzam Chamseddine Azzam
Luxor (Qena) Mohamed Hamed Mohesseb
Machwada (Girga) Maurice Fakhri Abdel-Nour
Maghagha (Minia) Abdel Moneim Lamloum
Manchia (Alexandria) Mamdouh Riaz, Bey
Manfalout (Assiut) Moustafa Mahfouz Bey
Mankabad (Assiut): Ahmed Mahfouz
Mansoura (Dakahlia) Zaki Mohamed Chennawi
Mansoura (Markaz) (Dakahlia) Aly Fawzi Moafi
Maragha (Girga) Hassan Rashad el-Maraghi
Marg (El-) (Kalubia) Soliman Badawi Bey
Matarieh (Dakahlia) Mohamed Helmy el-Gayyar
Matarieh (Kalubia) Khattab el-Chawarby Bey
Mazghouna (Giza) Omar Abou-Bakr el Dib
Mehalla-el-Kobra (Gharbia) Aly Moustafa Chichini Bey
Mehallet-Marhoum (Gharbia). Gamaleddine el-Abd
Mehallet-Minouf (Gharbia)· Hussein Chamseddine
Mehallet-Roh (Gharbia) El-Sayed el-Minchawi Bey
Mellawi (Assiut) Abdel-Meguid Seif-el-Nasr Pasha
Menchat (Girga). Hammam Mahmoud Hamadi
Menchat Bouline (Behera) N N
Menchat-Matay (Minia) Hussein Mahmoud el-Keissy.
Menchat-Sabri (Minoufieh) Abdel-Razzak Wahba el-Kadi
Minour (Minoufieh) Farid Abou-Chady Bey
Minet-el-Bassal (Alexandria): Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Farag
Minia-el-Kamh (Sharkia)· Mohamed Fekry Abaza Bey.
Minia (bandar) (Minia): Hassan Chaarawi Pasha
Mit Abou-Ghaleb (Gharbia) Mohamed Aboul-Izz.
Mit-Bera (Minoufieh)· Abdel-Khalek Sid Ahmed Mansour
Mit-Ghamr (Dakahlia) Youssef Ahmed Abdou
Mit-Khalaf (Minoufieh): Mohamed Abdel-Aziz Fahmi.
Mit-Yaiche (Dakahlia). Khalil Moheddine
Moharram Bey (Alexandria) Mohamed Sakr Bey)
Moucha (Assiut) Albert Khayat Bey
Nabaroh (Gharbia) Sayed Mohamed Badrawi Achour Pasha
Nag Hammadi (Qena). Mohamed el-Sakeb Khalafalla
Naharia (El-) (Gharbia) Abdel-Moneim el-Eraky (Dr).
Nahia (Giza). N N
Nekla (Giza) Abdel-Moneim Abou-Zeid.
Nenaia (Minoufieh) Issawi Hassan Zayed Pasha
Om-Doma (Girga) N N
Port Said (1st Sect) (Canal) Mohamed Abdel Malek Hamza Bey
Port Said (2nd Sect) (Canal) Mohamed el-Sayed Sarhane
Qena (Qena)· Makram Ebeid Pasha
Qena (Markaz) (Qena) Hassan el-Nagar (Sheikh)
Rahmania (Behera) Ahmed Helmi Mahmoud
Ramleh (Alexandria) Hussein Said Bey
Rod-el-Farag (Sahel) (Cairo) Mohamed el-Sayed Aly
Rodah (Assiut) Mohamed Chawkat Touni
Rodah (Fayum) Mohamed Khaled
Rosetta (Behera) Aly Ibrahim Aly (Dr)
Sabk-el-Dahak (Minoufieh) Abdel-Meguid Mahmoud Charkawi
Saff (El-) (Giza) Melihy Ahmed el-Melihy.
Saft-el-Torab (Gharbia) Mohamed Abdel-Aziz Khadr
Sakalta (Girga) Mahmoud Abou-Rehab Hassan
Sakha (Gharbia) Hussein Mahmoud Said
Samalout (Minia) Abdel-Wahab el-Cherei
Samannoud (Gharbia) Aly Manzalawi Bey.
Sanabou (Assiut) Labib Greiss
Sanabou and Min Sabah (Gharbia) Aziz Sidky
Sandabiss (Kalubia) Mamoun Ismail Bey
Sandala (Minoufieh) Radwan Sayed (Sheikh)
Sanhawa and Min Fathi (Sharkia) Mahmoud Mohamed Aly Bey
Santa (El-) (Gharbia). Abdel-Rahim el-Khatib Bey
Sawaleh (Sharkia) Imam Soliman Abdoun
Sayad (El-) Ibrahim Hassan Mohamed
Sayeda-Zenab (Cairo)· Moustafa Abdel-Hadi
Sayeda-Zenab (Tribunal) Ahmed Sabri
Sedfa (Assiut) Abdel-Rahman Mahmoud Bey.
Sennoures (Fayum) Mahmoud Abou-Zeid Tantawi
Sidi-Haazi (Gharbia). Mohamed Youssef Abdel Bey
Silwa-Bahari (Asswan)· Saleh Amine Mechaly
Simbellawein (Dakahlia) Mohamed Chafik Gabr
Sirs el-Layyane (Minoufieh)· Mahmoud Selim Zahrane
Sohag (Girga) Mohamed Hanafi el-Cherif
Suez (Suez) Kamel Hassan Hamza
Sultan-Hassan (Minia): Mohamed Sameh Moussa.
Tahta (Girga) Abdullah Omar Abdel-Akhar
Tala (Minoufieh) Ahmed Abdel-Ghaffar Pasha
Talkha (Gharbia) Sayed Abdel-Hadi el-Kassabi
Tami-el-Amdid (Dakahlia) Mohamed Tewfik Khalil Bey
Tanah (Dakahlia) Ahmed Borhane Nour
Tanoub (Minoufieh) Mohamed Abdallah Abou-Hussein
Tansa-Bani-Malawi (Beni Suef)· Mahmoud Khairat (Dr).
Tanta (Gharbia) Aly Mohamed el-Khoshkhani
Tanta (Markaz)· (Gharbia) Mohamed Moustafa Habib
Tatoun (Fayum) Abdel-Kader el-Bassel
Teh-el-Baroud (Behera). Abdel-Kerim Mabrouk el-Guebaly
Tel-el-Kebir (Sharkia)· Aly el-Sayed Ayoub
Telerak (Sharkia)· Imam Abdel-Latif Waked
Tema (Girga). N N
Tewfikieh (Behera) Lachine Aboul-Fetouh Nassar.
Tobhar (Fayum) Hafez Mohamed Momen
Tod (Behera) Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Gayyar
Toukh (Kalubia): Hamed Mahmoud (Dr).

Toukh (Assiut)· Abdel-Alim Samhan Bey
Old Cairo (Cairo). Mahmoud Abdel-Kader.
Waily (Cairo)· Mahmoud Mourad Sami (Dr).
Wasta(Beni Suef) Abdel-Halim Abou-Seif Rady.
Wehal (El-) (Gharbia): Mahmoud el-Sayed
Zaafaran (Gharbia) Ahmed Mohamed Said
Zagazig (bandar) (Sharkia) Mohamed Kamel el-Dib
Zarka (El-) (Dakahlia)· N N
Zifta (Gharbia) Abbas Sid Ahmed Pasha
Secretary-General: HASSAN EL-NAHAS BEY.

PRINCIPAL COURT OFFICIALS

Private Secretary to H.M. the King: H E. HUSSEIN HOSNI BEY
Masters of Ceremonies: MAHMOUD YOUNES BEY, IKRAM ERFANE SEIF EL-NASR BEY, HUSSEIN SAID ZULFICAR BEY.
Lord Chamberlain: H.E ABDEL-LATIF TALAAT PASHA

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

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Under-Secretary of State: MOHAMED KAMEL ABDEL-RAHIM BEY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Under-Secretaries of State: Dr IBRAHIM KADRI BEY, Dr. MOHAMMED EL KILANI BEY.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Under-Secretary of State: ABDALLAH ABAZA BEY
Director-General of Department of Commerce: MOHAMED TAHER EL-KHOLY BEY
Director-General of Department of Industry: MOUSTAFA MAHER BEY

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Under-Secretary of State: SAYED GAWDAT BEY

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Under-Secretary of State: MAHMOUD TEWFIK AHMED PASHA
Under-Secretary of State for Civil Aviation: Dr ABDEL RAHMAN ELSAWI BEY

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Under-Secretaries of State: ABDEL-CHAFI ABDEL-MOTAAL BEY, AHMED ZAKI SAAD BEY, OSMAN ABAZA BEY, ABDEL GELIL ELIMARI

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Under-Secretary of State for Medical Affairs: Dr ALY TEWFIK SHOUSHA PASHA.
Under-Secretary of State for Public Service: Dr MOHAMED EL-SEBAI HASSANEIN BEY
Under-Secretary of State for Infectious Diseases: Dr MOHAMED KHALIL ABDEL-KHALEK BEY
Under-Secretary of State for Medical Affairs: Dr. ESA HAMDI EL-MAZINI BEY

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Under-Secretaries of State: HASSAN FAYEK PASHA, MOHAMED CHAFIK GHORBAL BEY

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Under-Secretaries of State: BADAWI 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: HAMID ELABA BEY.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Under-Secretaries of State: MOHAMED KAMEL NABIH PASHA, NAGUIB IBRAHIM PASHA, HAMED SOLIMAN BEY.

MINISTRY OF WAQFS

Under-Secretary of State: MOHAMED OMAR EL-DEMERDACHE.

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Afghanistan: H E MOHAMED SADEK ABU-KHADRA BEY, Kabul
Belgium: H E ISKANDAR WAHABI BEY, Brussels.
Brazil: H E MOHAMED WAGUIH ROSTOM BEY, Rio de Janeiro
China: H E ELIAS ISMAIL BEY, Nanking.
Czechoslovakia: H E AHMED HAKKI (Chargé d'Affaires), Prague
Ethiopia: H E MAHMOUD FAWZI, Addis Ababa
Great Britain: (Vacant) London
Greece: H E MOHAMED EL-SAID BEY, Athens
India: H E FATHI RADWAN (Chargé 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 HASSAN ZAKI (Chargé d'Affaires), The Hague
Pakistan: H E M EL-HUSSEINI EL-KHATIB (Chargé d'Affaires), Karachi
Poland: H E HASSAN MAZHAR (Chargé d'Affaires), Warsaw
Saudi Arabia: H E AWAD EL-BAHRAWI BEY, Jedda.
Spain: H E MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-SAID MATAR BEY (Chargé d'Affaires), Madrid
Sweden: H E HUSSEIN MAHMOUD RADI BEY, Stockholm.
Switzerland: H E ABDEL-KÉRIM SAFWAT BEY, Bern.
Syria: H E ABDEL RAHMAN HAKKI BEY, Damascus
Turkey: H E MOHAMED AMINE BEY FOUAD, Ankara.
U.S.S.R.: H E MOHAMED KAMEL EL-BINDARI PASHA, Moscow
Yugoslavia: H E MOHAMED SAID BEY, Belgrade

COUNSELLORS

FIRST SECRETARIES, SECOND SECRETARIES, THIRD SECRETARIES, AND ATTACHÉS

Afghanistan: MOHAMET MIDHAT EL-FAR (Third Secretary), Kabul
Belgium: HUSSEIN MANSOUR (Second Secretary), Brussels.
Brazil: SAYED IBRAHIM BASSIOUNI (Second Secretary), Rio de Janeiro, IBRAHIM AMINE GHALI (Attaché), Rio de Janeiro
China: AMINE ABDEL-MALEK (Second Secretary), Nanking, FOUAD SADEK (Attaché), Nanking
Czechoslovakia: MOUSTAFA HACHEM (Attaché), Prague.
Ethiopia: CHOUKRI COSTANDI RAPHAIL (Third Secretary), Addis Ababa, MOHAMED OSMAN MINCHAWI (Second Attaché), Addis Ababa.

France: ALY FAWZI MAREI (First Secretary), Paris, MOHAMED RIAD (Second Secretary), Paris, MOHAMED KHEIREDDINE (Second Secretary), Paris, HASSAN KAMEL (Third Secretary), Paris, ARAM STEPHAN (Attaché), Paris, WAGUIH NAKHLA MOTRI (Attaché), Paris

Great Britain: ALY SHAWKI (Counsellor), London, MOHAMED TEWFIK ISMAIL KATAMISH (First Secretary), London, MOHAMED ZAKI KINAWI (Second Secretary), Lt.-Col ABDEL-HAMID BEY GHALEB (Military Attaché), London, Wing-Comdr HASSAN MAHMOUD (Air Attaché), London, ABDEL AZIZ TAHER (First Attaché), ABDEL-LATIF FAHMY (Third Secretary), London, AMINE MOHAMED MOFTAH (Third Secretary), London, ROUCHDI TARFA (Commercial Attaché), London, FOUAD AZIZ YOUSSEF (Second Attaché), London, SHUKRI FADEL (Second Attaché), London

Greece: MAHMOUD TEWFIK CHOUCHA (Second Secretary), Athens, MOHAMED KAMALEDDINE SALAH (Attaché), Athens

Iran: HUSSEIN AZIZ (First Secretary), Tehran, MOHAMED AHMED TEWFIK (Third Secretary), Tehran

'Iraq: AHMED NAGUIB CHOUCRI (Third Secretary), Baghdad, AHMED SALAHEDDINE (Attaché), Baghdad, AHMED GAMALEDDINE BADAWI (Attaché), Baghdad

Lebanon: HUSSEIN SABET KARARA (Second Secretary), Beirut, AHMED ABDEL MEGUID (Third Secretary), Beirut, MOUSTAFA KAMEL SEHLI (Attaché), Beirut, SALAHEDDINE MOHAMED SABER (Attaché), Beirut

Saudi Arabia: AHMED MOHAMED GABR (Second Secretary), Jedda, MOHAMED ABDEL-FATTAH SOBKI (Attaché), Jedda, SAID LOUFTI (Attaché), Jedda

Spain: MOHAMED ABDEL-CHAFI LABBANE (Third Secretary), Madrid, ABDEL-MONEIM SAADI TAHAWI (Attaché), Madrid

Sweden: MIKHAIL SALAMA FARAG (Second Secretary), Stockholm, HUSSEIN SAID ZULFICAR BEY (Third Secretary), Stockholm, IBRAHIM HASSAN MOUSTAFA (Attaché), Stockholm

Switzerland: HASSAN SOLIMAN HAKIM (Third Secretary), Bern, IBRAHIM HASSAN MOUSTAFA (Attaché), Bern

Syria: OSMAN HELMY (Second Secretary), Damascus, AHMED FATHI RADWAN (Attaché), Damascus, MOUSTAFA SAADANI (Attaché), Damascus, MOHAMED MOUKHTAR (Attaché), Damascus

Turkey: ALY FAHMY AMROUSSY (Second Secretary), Ankara, HUSSEIN ZAWAHRY (Attaché), Ankara

U.S.S.R.: MAHMOUD BADAWI CHIATY (First Secretary), Moscow, ANWAR NIAZI (Second Secretary), Moscow, YOUNAN KHEILA SAAD (Attaché), Moscow, HUSSEIN IBRAHIM CHERIF (Attaché), Moscow

Yugoslavia: ALY KAMEL FAHMY (Third Secretary), Belgrade

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS

France: HASSAN YOUSSEF MAHER (Vice-Consul), Paris, AHMED MOHAMED FARAG (Consul-General), Marseilles, ABDEL-MEGUID SALEH (Vice-Consul), Marseilles

Great Britain: ALBERT MANSOUR (Consul-General), London, MOUKHTAR ABDEL-HAMID ZAKI (Vice-Consul), ABDEL-HAMID IBRAHIM SEOUD (Consul), Liverpool; AHMED TALAAT (Vice-Consul)

India: MOHAMED ABDEL-MONEIM (Consul), Bombay; MOUSTAFA KAMEL (Vice-Consul), Bombay

Italy: AHMED HILMI IBRAHIM (Consul), Genoa

Palestine: MOHAMED ABDEL-MONEIM MOUSTAFA (Consul-General), Jerusalem.

Turkey: HASSAN CHAFIK BEY (Consul), Istanbul.

Union of South Africa: SALAHEDDINE FADEL (Consul), Cape Town

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Constitutional Party: f. 1922; this party pursues a generally moderate policy; Leader M HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA (Pres. of the Senate)

Kotla Wafdist Party: this party was founded by Makram Ebeid Pasha and some forty Wafdist Deputies when he was expelled from the Wafdist Party in 1942; Leader MAKRAM EBEID PASHA.

Masr Al Fatah (*Young Egypt*) the Masr Al Fatah Party is in opposition to the Treaty with Great Britain and demands the termination of the present condominium in the Sudan and its unity with Egypt under the Crown of King Farouk, Leader AHMAD HUSSEIN

Moslem Brotherhood (*Ikhwan El Muslimin*) this party was founded about sixteen years ago, with the aim to rid Egypt of all foreign political and economic influence, Leader SHEIKH HASSAN EL-BANNA

Nationalists (*Watani*) f. 1907, the oldest and most extreme party, opposing negotiation with Great Britain until all British troops have been withdrawn, advocates complete independence and the cession of the Berber and Zeila regions on the Red Sea, has few supporters, Leader HAFEZ RAMADAN PASHA

Saadist Party: this party was founded in 1938 by dissident Wafdists, the programme differs from that of the Wafd Party only with regard to the internal administration of Egypt, Leader MAHMOUD FAHMI EL-NOKRASHY PASHA (Prime Minister)

Wafd Party: the Wafd Party was founded in 1919 on the recrudescence of the Nationalist movement which followed World War I, represents Nationalist aspirations and is supported by the majority of Egyptians, Leader MOUSTAFA EL NAHAS PASHA (ex-Prime Minister)

Labour Party: at present the Labour movement is led by Prince ABBAS HALIM, it is not a party of Labour as understood in the West, but with the continual industrialisation of the country it is inevitable that 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 four distinct categories of courts

(1) The National Courts.
(2) The Mixed Courts
(3) The Courts of Personal Statute
  (*a*) Moslem Religious Courts (*Mehkemehs Sharia*),
  (*b*) Maglis Hasbi,
  (*c*) The Courts of different non-Moslem religious communities
(4) Consular Courts

The National Courts were instituted by a Decree of June 14th, 1883. The court tries all civil or commercial cases which are brought by native litigant parties. This court also deals with crimes committed by local subjects other than those within the competence of the Mixed Courts. A Decree issued on March 17th, 1929, modified the regulations for the organisation 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 reasons of administrative measures against the laws and decrees Outside the competence of the National Courts is all litigation relating to the Public Debt or the imposition of taxes, all litigation regarding the constitution of Waqfs, questions of marriage, donations, wills and succession, and such other litigation which relates to personal status The most important modifications relating to the organisation of the National Courts have been the Penal Code, No 3, 1904, the Code of Criminal Procedure, No 4, 1904, Law No 8, 1904, instituting Markaz Courts, Law No 4, 1905, instituting Assize Courts, the law of January 25th, 1926, instituting a High Court at Assiut, and law No 68, 1931, instituting a Court of Cassation for civil and criminal matters

The Mixed Courts were inaugurated on June 28th, 1875, and commenced to sit on February 1st, 1876 These courts were instituted originally for a period of five years, which has been since periodically renewed by international agreements, the last renewal being made in the years 1921, 1922, and 1933 for an indefinite period The signatory powers to the institution 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 interest is involved, as well as offences relating to the misappropriation of goods seized in pursuance of a judgment or order of the courts in question The Mixed Courts are also competent to try misdemeanours and crimes committed against the judges and the personnel of the Mixed Courts personally, in connection with the discharge of their functions, or the enforcement of judgment and orders emanating from the courts The law applied by the Mixed Courts is that contained in the Mixed Codes, and in those permanent police regulations which have been promulgated by the approval of the General Assembly of the Judges of the Mixed Court of Appeal

Until 1911 any alterations in the Mixed Codes could only be effected with the consent of all signatory powers Law No 17 of 1911, 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 of 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 organising 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 Moslem local subjects, or non-Moslems who have no Maglis Milli (courts of religious communities) competent for the consideration of such affairs

Courts of Wards (*Maglis Hasbi*) These courts were instituted by Decree of November 19th, 1896, as well as the institution of the Supreme Maglis Hasbi by Law No 5, 1911, promulgated in March 1911

A Decree dated October 13th, 1925, has been issued reorganising the Maglis Hasbi It gives the Maglis in question the exclusive right to deal solely with matters of tutorship, interdiction, and absence concerning those residing in Egypt, whether Egyptians or non-Egyptians, Moslems or non-Moslems, unless otherwise stipulated by laws or treaties It also entitles the said Maglis Hasbi to strip legal tutors of their power, in virtue of which management of the property of their minors is effected, or to restrict such power in case of their failure to show capacity The decree in question has also raised the age of minority from 18 to 21 complete years It also instituted Registry Office for recording decisions relating to interdiction and the abolition thereof, the continuation of tutorship after 21, and stripping the legal tutor of his power or restricting same in connection with the management of the minor's property The office in question also issues certificates concerning the legal status of those living in Egypt

Courts of Wards are divided into

(1) *The Supreme Maglis Hasbi* It is formed in Cairo of three Judges of the Cairo National Court of Appeal, a member of the supreme Mahkama—to be substituted in the cases involving non-Moslems by a member of the community concerned—and an official either in service or retired

The council also hears appeals against decisions passed by Mudiria or Governorate Maglis Hasbi, where the inheritance or amount of property owned by the person or interdicted absent, or in person to be interdicted, exceeds £E 300

(2) *Appeal Maglis Hasbi* 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 As an exceptional measure to the foregoing, 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 Hasbi

While considering cases relating to non-Moslems the Sharia 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 Markaz Maglis Hasbi or decisions given by Governorate Maglis Hasbi within its jurisdiction, provided the amount of heritage or the property belonging to the person or interdicted absent, or the person whose interdiction is requested, does not exceed £E 3,000

The Supreme Maglis Hasbi or Maglis, in appeal, reviews the decisions given by Maglis Hasbi 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 tutorship, or the prevention of a ward who has attained his eighteenth year of age from the management of his affairs

(3) *The Governorate Maglis Hasbi* 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-Moslems the Kadi is replaced by a member of the community concerned, to be appointed by the Minister of Justice

The Governorate Maglis Hasbi has jurisdiction in matters relating to estates or property when the amount exceeds £E 3,000.

The Governorate Maglis Hasbi has competence in all matters falling within its jurisdiction regardless of their value.

(4) *The Markaz Maglis Hasbi* 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 notable appointed by the Minister of the Interior

Consular Courts are competent to try civil and commercial cases between persons of the same nationalities, provided the case is not in reference to landed property in Egypt, criminal cases where 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, 1915, for British Consular Courts—Order in Council, No 595, 1909). By the Treaty of Montreux all these jurisdictions, including matters relating to personal statute, have been remitted to the Mixed Courts, except in case the powers retained their Consular 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, 1931)

(2) *The Cairo–Alexandria–Assiut Courts of Appeal*, in which cases are heard by three judges

(3) *The Assize 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) *Markaz Tribunals* (instituted by Law No 8, 1904), in which cases are heard by a single judge

(Markaz Tribunals now exist only in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia)

Civil and Commercial Jurisdiction. The central tribunals are the ordinary courts of first instance, and deal with civil and commercial cases other than those within the competence of the Summary Tribunals An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal

Summary Tribunals. These tribunals deal finally with all cases of a value not exceeding £E 2,000 and subject to appeal up to £E 15,000 In some specified 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 27, of 1911, and the Decree of July 9th, 1925

Summary Tribunals. These tribunals deal with crimes sent by the committing magistrates as misdemeanours and contraventions, except those specifically reserved for a special jurisdiction and those dealt with by the Markaz Tribunals Decree dated July 9th, 1925

The Markaz Tribunals. The Markaz Tribunals are competent to deal with certain misdemeanours 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 Markaz Tribunals to the Central Tribunal in all cases of misdemeanour 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 19th, 1926)

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation deals with applications and points of law in matters of crime and misdemeanour, and in civil cases subject to special stipulation (Law No 68, 1931) 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 1930.

The Courts of non-Moslem Religious Communities. The non-Moslem religious communities in Egypt are the Greek Orthodox, the Greek Catholic, the Armenian Gregorian, the Armenian Catholic, the Orthodox Copts, the Catholic Copts, the Maronites, the Syrian Catholics, the Catholic Chaldeans, 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 1912)

The Protestants (by Decree of March 1st, 1902)

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 statute when the parties are members of the communities

Special Courts.

(1) *Customs* (Decree of April 2nd, 1884, and Law No 9, of 1905) The Customs Commission consists of the Director-General and three or four of the principal officials of the Customs Administrations This Commission tries breaches of Customs Regulations, cases of contraband, and cases in reference to tobacco and tobacco laws

(2) *Agricultural Roads* (Decree of November 3rd, 1890, modified by Law No 20, 1925) The Mudir tries cases infringing the Agricultural Roads Regulations

(3) *Prevention of Locusts* (Decree of June 16th, 1891, modified by Decrees of April 26th, 1904, and May 18th, 1915) The Mudir or Governor, a delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture, and two members form this court

(4) *Canal Regulations* (Decree of February 22nd, 1894, Laws No 4, of 1903, No 21, of 1905, No 20, of 1909) The Administrative Commission set up by the Decree of 1894 is composed of the Mudir 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 9th, 1887, and June 29th, 1899) There are special commissions in the Governorates and Markazes for trial of 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 Procurator-General, situated at the National Palace of Justice in Cairo He is assisted by the Advocate-General, Parquet Chiefs, 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 Naib, who directs the work. The language used in the National Courts is Arabic.

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 Référés (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 principals of Islam, and have a special code of regulations, promulgated in 1880, 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 Markaz

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 Mehkemeh, decide upon, in the first instance, all Moslem questions which are not left to the Summary Mehkemeh, their decisions on these questions being subject to appeal before the Supreme Mehkemeh.

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 Mehkemehs of first instance, besides dealing with certain alienations regarding Wakfs, already decided by Mehkemehs of first instance

The territorial jurisdiction of the Summary Sharia Courts is nearly co-extensive with the Markaz or **Kism** in which it is situated; that the Mehkemehs 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 Mehkemeh three Kadis sit.

Court of Cassation: Pres SAYED MOUSTAFA PASHA.

Cairo Court of Appeal: Pres MOHAMED MAHMOUD PASHA.

Assiut Court of Appeal: Pres. AHMED MOUKHTAR BEKHIT BEY

Alexandria Court of Appeal: Pres. AHMED SAFWAT BEY.

Parquet General National Tribunal: Procurator-Gen. MAHMOUD MANSOUR BEY.

Department of Legal Medicine, Cairo: Dir -Gen Dr AHMED HUSSEIN SAMI BEY

National Tribunal of First Instance, Cairo: Pres ABDEL HAMID OMAR WECHAHY BEY

Supreme Sharia Tribunal, Cairo: Pres. SHEIKH ALY MAHMOUD KORAA.

Mixed Court of Appeal, Alexandria: Pres. JASPER YEATES BRINTON.

COMMUNICATIONS

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in Egypt is a State service, the administration being the responsibility of the Egyptian State Broadcasting Company

An annual licence fee of P T 110, plus P T 5 for each valve, is charged on private receiving sets

Advertising is not permitted

In January 1943 there were in existence 113,500 private receiving sets

SCHOOL BROADCASTING

School broadcasting was added to the programme at the end of 1945, and has reached a high standard of efficiency The broadcasts are on similar lines to those followed by the Central Council of School Broadcasting of the British Broadcasting Corporation

BROADCASTING COMPANY

Egyptian State Broadcasting Company: Cairo, f 1934, Dirs of Broadcasting M FATHI BEY, S LUFTI PASHA, Programme Cttee Dr ALY IBRAHIM PASHA, HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, HASSAN FAHMY RIFAAT BEY, publ *Egyptian Radio Magazine, Egypt Calling*

AIR LINES

Air transport activities were increased rapidly after the end of World War II

Misr Airways (S.A.E.): Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, f 1932, affiliated to Banque Misr Group of companies, services three times daily, Cairo-Alexandria, daily, Cairo-Port Said - Alexandria, four times weekly, Cairo - Assiut - Luxor; twice daily, Cairo-Lydda (Palestine), three times weekly, Cairo - Haifa (Palestine), daily, Cairo - Beirut (Lebanon), twice weekly, Cairo-Damascus (Syria) and Cairo-Lydda (Palestine)-Baghdad (Iraq), three times weekly, Cairo-Lydda (Palestine)-Nicosia (Cyprus), once weekly, Cairo-Beirut (Lebanon)-Nicosia (Cyprus), Man Dir Dr Sir HASSAN SADEK PASHA, K B E

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 - Bahrein - Karachi, (Wed) Poole Airport - Marseilles - Augusta - Cairo - Basra - Bahrein - Karachi - Calcutta - Rangoon - Singapore, (Sat) Poole Airport - Marseilles - Augusta - Cairo - Basra - Bahrein - Karachi - Calcutta - Rangoon - Bangkok - Hong Kong, three times weekly (Sun, Tues, Thurs) Poole Airport - Marseilles - Augusta - Cairo - Basra - Bahrein - Karachi - Calcutta - Rangoon - 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-Bengazi-El Adem-Cairo-Luxor-Wadi Halfa-Khartoum-Asmara-Djibouti - Addis Ababa, Paris - Marseilles - Tunis - Tripoli-Bengazi-Cairo-Luxor-Wadi Halfa-Khartoum-Malakal-Juba-Kismu-Nairobi-Dar-es-Salaam-Mozambique-Tananarive

Pan-American World Airways: New York-Boston (Mass)-Santa Maria-Lisbon, connecting service, Lisbon - Rome - Cairo

RAILWAYS

Egyptian State Railways: Cairo Station, Cairo, f 1852; Gen Man H E ABDEL-MEGUID BADR PASHA, Deputy Gen Man MOHAMED KAMAL EL KHESHEN BEY, Asst Gen Man Dr SAYED ABDEL WAHED BEY, Sec-Gen MOHAMED SAEID AHMED BEY, Asst Sec-Gens MAHMOUD FAHMY, ABDEL ALIM SAAD, Auditor ABDEL AZIM ABAZA, Traffic and Goods Man (Acting) KHADR GABR, Goods Man ABDEL WAHAB SALEH, Chief Engineer, Way and Works AL SAYED GAWDAT BEY, Chief Mechanical Engineer R BONAR, Dir of Medical Dept Dr AHMED SIREY, Insp-Gen Telegraphs and Telephones MOHAMED SHOUKRY HUSSEIN ABAZA BEY

The first railway on the African continent was that 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 1868 the Cairo-Suez section was removed 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 Shallal, whence 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 Shallal 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, cotton-seed, onions, manure, coal, 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 1933 a railway museum was opened at Cairo

Mileage and gauge. 2,775 miles open, 4 ft 8½ in, auxiliary lines, 197 miles open, 4 ft 8½ in, sidings excluded; Western Oasis Branch, 121 miles open, 2 ft. 6 in.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd. (British): 15 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1897, cap. £2,255,300; total length 977 km; chief lines serve provinces of Behera, Gharbia, Sharkia, Dakahlia, and Kalubia, Chair Sir ALEXANDER KEOWN BOYD, K B E., C M.G; Man Dir PHILIPPE KFOURY; Dirs. MOHAMED ALY ALLBOUBA PASHA, RIZGALLA HOMSY, ABDULLA ZILKA.

Fayum Light Railways Co. (Egyptian): Fayum; cap. £191,520; total length 158 km.; chief lines, Fayum to Minet el Heit, to Agamine, to Kalamsha, to Lahoun, and to Sennoures, and Minet el Heit to Shawashna.

Société Anonyme des Chemins de fer de la Basse-Egypte (Belgian) Mansoura, P O Box 126, cap £E 293,170, total length 253 km, chief lines, Mansoura to Mataria, to Damietta and to Kafr Sawr, Mehallet Ingak to Godoyeda, and Mit el Khouli Moamen to Mit el Khouli Abdalla, Dir A ZOLLIKOFER.

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

Railways (1943-44)	
Main lines	2,619 miles
Branch lines	158 miles
Sidings	909 miles
Agricultural light railways (privately owned)	862 miles
Number of passengers	58,165,254
Weight of goods carried (excluding service transport)	8,486,958 tons
Net Receipts	£E 11,255,962
Working Expenses	£E 6,013,350
Telegraphs and Telephones (1940-41)	
Telegraphs	11,788 miles of wire
Telephones	444,972 miles of wire
Telegrams sent and received:	
Local	1,583,500
Commercial and Service	3,635,759
Foreign	533,180
Post Offices (1941)	
Number of Post Offices and Stations	5,605
Internal correspondence (ordinary and registered articles)	132,639,000
Foreign correspondence	8,600,000
Receipts	£E 774,674
Expenses	£E 738,280

ROADS

There are good metalled main roads as follows Cairo-Alexandria (desert road), Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria, Cairo-Suez (desert road), Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez, Cairo-Fayum (desert road).

SHIPPING AGENTS AND BROKERS

CAIRO

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co (S A E), 21 rue Soliman Pasha
Cabri, Louis, 50 rue Malika Farida.
Egyptian Lloyd, S D Haddad, 157 av Malika Nazli
Express Company, The, 79 av. Malika Nazli
Gargour, T, & Sons, 30 av Fouad
Grego, Oscar, 68 rue et Azhar
Hammad, Mohamed Moustafa, & Sons, 34 rue Malika Farida
Lancaster, W A, 4 Haret Soufi
Lotus Navigation Co (S A E), 34 rue Malika Farida
Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co, Bianchi & Co (Egypt) Ltd, 6 place Soliman Pasha.
Mitchell Cotts & Co (M E) Ltd, 33 rue Malika Farida
Mohamed Abdel-Salam el-Shafei, 1 rue Souk-el-Tewfikieh
Netherlands Traffic Agencies, 50 rue Malika Farida
Peltours (S A E), 10-12 rue Adly Pasha
Polnauer, L., & Co, 3 rue Baehler.
Ross, John, Cotts & Co Ltd, 33 rue Malika Farida.
Sidi, E. B, 5 rue Champollion.
Soc. Entrepr. Commerc, 22 rue Kasr el-Nil.
Standard Trading & Supply Agency, 9 rue Boutros-Wahba Pasha (Daher).
Tsaoussi, S, & Co, 26A rue Chérif Pasha.
Williams & Co, 37 rue Malika Farida.
Worms & Co, 10 rue Kantaret-el-Dekka
Zaphiropoulos, D P, 28 rue Adly Pasha
Zéhil, Abdallah, & Co, 3 place Halim.

ALEXANDRIA

Abdel-Hamid Soliman, 4 rue de la Marine
Abdel-Latif Loutfi, 4 rue Abou-Choucha
Aghion, Victor Jacques, & Co, 15 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Albert Mussa Agency & Stevedoring Co, The (S A E), 6 rue Marine
American Bureau of Shipping, 21 rue Chérif Pasha
American Eastern Trading & Shipping Co (S A E), 16B rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Angouras, John, 4 bld Zaghloul
Angouras, Pandelis 4 bld Zaghloul
Aravantinos, Jean D, 27 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Argiri, Michel P, 12 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Bajada, J B, 6 rue de la Marine
Barber, E, & Son, rue Bab-el-Karasta, douane porte No 14
Barker & Co, 14 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Barnett Bros & Borchard Ltd, 2 rue Toussoun
Beja, Henry, N, 28 bld Said I
Benin, Maurice, Shipping Ltd, 15 place Zaghloul
Bernard, Maison A, 55 rue Abou Dardar
Bianchi, A V N, 4 rue Chérif Pasha
British Coaling Depots, 11 rue Fouad I
Cacomanoli, Greg A, 16 place Mohamed Aly
Carasso Maritime & Commercial, L G Carasso, 10 rue de la Poste
Cassano Bros, 2 rue Tewfik
Chalhoub, Emile, & Co, 7 rue Toussoun
Condos, Dimitri E, 5 rue Nubar
Contomichalos, Sons & Co, 8 av Fouad I.
Cottakis, S G, 10 place Mohamed Aly.
Dana, Giuseppe A, 126 rue el-Tatwig
DeCastro, Giulio, & Co, 26 av Fouad I
Dello Strologo, G, & Co Ltd, 8 rue Fouad I
Demetriadis, Dem Emm, 3 rue Kabou-Mellah
Dianellos, D N, & Co, 21 rue Chérif Pasha
Dilaveri, E Ch, & Co, 13 rue Talaat Harb Pasha.
Agence Maritime (E G E), 17 bld Saad Zaghloul, B P. 1535
Egyptian Oil & Cake Mills Ltd, 14 rue Tewfik.
Emiris Bros, 17 place Mohamed Aly
Express Company, The, 33 rue Nébi Daniel, P O.B. 1333.
Faroukia Cy, Tammam, Goldstein & Co, 6 rue Mancini
Fosteris & Co, 1 rue Dagla
Freight and Travel Maritime Agency, The, 4 rue Adib
Ftiaros, Nicolas, 34 rue Okelle Lemoun
Furness (Egypt) Ltd, 21 rue Nabi Daniel.
Gaber Mohamed Ayad, 3 rue Sidi-Abou-Choucha
Gatt, Walter, 2 rue Télégraphe Anglais
Geahel Sons, Ch., 7 place Mohamed Aly
Gerber, C. W de, 264 rue Mex (Wardian)

Grace, C. J., & Co , 6 rue de la Marine
Hardy, Geo A , & Co , rue Bab-Karasta.
Haselden & Co. Ltd , 2 rue Toussoun Pasha.
Hetco, Hellenic Ag Trading Co , D Costalias, G Zaranis and Co , 5 rue Adib-bey-Isaac
Homsy, L E., & Co , 7 bld Zaghloul.
International Shipping Agency, 5 rue Avéroff
International Shipping & Trading Co , 2 rue de la Poste.
Isidiris, Georges, 3 rue Kabouat-Mallah
Kamar, Ibrahim, 76 rue Marine.
Khamis Ahm Soliman, 10 rue Anc Douane
Khoury, Sami, 11 rue Talaat Harb Pasha, B P 176
Klat, Albert and Ramez, 2 rue Tewfik
Lancaster, W A , 1 rue Toussoun.
Levant Trading Agency, 23 rue Eglise-Copte
Lotus Navigation Co (S A E), 7 bld Saad Zaghloul
Mabro, Tewfik, 1 rue Antoniadis
Mandalios, Georges N , 117 rue Attarine
Mediterranean Shipping & Trading Co , Babounis & Co , 117 rue Mosquée Attarine
Mercantile Shipping & Coaling Co , Bianchi & Co (Egypt) Ltd , 19 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Middle East Shipping Ltd , 2 rue Adib
Misr Shipping (S A E), 10 rue Chérif Pasha
Mitarachi, Antoine N , & Co , 7 place Mohamed Aly
Mitchell Cotts & Co , 8 rue Fouad I
Mohamed Abdel-Salam el-Shafei, 2 rue Toussoun
Mohamed Ahmed Aref, 4 rue de la Marine
Mohamed Mohamed Afifi, 68 rue de la Marine
Moss, R J , & Co , 11 av Fouad I
Moursellas, John and André, & Co , 2 rue Télégraphe Anglais
Near East Maritime Co , L Fieri & Co , 68 rue de la Marine
Olivier & Co (Egypt) Ltd , 4 rue Chérif Pasha
Orient Supply Co (Port Said) and Risgalla & Sons, 13 rue Chérif Pasha
Overseas Shipping & Coal Trade Co Ltd , 7 bld Said I
Paléos, Dimitri, 18 rue de France
Papadimitriou, D J , Sons, 21 rue Talaat Harb Pasha
Papalios, N , & S Petrovits, 10 rue Salah el-Dine, P O.B 1905
Paramythiotis, P , & G Vonyoucles, 1 rue Télégraphe Anglais
Pardo, Adolphe, 2 rue Toussoun
Pitellos, D C , & Co , 1 rue Toussoun
Pithio, D A , & P C Notias, 3 rue Eglise Maronite
Poinauer, L , & Co , 2 rue Anc -Bourse
Portelli, Antoine, 8 rue Marine
Rees, T Bowen, & Co Ltd , 25 bld Saad Zaghloul
Rodocanachi & Co , 4 rue Eglise Debbane
Ross, John, Cotts & Co Ltd , 8 rue Fouad I
Savon, L , & Co Ltd , 2 rue Toussoun
Sawidis & Co , 2 rue Okelle Lemoun
Sayed Hassan Tantawi, 60 rue Marine
Sayegh, A , & Co , 34 rue Okelle Lemoun
Scandinavian Near-East Shipping Agency (Egypt) Ltd , 25 bld Zaghloul
Schemeil, Victor, 2 rue Adib
Scordidis, E , & M Paidoussis, 27 bld Zaghloul
Sfakianos, Antoine N., 3 rue Bolanachi
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
Soncino, Raimondo, 11 rue Stamboul
Standard Trading & Supply Agency, 3 place Mohamed Aly
Tamvaco, N. E , & Co., 27 rue Chérif Pasha
Tavoularides & Co , 2 rue de la poste
Termissani, Antoine, 24 rue de la Marine
Tracadas, S and A , 12 rue Chérif Pasha
Trans-Mediterranean Navigation Co , A Tanelian & Co., 2 rue Poste
Trans-Orient Shipping Co , 6 rue Toussoun
Troisi, John, rue Bab el-Karasta (Watson's Building)
Tsaoussi, S , & Co , 19 place Mohamed Aly.
Tsiridis, Georges, 17 rue Okelle Lemoun
Tutundjian, A , Bros , 18 rue Anc Bourse
Vellios, Nicolas S , 9 place Mohamed Aly
Wadi-el-Nil, Hussein Mourad, Théodore C Papadakis and Co , 11 rue Sheikh Soliman Pasha
Williams & Co , 30 rue Chérif Pasha
Worms & Co , 13 rue Nabi Daniel
Xydia, Michel C , 117 rue Attarine
Yéroyannis, Nic , 9 place Mohamed Aly
Zar, Joseph G , 30 rue de la Marine
Zéhil, Abdallah, & Co , 4 rue Chérif Pasha
Ziyaettin, M , & Bros , 2 rue Ancienne Douane
Zoides, Aristides, & Son, 18 rue Anc Bourse

PORT SAID

Ahmed Hediéh, 15 rue el-Forat
Albert Mussa Agency & Stevedoring Co (S A E), 27 rue Sultan Hussein
Aravantinos, Jean D , 4 rue Said
Arvanitopoulos, E , 1 bld Fouad I
Barber, E , & Son, rue Fouad I
Beyts, G , & Co , rue Amérina
Bonnici, Royer, & Co , 29 rue Sultan Hussein
British Coaling Depot Ltd , 17 rue Sultan Hussein
Cafouros Bros & Co , 9 rue Fouad I.
Cassano Bros , 12 rue Mohamed Mahmoud
Conidis, A A , & N C Notias, 12 rue Memphis
Cory Bros & Co , 25 rue Sultan Hussein
English Coaling Co , 32 bld Fouad I.
Eyres Shipping, 21 quai Sultan Hussein.
Grace, C J , & Co , 27 rue Sultan Hussein
Hellenic Company of Maritime Enterprises, rue Suez
Hull, Blyth & Co (Port Said) Ltd , rue Mokattam
Khalil Kasseify & Sons, 10 rue Memphis.
King, A H , 27 rue Sultan Hussein
Levant Transit Co , Mohamed Soliman, 7 rue Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha
Levy, Gabriel J M , 9 rue Tantah
Loisidis, Poly S , 28 bld Fouad I
Macdonald, John, 35 rue Sultan Hussein
Malhamé, Philippe, 20 rue Ismail
Martinelli, Fred , & Co , 1mm Loutfi Pasha
Mavrantonis & Lambrinoudaki, rue Forat.
Menzaleh Canal & Navigation Co , rue Fouad I
Middle East Shipping Ltd , 4 rue Chérif.
Mitchell Cotts & Co , 24 rue Sultan Mahmoud.

Mohamed Alya Soudan & Sons, rue América
Moursi Gomaa 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, 19 rue Sultan Hussein
Psalti, Georges, 7 rue Forat
Sakellis, Papanikitas & Co, 30 rue Fouad I
Sayed Harraz & Sons (Hag), rue Eugénie
Soly, Philippe Boulos, 2 rue Fouad I
Stapledon, W, & Sons, rue Waghorn
Suez Canal Trading Co, Herreck Abdou Mohamed, rue América
Théodossiades, P S, & Co, 33 rue Fouad I
Tuchtan, Victor, 90 rue Ibrahim
United Egyptian Clearing & Transport Co, Malhamé, Charaf, Sharkawy & Co, 20 rue Ismail
Worms & Co, 3 rue Fouad I
Xydia, C Michel

SUEZ

Aravantinos, Jean D, rue Lesseps, Port Tewfik
British Coaling Depot Ltd, av Hélene, Port Tewfik
Chysma Commercial Co, G Beyts & Co, B.P. 1.
Cocovinis, rue Worms, Port Tewfik
Daveris, Paul, rue Worms
Diacaris Shipping Agency, B P 26
English Coaling Co Ltd, B P 6, Port Tewfik
Hull, Blyth & Co
Macri, Alex P, rue Rashed, Port Tewfik
Mitchell Cotts & Co, rue Rashed, Port Tewfik
Papadimitriou, D J, Sons, rue Omar, Port Tewfik
Port Said & Suez Coal Co, bld Helene
Ross, John, Cotts & Co Ltd, rue Rashed, Port Tewfik
Savon, Lt, & Co Ltd, Port Tewfik
Stapledon, W, & Sons, Port Tewfik.
Tractor & Engineering Co (S A E) (incorp Mosseri, Curiel & Co), assoc with Cory Bros & Co Ltd, av. Lesseps
Vassallo, Gisbert, rue Zaghloul.
Worms & Co, Port Tewfik
Zarb, René

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF EGYPT

(in £E)

YEAR	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	DUTY COLLECTED ON IMPORTS
1938	36,954,373	29,342,485	782,529	13,524,385
1939	34,090,923	34,080,706	750,567	13,047,010
1940	31,377,815	27,811,431	509,792	11,614,735
1941	33,127,335	22,122,484	489,513	12,485,198
1942	55,512,004	18,748,091	536,876	15,707,080
1943	39,196,426	25,030,284	1,549,338	15,287,266
1944	51,007,398	26,945,059	3,056,051	17,507,989
1945	60,475,769	41,629,998	3,529,360	(a)
1946	83,247,832	63,680,534	5,312,324	(a)
1947	103,896,794	86,980,023	3,858,230	(a)

(a) Not available.

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF RAW COTTON EXPORTS

COUNTRIES	1938		1945		1946	
	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E 000s)	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E 000s)	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E 000s)
United Kingdom	2,303	6,101	1,685	10,488	1,489	10,169
India	481	1,441	967	8,580	889	7,956
France	818	2,159	805	7,112	600	5,018
Germany	1,132	3,126	—	—	—	—
Italy	582	1,578	15	125	1,196	9,794
Japan	647	1,675	—	—	—	—
U S A	166	523	281	2,797	584	5,267
Other Countries	1,718	4,587	371	3,071	953	8,014
TOTAL	7,937	21,190	4,124	32,173	5,711	46,218

1 Kantar = 315 lb. or 170 kilos.

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£E 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946	1947
United Kingdom	8,422	10,955	24,953	23,040
France	1,956	20	3,179	6,626
Belgium	2,070	8	2,236	5,727
Czechoslovakia	577	—	177	1,963
Germany	3,985	—	13	(a)
Italy	3,003	25	6,010	9,187
Rumania	1,398	5	—	(a)
Turkey	595	4,818	1,100	3,549
'Iraq	104	4,788	4,553	3,205
Iran	595	4,777	3,041	2,608
India	873	2,930	2,291	3,984
Ceylon	291	1,057	1,054	3,614
Dutch East Indies	1,725	1	2	(a)
U S A.	2,456	8,428	9,111	11,659
Chile	976	3,024	2,149	4,531
Other Countries	7,868	19,640	23,379	24,144
TOTAL	36,954	60,476	83,248	103,897

(a) Not available

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£E 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1945	1946	1947
United Kingdom	9,865	11,408	11,053	12,709
France	2,400	7,118	5,258	10,712
Belgium	465	548	1,173	1,678
Czechoslovakia	971	98	949	4,133
Germany	3,620	—	50	1,749
Italy	1,745	153	9,948	11,991
Spain	19	1	423	2,309
Switzerland	952	458	1,981	2,144
Ceylon	35	3,189	4,722	3,249
India	1,538	8,749	8,744	14,625
Japan	1,841	—	17	610
Palestine	409	1,102	1,506	1,321
U S A	708	2,914	5,570	5,570
Other Countries	4,774	5,892	12,287	14,114
TOTAL	29,342	41,630	63,681	86,980

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(in £E)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1938-39	37,620,610	40,393,341
1939-40	39,408,329	41,174,155
1940-41	43,677,489	42,558,884
1941-42	56,335,639	46,062,380
1942-43	67,140,764	56,553,450
1943-44	77,773,827	71,938,261
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*	94,176,000	103,258,009

* Estimates.

EGYPT'S STERLING BALANCES

On June 30th, 1947, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer signed a temporary agreement with the Egyptian Ambassador in London in respect of Egypt's nearly £400,000,000 sterling balances, Egypt's biggest external asset, and Britain's second largest wartime debt This agreement, which expired on December 31st, 1947, provided for the release of £8,000,000 from the blocked sterling holdings On January 6th, 1948, a new Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement was signed in Cairo, covering the year 1948 This agreement provided for the release of a further £21,000,000 from Egypt's blocked sterling balances during this year, together with another £11,000,000 from those balances to increase the "working balance" in sterling at Egypt's disposal A great part of this new release of £21,000,000 will be used to pay for Egypt's excess of imports from the sterling area

Under the terms of the new agreement, moreover, Great Britain is called upon to provide Egypt with a fairly large amount of dollars and gold which, in effect, will be paid for by Egypt out of her old balances Dollars supplied by Great Britain will amount to £6,250,000, 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 dilemma 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 reasons have most certainly dictated the payments of such huge sums by the British Exchequer at such a critical time in Britain's economic life The major contentious issues, such as the scaling-down of the remaining sterling balances (on account of the inflated prices charged during wartime for goods supplied and services rendered) and the provision of gold cover for the greatly expanded Egyptian note issue, were postponed during the negotiations which resulted in the new agreement 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 6th, 1948, between the Egyptian and British Governments, providing for releases of substantial sums during 1948 from Egypt's blocked sterling balances, was promptly followed by a relaxation of controls over imports from a large number of countries The Egyptian Government announced on January 8th that import licences 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 licences are still required up to a general quota The first list included chemical and pharmaceutical products, machinery, tools, timber, rubber, textile and woollen goods, the second list included dried fruit, alcohol, films and cinematographic apparatus, and paper

EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Area and Population. Population (Census, March 1947). 19,040,448 (males, 9,419,444; females, 9,621,004).

Towns	1937	1947
Cairo	1,312,096	2,100,486
Alexandria	685,736	928,237
Port Said	246,770	—
Suez	108,250	—
Damietta	53,620	—

PROVINCES (1947)

Behera	1,242,487	Assiut	1,379,875
Gharbia	2,338,896	Girga	1,288,425
Minoufieh	1,168,777	Qena	1,106,296
Dakhahlia	1,414,284	Aswan	285,551
Sharkia	1,355,362	Red Sea Coast	22,065
Kalubia	687,169	Sinai	37,254
Giza	822,424	Southern Desert	32,291
Fayum	671,885	Western Desert	68,519
Beni Suef	613,365	Oases	6,473
Minia	1,610,417		

The total area of Egypt is estimated at 386,110 sq miles, of which only 13,591 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	70	672,539	639,557	1,312,096	21,161
Alexandria	35	347,698	338,038	685,736	23,646
Canal	40	83,309	77,837	161,146	4,028
Suez	8	26,159	23,527	49,686	7,098
Damietta	1 5	20,501	19,831	40,332	40,332
Western Desert	180	28,421	24,155	52,576	612
Southern Desert		14,179	14,930	29,109	
Sinai		10,355	7,656	18,011	
Red Sea Coast		6,753	3,161	9,914	
Total for Governorates	334 5	1,209,914	1,148,692	2,358,606	7,417
Behera	1,719	515,748	545,848	1,061,596	618
Gharbia	2,818	955,281	1,012,613	1,967,894	698
Minoufieh	622	575,970	583,731	1,159,701	1,864
Dakhalia	1,023	599,737	618,765	1,218,502	1,191
Sharkia	1,933	550,366	570,460	1,120,826	580
Kalubia	368	306,693	303,464	610,157	1,658
Total for Lower Egypt	8,483	3,503,795	3,634,881	7,138,676	842
Giza	409	347,216	338,115	685,331	1,676
Fayum	670	298,639	303,483	602,122	899
Beni Suef	423	279,080	282,232	561,312	1,327
Minia	782	468,118	460,141	928,259	1,187
Assiut	812	616,785	588,536	1,205,321	1,484
Girga	609	577,747	540,655	1,118,402	1,836
Qena	705	521,213	496,356	1,017,569	1,443
Aswan	363	144,168	160,928	305,096	840
Total for Upper Egypt	4,773	3,252,966	3,170,446	6,423,412	1,346
TOTAL	13,590 5	7,966,675	7,954,019	15,920,694	1,173
Nomads (estimated)	—	—	—	12,000	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	7,966,675	7,954,019	15,932,694	1,173

Principal Imports and Exports. Egypt's principal imports are skins, hides, leather, furs, wood and cork articles, paper, textiles, footwear, metals, machinery, cotton goods, coal, woollen goods, chemicals, vehicles, vegetables, timber, petroleum products, and works of art

Principal exports are raw cotton, cotton seed, onions, oil seed cake, animals and animal produce, vegetable products, animal and vegetable fats, mineral products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rice, and hides and skins

Currency. £E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 0s 6¼d Sterling Rate of exchange (March 1948), piastres 97 50 = £1

BANKING

American Express Company: Cairo, Head Office New York, f 1919, p u cap $6,000,000, controlled by the American Express Company of New York

Arab Bank Ltd.: 45 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Head Office P O B 886, Jerusalem, f 1930, cap p u £P 1,000,000, reserve fund £P 1,200,000, Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN

This bank has grown to an institution with branches in nearly all the Middle East Arab countries Branches in Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt

Arab National Bank 106 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo

Arabian National Bank of Hojaz: rue Amir Fouad, Cairo

Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto: 18 rue Aboul Sebaa, Cairo, 2 rue Toussoun, Alexandria

Banco Italo-Egiziano (S.A.E.): 2 rue Toussoun, Alexandria, 18 rue Aboul Sebaa, Cairo

Banque Belge et Internationale en Egypte (S.A.E.): 45 rue Kasr el Nil, Cairo, f 1929, cap p u £500,000, reserve fund £125,000, Chair AUGUSTE CALLENS, Vice-Chair HASSAN MAZLOUM PASHA

Banque d'Athènes (S.A.): 15 and 17 rue Aboul Sebaa, Cairo, Head Office rue Winston Churchill, Athens, f 1896, cap Drs 100,800,000, reserve fund Drs 75,200,000, Man Dir MARIO A LASCARIS, the Board of Dirs is appointed from Greek nationals resident in Egypt

Banque de Commerce: 147 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo, f 1920, cap £E 16,000,000, reserve fund £E 4,349,597, Gen Mans N TSPERGHIOSI, O SCHASCA

Banque Misr (S.A.E.): Banque Misr Building, 151 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo, reg on April 13th, 1920, cap p u £E 1,000,000, reserve fund £E 1,410,632, only Egyptian nationals may hold shares in this bank, 45 brs and agencies throughout Egypt, Dirs Dr HAFIZ AFIFI PASHA (Chair and Man), ABDEL MAKSUD AHMAD BEY (Vice-Chair and Man), Govt Commr ABDEL CHAFI ABDEL MOTAAL BEY (Under-Sec of State at the Ministry of Finance), Man Dirs Dr HAFIZ AFIFI PASHA, ABDEL MAKSUD AHMAD 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	250,000
Misr Airlines	80,000
Misr Cotton Export Co	160,000
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	30,000
Misr Flax Co	45,000
Misr Studios	100,000
Misr Tanning and Leather Co	50,000
Misr Fisheries	75,000
Misr Mining and Quarrying Co	40,000
Misr Shipping	14,000

Banque Mosseri (S.A.E.): 23 rue Talaat Harb Pasha, Cairo, cap £E 250,000, general reserve £E 100,000; Pres MAURICE N MOSSERI, Sec-Gen MAX SALAMA

Banque Zilkha (S.A.E.): rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Head Office Beirut, Lebanon, f 1899, cap £L 300,000, Propr K A ZILKHA

Barclays Bank Ltd. (D.C. & O.): 51 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, 7 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, Head Office 54 Lombard Street, London, E C 3, estab by Royal Charter 1836, cap, auth £10,000,000, sub £9,121,500, reserve fund £7,569,000, Chair JULIAN STANLEY CROSSLEY, Deputy Chair A C BARNES, D S O, O B E, Advisory Local Dirs on Egypt MOHAMMED CHAFIK PASHA, HASSAN NACHAAT PASHA, A NAGUIB EL-HILALY PASHA

Chase National Bank of the City of New York: 33 rue Malika Farida, Cairo, Head Office Pine Street Corner of Nassau, New York, cap $111,000,000, Pres ARTHUR W MCCAIN, Chair of Board of Dirs WINTHROP W ALDRICH

Commercial Bank of the Near East: 16 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, Head Office St Helen's Place, London, E C 3, f 1922, cap £200,000, reserve fund £25,000, Chair Major D E SMITH

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris: 22 rue Adly Pasha, Cairo, 11 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, Head Office 14 rue Bergere, Paris, London Office 8-13 King William Street, London, E C 4, f 1899, cap p u Fr 400,000,000, reserve fund Fr 454,740,770, Pres. ALEXANDRE CELLIER

Crédit Agricole d'Egypte: 11 rue Gameh Sharkas, Cairo, f by Royal Decree 1931, cap £E 1,000,000, represented by 250,000 Ordinary Shares of £E 4 each, fully paid, Chair HASSAN KAMEL EL-SHESHINY PASHA, Vice-Chair HASSAN MOKTAR RASMI 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 10 years, are granted for the purchase of agricultural machinery and farm animals, and for land improvement.

Crédit Foncier Egyptien: 35 rue Malika Farida, Cairo, f 1880, cap £E 7,715,000, reserve fund £E 4,261,005, Pres M VINCENOT, Man Dir C H ROGER-MARCHANT

Crédit Lyonnais: 19 rue Adly Pasha, Cairo, 4 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, rue Fouad I, Port Said, Head Office: 19 Boulevard des Italiennes, Paris, f 1863, estab in Egypt 1874, cap Fr. 1,000,000,000, reserves Fr 1,000,000,000, Pres BARON BRANCARD.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: 7 rue Adib, Cairo, Head Office: 25-31 Moorgate, London, E C.2; f 1839; cap. £1,000,000; reserve fund £100,000; Chair. Sir JOHN J. STAVRIDI; brs. in Benha, Beni Suef, Damanhour, Fayum, Mansoura, Minia, Tanta, and Zagazig.

Land Bank of Egypt, The: 13 rue Talaat-Harb Pasha, Alexandria

Ottoman Bank: rue Malika Farida, Cairo; Head Office: Galata, Istanbul; f 1863; cap £10,000,000, p u £5,000,000, reserve fund £1,250,000, deposits £60,363,000, offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and brs throughout the Middle East, brs in Egypt at Alexandria, Cairo, Geneifa, Ismailia, Mansoura, Mehalla Kebir, Minia, Port Said, and Port Tewfik

L'Union Foncière d'Egypte: 26A rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1905, cap £E 316,875, reserve fund £E 93,943, Pres HASSAN MAZLOUM PASHA

National Bank of Egypt: 31 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, London Office 6 and 7 King William Street, E C 4, estab. by Khedivial Decree 1898, an agreement was reached in 1940 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, 1948, the new Charter is for forty years, with effect from August 12th, 1940, cap p u £E 3,000,000, reserve fund £E 3,000,000, Gov ALY SHAMSY PASHA

Crédit Hypothécaire Agricole d'Egypte: f by the Egyptian Govt in 1932 The bank makes advances on first mortgage of land within the territory of Egypt to farmers or groups of persons farming in partnership The loan may not exceed £E 10,000, and should not be less than £E 50 The activities of the bank are directly controlled by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance Capitalisation consists of £E 1,500,000 advanced by the Egyptian Govt without interest, to serve as working capital, and £E 1,280,625 in 3½ per cent Bonds, outstanding balance at June 16th, 1945, of £E 1,500,000 issued in 1936 at par, principal and interest are free of all Egyptian taxes, present and future Chair and Man Dir ALLAM MOHAMMED BEY, Vice-Chair HASSAN KAMEL EL-SHESHINY PASHA, Bankers National Bank of Egypt

Société Anonyme des Monts de Piété Egyptiens: 149 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo, 18 rue Tewfik, Alexandria, rue de Lesseps, Port Said

Türkiye Iş Bankasi (A.S.): 6 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, Head Office Ankara, f 1924, cap £T 5,000,000, reserve fund £T. 14,400,000, Gen Man MECID DURUIZ

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co operative societies in Egypt are divided into three kinds—agricultural, provision, and industrial The agricultural co-operative societies have increased tenfold 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 dairies, bee-keeping, and the development of the silk-worm industry

Financially, the societies had to depend at first on their capital, then the Government, through Banque Misr, lent them money to the extent of £E 28,480 in 1928. To-day, the Agricultural Bank finances them By 1943 the number of societies taking advantage of such financial aid was 410, their transactions amounting to £E 1,120,511 Members receive loans at a lower rate of interest than that usually charged to persons borrowing from a bank. Thus, the latter pay 6-7 per cent interest while members of the co-operative societies pay 4-5 per cent, these loans are given either on long, medium, or short terms The most important loans given to these societies are for harvests, 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 Sohag, and the two General Co-operative Societies for Fruit Export at Shebin el-Kom and Fayum

INSURANCE

L'Abeille.
Alexandria 33 rue Chérif Pasha
Cairo 54 rue Kasr el-Nil

Alexandria Insurance Co. (S.A.E.).
Alexandria (Head Office) 12 bld Saad Zaghloul
Cairo 17 rue Kasr el-Nil

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Pharos S A E , 4 bld Zaghloul
Cairo Pharos S A E , 165 rue Mohamed Farid Bey
Port Said Pharos S A E , rue Fouad I
Suez Pharos S A E , rue Amir Farouk

Anadolou (S.A.E.).
Alexandria Turkiye Is Bankasi, 6 rue Chérif Pasha

Assicurazioni Generali Trieste.
Cairo 11 rue Chérifein
Alexandria 30 rue Chérif Pasha
Assiut Nacha Gabra Masri

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 Dimopoulo and Co), 4 rue Adly Pasha

Caledonian Insurance Co.
Alexandria. 4 bld. Saad Zaghloul.
Cairo Matouk Fres , 3 rue Mash Hadi.

Commercial Insurance Co. of Egypt (S.A.E.).
Alexandria: 11 av Fouad I.

YEAR	NO OF SOCIETIES	NO OF MEMBERS	CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS	TRANSACTIONS
1927	161	14,041	£E 57,992	£E 239,587
1943	1,103	243,618	£E 528,853	£E 2,476,478
1945	1,641	545,810	£E 983,417	£E 3346,000

Central Insurance Co. Ltd., The.
Alexandria: Bevington, Vaizey & Foster Ltd., 27 rue Chérif Pasha.
Cairo: Demetre D. Tsicouridis, 17 rue Malika

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria: Margellis & Halifi, 7 rue Toussoun

General, Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corpn. Ltd.
Cairo, 22 rue Kasr el-Nil, P O B 263
Head Office, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland, f. 1885

Gresham Fire & Accident Insurance Soc. Ltd.
Alexandria: 10 rue Chérif Pasha
Assiut: Amine Loka.
Cairo Director for the Orient Marcus Hill, O B E , 20 rue Soliman Pasha

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria S N. Casseno, 15 rue Toussoun
Cairo. S N Casseno, 16 rue Talaat Harb Pasha

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Alexandria Eastern Export Co , 48 rue Fouad I

Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria: Misr Shipping (S A E), 30 rue Chérif Pasha

Legal & General Assurance Soc. Ltd.
Alexandria Bevington, Vaizey & Foster Ltd , 27 rue Chérif Pasha.
Cairo. F Bieri, 39 rue Kasr el-Nil.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria D Philippides & Co , 2 rue Fouad I
Cairo Victor M Arwas, 27 rue Malika Farida

London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.
Cairo 51 rue Kasr el-Nil
Alexandria 11 rue Fouad I, and Ant G Constantinidis, 6 rue Chérif Pasha

Mercantile Insurance Co.
Alexandria A J Riches & Co , 164 prom Malika Nazli

Merchants' & Manufacturers' Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Grieve & Irwin Ltd , 8 rue Fouad I
Cairo Grieve & Irwin Ltd , 16 rue Malika Farida

Misr, Société Misr d'Assurances (S.A.E.).
Cairo Siege Social, 43 rue Kasr el-Nil
Alexandria Succursale, 25 rue Fouad

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The.
Cairo MacDonald & Co , 3 rue Cattaui Bey
Alexandria MacDonald & Co , 20 av Fouad I
Port Said MacDonald & Co , 23 quai Sultan Hussein

National Insurance Co. of Egypt.
Alexandria (Head Office) 10 rue Fouad I
Cairo 41 rue Kasr el-Nil (Man Moustafa Pasha Kamel)

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Dir.-General, 2 rue Ancienne Bourse
Alexandria Director-General, 2 rue Ancienne Bourse
Cairo J Cabasso, 17 rue Kasr el-Nil
Ismailia N Théodoropoulo
Suez Gisbert Vassallo

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.
Cairo Macdonald & Co , 3 rue Cattaui Bey
Alexandria, Macdonald & Co , 26 av Fouad I
Port Said Macdonald & Co , 16 bld Fouad

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria 26 rue Eglise-Copte
Cairo David Abourbih, 4 rue Gohari

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. of London.
Alexandria Agents-General, Haselden & Co Ltd , 1 rue Toussoun, Agents, Fred Stabile, Son & Co , 14 rue Port Est, and Société d'Avances Commerciales, 10 rue Adib
Cairo Maurice J Lévy, 9 rue Chawarbi, and Société d'Avances Commerciales, 41 rue Malika Farida.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.
Cairo: 26 rue Soliman Pasha.
Alexandria: 17 rue Chérif Pasha.
Port Said: Jos. C. Buhagiar, B P. 137.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.
Cairo. 14 rue Soliman Pasha.
Alexandria The Choremi Benachi Cotton Co. (S A.E.), 8 rue Fouad I
Port Said Pharos (S A E), rue Fouad I.

Queen Insurance Co.
Cairo Société d'Avances Commerciales, 41 rue Malika Farida

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria. Raoul Riches Bros , 17 rue Chérif Pasha.
Cairo Raoul Riches Bros , 26A rue Chérif Pasha.

Railway Passengers Assurance Co.
Alexandria David Rofé & Sons, 15 place Saad Zaghloul.
Cairo David Rofé & Sons, 1 rue Centrale (39 rue Soliman Pasha).

Royal Exchange Assurance.
Cairo. Royal Exchange Buildings, 50 rue Kasr el-Nil.
Alexandria 33 rue Chérif Pasha
Head Office Royal Exchange, London, E C 3

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Haselden & Co Ltd , 1 rue Toussoun, and Ant G Constantinidis, 6 rue Chérif Pasha
Cairo: A Viterbo & Co , rue Zokak-el-Salaoui (Azhar).
Port Said Charles Evans, 2 rue Mokattam

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria 164 av Malika Nazli
Cairo Joseph N Forté, 32 rue Soliman Pasha

Union (I').
Alexandria 10 rue Fouad I
Cairo 41 rue Kasr el-Nil.

Western Assurance Co.
Alexandria L Polnauer & Co , 1 rue Anc Bourse
Cairo L Polnauer & Co , 3 rue Baehler

Winterthour (Sté Suisse d'Assur. contre les Accidents).
Alexandria Reinhart & Co , 7 rue Adib
Cairo Reinhart & Co , 41 rue Chérif Pasha

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Manley & Co (Succrs Givan, Besly & Co), 5 rue Adib
Cairo G E Stamatakis, 4 rue Zaks

Legal Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria C M Salvago & Co , 22 rue Chérif Pasha.

London Assurance (The).
Alexandria Reinhart & Co , 7 rue Adib
Cairo Reinhart & Co , 41 rue Chérif Pasha.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Assoc. Ltd.
Cairo P O Box 1937, Baehler Savoy Building, Block B, No 46, 2 rue Baehler
Alexandria
Head Office 1-4 Bury Street, London, E C 3

American Foreign Insurance Assoc. of New York.
Cairo 2 rue Baehler.

American Insurance Co. of Newark.
Alexandria Duca J Paleologo & Son, 3 place Mohamed Aly (Agents-General)

Assurances Générales (v Compagnie d'Assurances Générales).

La Baloise, Compagnie d'Assurance Contre l'Incendie
Head Office Basle, Switzerland.
Cairo: 5 rue Emad el-Dine.
Alexandria: 4 rue de-l'Archeveché (pl Ste-Catherine)
Port Said Sub-Agent, D N Marketos, 9 rue Constantinieh
Sub-Agencies at Mansoura and Zagazig

Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria. Bevington, Vaizey & Foster Ltd, 27 rue Chérif Pasha.
Cairo Ralph S. Green
Head Office 131-133 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Central Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria· Bevington, Vaizey & Foster Ltd, 27 rue Chérif Pasha
Cairo Demetre D Tsicouridis, 17 rue Malika Farida

Continental Insurance Co. of New York.
Alexandria Reinhart & Co, 7 rue Adib
Cairo Reinhart & Co, 41 rue Chérif Pasha

Great American Insurance Co. of New York.
Alexandria C M Salvago & Co, 22 rue Chérif Pasha
Cairo Victor M Arwas, 27 rue Malika 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 bld Zaghloul
Cairo Pharos (S A E), 165 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 Costi J Roussos, 9 rue Emad-el-Dine
Alexandria Société Générale de Pressage et de Dépots, 5 rue Ancienne Bourse

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.
Alexandria Behrend Commercial Co, rue Bombay Castle (Agents-General), and Rodocanachi & Co., 7 rue Debbané
Cairo V I Hanan, 15 rue Chérif Pasha.
Suez P Cosmatos & N Yallouris

American-Foreign Insurance Assoc. of New York.
Cairo. 2 rue Baehler

American Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.
Alexandria Duca J Paleologo & Son, 3 place Mohamed-Aly

Amsterdam, London Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria. Misr Shipping (S A E), 30 rue Chérif Pasha

Eagle, Star Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria D J Paleologo & Son, 2 place Mohamed 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. Rodochanachi & Co, 5 rue Debbane

Fédérale (La).
Alexandria· A J Riches & Co, agents, 164 Promenade Malika Nazli.

Glens Falls Insurance Co.
Alexandria: American Eastern Trading & Shipping Co (S A E), 41 rue Safia Zaghloul
Cairo: Rainier & Weeks, 79 rue Malika Nazli.

Indemnity Marine Assurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria· Raoul Riches Bros, 17 rue Chérif Pasha
Cairo Raoul Riches Bros, 26A rue Chérif Pasha

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Misr Shipping (S.A E), 30 rue Chérif Pasha.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.
Cairo Macdonald & Co, 3 rue Cattaui Bey
Alexandria Macdonald & Co, 26 av Fouad I.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Rodocanachi & Co, 5 rue Eglise-Debbané

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Sté Pharos, 4 bld Zaghloul, C M Salvago & Co, 22 rue Chérif Pasha, and Nile Dept., D J Paleologou & Son, 3 place Mohamed Aly
Cairo Sté Pharos, 165 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, and Victor M Arwas, 27 rue Malika 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 bld Zaghloul
Cairo Sté Pharos, 165 rue Mohamed Farid Bey
Port Said Sté Pharos, rue Fouad I
Suez Sté Pharos, rue Amir Farouk.

Warden Insurance Co. Ltd.
Alexandria Pharos (S A E), 4 bld Zaghloul
Cairo Pharos (S A E), 165 rue Mohamed Farid Bey
Port Said Pharos (S A E), rue Fouad I
Suez Pharos (S A E), rue Amir Farouk.

Celtique (La).
Alexandria 22 place Zaghloul
Cairo Poly Condoléon, 2 rue Abdel Hak Sombati
Port Said D Haldoupis, rue Eugénie.
Ismailia M Mavris, rue Nahas Pasha
Mansoura D Tsolakis, rue Chaboury

Al-Chark (S.A.E.).
Cairo (Head Office) 15 rue Kasr el-Nil
Agencies
Cairo. 25 rue Soliman Pasha
Alexandria 11 av Fouad 1er
Assiout rue du Khédive Ismail
Khartoum B P No 221
Jerusalem Macmillan Road.
Tel-Aviv
Beirut place des Martyrs.
Damascus rue Fouad 1er
Aleppo Khan Meyassar.
Baghdad Khan Hag Yassine Khodeiry
Provincial agencies at Giza, Fayum, Beni Suef, Minia, Mellawi, Tahta, Girga, Qena, Aswan, Damanhour, Tanta, Mansoura, Zagazig, Chebine-el-Kom, Benha, Tukh, Damietta, Suez, Port Said, Ismailia, Jaffa, Haifa, Mosul, 'Iraq

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 active 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

NUMBER OF FEDDANS (1) PLANTED WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF COTTON*

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Sakellarides	69,349	87,958	77,076	17,657	995	—	—
Zagora	776,741	891,451	898,390	168,706	—	—	9,816
Ashmuni				136,670	125,240	158,951	201,866
Giza 7	601,708	518,010	459,440	161,025	162,294	160,820	141,809
Zafiiri (Giza 12)	64,397	40,599	26,578	5,395	1,353	—	—
Malaki (Giza 26)	13,182	31,019	36,032	51,571	22,948	6,503	1,859
Karnak (Giza 29)	—	—	—	124,217	375,272	506,706	583,873
Menaufia (Giza 36)	—	—	—	3,418	12,096	14,708	38,525
Giza 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,070
Sakha 4	18,386	25,777	28,883	9,787	4,849	—	—
Maarad	79,620	82,990	73,049	26,835	7,294	1,607	—
Amon	—	—	—	—	—	2,162	2,839
Others	1,434	7,065	44,181	609	469	6,492	778
TOTAL	1,624,817	1,684,869	1,643,629	705,890	712,810	852,949	982,435

(1) 1 feddan = 1.038 acres.

* Owing to lack of mills for spinning long-staple varieties, production was curtailed in the years 1942 onwards

yarn spun from one pound of Ashmouni cotton is 50,400 yards, that from Karnak 100,800 yards, and that from Amon 189,000 yards—in comparison with 12,600 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 fibre according to its quality After ginning, the cotton seed is then crushed, its oil extracted (the seed usually consists of 17 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 315 lb of cotton (1 kantar) is 180-200 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 sugar-cane, 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 Pharaonic 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

PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND SEEDS

Year	Area in 1,000s of feddans	Yield		Value in £E 1,000s		
		Cotton in 1,000s of kantars (1)	Seeds in 1,000s of ardabs (2)	Cotton	Seeds	Total
1935	1,669	8,535	6,350	23,226	4,083	27,309
1936	1,716	9,107	6,842	26,138	5,255	31,393
1937	1,978	11,009	7,325	23,713	3,897	27,610
1938	1,784	8,340	5,041	17,813	3,407	21,220
1939	1,625	8,692	5,847	25,172	3,503	28,675
1940	1,685	9,170	6,151	25,840	3,936	29,776
1941	1,644	8,374	5,593	27,802	3,585	31,387
1942	706	4,233	2,819	17,329	2,881	21,210
1943	713	3,569	2,442	21,944	2,446	24,410
1944	853	4,640	3,181	33,894	3,213	37,107
1945	982	5,211	3,551	42,571	3,587	46,158

(1) 1 kantar = 315 lb ; (2) 1 ardab = 270 lb

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 their 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 this seed or delivering an equivalent quantity from their old crop

Research in horticulture 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 development and those 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 buffaloes, horses, sheep, and donkeys to be used for breeding purposes, a demonstration hall for agricultural industries, a ten-acre field for experimental and demonstration purposes, as well as a nursery for fruit trees and vegetables

Within the last eleven years a new agricultural museum has been built which is considered one of the finest in the world The period has been marked 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 Landowners	
	area in feddans	land-owners	area in feddans	land-owners	feddans	per cent	land-owners	per cent
Up to 1	697	1,473	739,823	1,791,057	740,520	12 6	1,792,530	70 2
From 1— 5	2,458	1,016	1,213,843	598,909	1,216,301	20 7	599,985	23 5
,, 5—10	4,355	620	563,396	82,891	567,751	9 7	83,511	3 3
,, 10—20	7,348	483	554,303	40,824	561,651	9 6	41,307	1.6
,, 20—30	6,610	266	282,114	11,621	288,724	4 9	11,887	0 5
,, 30—50	10,367	267	356,532	8,960	346,899	6 1	9,227	0 4
Over 50	362,297	805	1,779,063	11,327	2,141,360	36 4	12,132	0 5
TOTAL	394,132	4,930	5,479,074	2,545,649	5,873,206	100.0	2,550,579	100.0

* 1 feddan = 1 038 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 wells are being sunk which will increase materially the cultivable area in these districts Experiments have already shown that pears, olive trees, almonds, and pecan 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 Frisians 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 materially 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

Some of these industries died out after 1919 under pressure of foreign competition. The Government, however, was alive to the importance of preserving 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 (1935), and then against Italy, India, and Britain (1938) Consequently, the quantity of imported textiles decreased from 1936 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 Mahalla and Alexandria produced, in 1937, 72 million metres of cloth, which were augmented by 46 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 The war, although it limited the buying of machinery from Europe and America during hostilities, encouraged the industry at a time when goods from abroad were 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 1938 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-supporting 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 rise of production from 1936 to 1944

OUTPUT OF THE SUGAR COMPANY IN 1,000 TONS

YEAR	CRUDE SUGAR	UN-REFINED	REFINED	MOLASSES
1936-37	1,382	138	225	76
1937-38	1,547	160	209	79
1938-39	1,538	162	235	78
1939-40	1,834	160	238	85
1940-41	1,756	175	196	89
1941-42	1,623	159	164	85
1942-43	1,776	190	159	84
1943-44	1,652	167	155	87

Since 1944 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 120,000 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 constructional works, such as the Aswan Dam, the Gabel El Awlia Dam, and the Mohammed Ali Barrage. The following table shows how the import of cement decreased between 1936 to 1944

(In 1,000 tons)

YEAR	IMPORTED	LOCALLY PRODUCED
1936	35	300
1937	42	320
1938	47	365
1939	36	354
1940	4	362
1941	1	390
1942	07	420
1943	23	323
1944	62	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 chlorohydrate about 50 tons, and of hydrochloric acid, 250 tons Other essentials are produced, such as sodium sulphates, fatty acids, glycerine, soap, shoe polishes, 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 woollen yarn is increasing

The following table shows to what extent local industry satisfied the country's needs in 1939·

INDUSTRY	PER CENT OF LOCAL NEEDS MET
Sugar	100
Alcohol	100
Cigarettes	100
Salt	100
Grain grinding	99
Lamp glass	99
Electric bulbs	99
Leather boots and shoes	90
Cement	90
Soap	90
Tarbouches	90
Furniture	80
Beer	80
Matches	80
Vegetable oils	65
Caustic soda	50-55
Cotton piece-goods	41

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 Stocks 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
Rennet	120 ,,
Dehydrated onions and carrots	2,500 ,, (dry weight)
Gelatine	2 ,,
Sodium silicate	2,000 ,,
Hydrochloric acid	450 ,,
Nitric acid	110 ,,
Chromium sulphate	200 ,,
Acetic acid	12 ,,
Red lead and litharge	720 ,,
Carbon bisulphide	70 ,,
Calcium carbide	360 ,,
Bleaching solution	300 ,,
Copper sulphate	600 ,,
Battery acid	800 ,,
Sulphur	400 ,,
Ether	50 ,,
Ammonia	48 ,,
Liquid ammonia	100 ,,
Turkey red oil	100 ,,
Dolls and toys	£E5,000
Laundry pegs	£E14,000
Sisal ropes and twine	12,000 tons
Jute, ropes, twine, and socks	3,000 ,,
Lead	3,000 ,,
Ferro alloys	150 ,,
Tin	30 ,,
Asbestos	600 ,,
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	210,000 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)	2,500,000 units
Refractory 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
Starch	2,600 ton
Vinegar	475,000 gals.
Yeast (for beer)	500 ton
Beer	9,000,000 gals.
Pasteurised milk and derivatives	15,000 tons
Preserved foods, jams, etc , including canning	20,000 ,,
Sugar (refined)	190,000 ,,
Soap	60,000 ,,
Glycerine	800 ,,
Caustic soda	5,800 ,,
Sulphuric acid	11,000 ,,
Superphosphate	16,000 ,,
Sodium carbonate	2,500 ,,
Alcohol	6,000 ,,
Oil-seed pressing	75,000 ,,
Glassware	12,000 ,,
Paper and cardboard	30,000 ,,
Hollow-ware	600 ,,
Printing inks	60 ,,
Cement	425,000 ,,

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(000s tons)

COMMODITIES	1938	1945
Cotton textiles	21.7	37.1
Benzene	95 0	176 0
Kerosene	18 0	68 0
Lubricating machine oil	168.0	737.0
Cement	375 0	444.0
Sugar	209.0	148.0
Cotton-seed oil	66 0	74 0
Oil cake	261.0	297.0
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 legalised 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.

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 her phosphate extracts are exported, while at the same time Egypt imports a large quantity of fertilisers The decrease of the yield of land caused by intensive agriculture is met by increasing amounts of fertilisers

Egypt imported about 510,000 tons of fertilisers in 1938 as against 470,000 in 1939, 58,000 in 1942, and 270,000 in 1943 This dependence on imported fertilisers has led Egypt to give much care to building up this industry

Egypt has large quantities of iron oxides, estimated at 500 million tons in the Asswan zone The raw material contains about 53 per cent of pure iron. It is near the surface, and the cost of extraction is not high The only thing needed now is the fuel, which can be got if the Asswan Dam project is carried out

(*b*) Before the war Egypt suffered from a lack of fuel, especially coal The shortage of imported coal encouraged Egyptian industries to use local fuels, such as oil and cotton seed cake

Production of petroleum increased from 225,736 tons in 1938 to 1,349,473 tons in 1945

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, this reduced consumption of coal from 40,000 tons in 1939 to only 14,000 tons in 1943 Ginning machines, bakeries, and other kinds of industry followed suit In 1938 1,500,000 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 Asswan Dam, other waterfalls, and the Qattara depression

The well-known Asswan 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 1951 The plan will enable Egypt to manufacture the 450,000 tons of fertilisers of which she is urgently in need, to set up iron-smelting and other industries, and to irrigate nearly 250,000 acres of land, mainly 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 70 kilometres from the sea and 210 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 12 per cent There is no comparison between this rate and the rate of taxation anywhere else in the world Egypt raises no obstacles at all to the entry of foreign capital and no differences are made between various nationalities, for instance, in 1937 Egypt had, according to the census, 2,547 factories and workshops owned by foreigners and employing about 52,483 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

Crude mineral oil is considered the most important part of Egyptian mineral wealth The first well was dug in 1909 in Gamsa and afterwards others at Ghardaka, and, just before the last war, a very rich well was discovered in Ras Ghareb The production of these wells in 1938 was 225,736 tons The whole of this is refined in the country

Phosphate is scattered in many parts of the country and is extracted from Safaga (Om El Hortat), Kosseir (Gebel Durwia), both of them beside the Red Sea, and Sebara 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 fertilisers Sebara phosphate, which is extracted on a small scale, is manufactured into superphosphate in the country

Egypt's third important mineral product is manganese The output in 1938 was 153,112 tons Egyptian manganese is of poor quality, the raw extraction containing only 30 per cent of manganese, whilst Russia's best contains about 50 per cent Egypt's manganese is used with the iron ore extracted from Alsace 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 at Asswan in increasing quantities In addition there are talc, pumice stone, carbonates, 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 £E19,000 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 in the laboratories in Cairo, after which more missions will be sent out to study the possibilities of extracting the mineral ores

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Fédération Egyptienne de l'Industrie: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1922, 1,000 mems , representing larger industrial concerns and the following 18 industrial organisations·

Chambre Syndicale des Entrepreneurs d'Egypte: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1928, 40 mems

Chambre de Navigation Fluviale d'Egypte: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1928, 17 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne des Tabacs et Cigarettes: P O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f 1929, 17 mems.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS
(in metric tons)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Petroleum	225,736	659,305	911,215	1,190,878	1,144,835	1,257, 780	1,320,957	1,349 473
Phosphates	458,404	548,538	183,464	111,708	327,470	315,566	318,186	349,374
Manganese	153,112	119,882	64,912	2,175	8,169	7,079	30	47
Iron oxides and ochre	714	719	2,633	2,893	7,100	4,666	2,723	4,036
Talc	1,251	833	2,212	5,229	1,874	2,054	4,265	3,868
Gold (ounces)	1,162	3,877	7,344	2,868	1,868	890	1,036	3,014
Chromium	—	—	—	—	500	910	150	150
Asbestos	—	—	—	—	20	7	240	85
Natron	5,000	3,750	3,500	6,200	9,000	7,963	7,000	6,700
Alum	—	—	—	390	700	400	817	140
Kaolin	—	—	—	130	355	539	693	512
Diatomaceous earth	—	—	—	958	1,254	917	834	975
Pumice stone	1,975	1,650	826	200	254	295	645	950
Barium sulphate	20	31	61	30	60	76	59	54
Felspar	199	74	138	52	19	32	50	—

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Cuir: P O Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1929, 28 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Riz: P O Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1934, 19 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de l'Egrenage du Coton: P O Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1935, 43 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de la Soierie: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1937, 28 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Huilière Egyptienne: P O Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1937, 18 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Savonnière Egyptienne: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1938, 33 mems

Chambre des Maitres-Imprimeurs d'Egypte: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1939, 93 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Tricotage: P O Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria, f 1940, 30 mems

Chambre des Fabricants des Produits Pharmaceutiques et Chimiques: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1941, 34 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Lin: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1943, 20 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie de Conserves Alimentaires d'Egypte: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1944, 15 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de la Confiserie: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1944, 72 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Electrique: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1947; 45 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Metallurgique et Mécanique: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f 1946, 69 mems

Chambre de l'Industrie Hotelière d'Egypte: 26a rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo, f. 1947, 55 mems

Cotton Research Board: Sharia El Madaris, Giza (Orman), f. 1919, Dir Dr W LAWRENCE BALLS, CMG, CBE, FRS, DSC, Publs Reports and bulletins relating to the Cotton Research Board

Survey of Egypt: Sarwat Street, Orman Post Office, Giza, Dir. H.E. ABDEL KHALIK MOTAWI BEY, Publs Survey Department papers

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce: 8 rue Chérif Pasha

British Chamber of Commerce: 1 rue Centrale, Pres F E CARVER, OBE, Vice-Pres CHARLES ROFÉ, Hon Treas H ALWYN BARKER, OBE, Mems P ALIEN, J B. BARRON, OBE, MC, I E COHEN, H E FINNEY, MC, A STOCK GIVAN, OBE, R GRIEVE, W A LANCASTER, B F MACDONA, A C MAYNE, F J C MELHUISH, D A NEWBY, Sir E T PEEL, KBE, DSO, MC, F D SCOTT, R WALTON, OBE

Chambre de Commerce Belge-Egyptienne: 13 rue Brederode, Rep in Alexandria ROBERT HALET, 18 rue Talaat-Harb Pasha

Chambre de Commerce Egyptienne d'Alexandrie: 30 boulevard Said I, Pres ALY EMINE YEHIA PASHA, Treas HAIM DORRA, Mems MOHAMED AMINE CHÉHAYEB BEY, ABDEL-RAHMAN NOFAL, HUSSEIN BEY FAHMY, MOHAMED ADIB EL SARAKEBY, HASSAN MAHFOUZ, WASSEF HAMMAD, AHMED IBRAHIM EL-BANNA, ISHAK MOHAMED, HAG MOHAMED AHMED BASSIOUNCI, MOHAMED IMAM SAMAHA, MAHMOUD FAHMY DARWICHE

Chambre de Commerce Française: 50 rue Nébi Daniel, Pres PIERRE GEISENBERGER, Treas CAMILLE LE BRETON, Mems JEAN COUTURIER, CHARLES DOUSSON, PIERRE GRANDGUILLOT, ROBERT GHÉBALI, ROBERT HANNAUX, CHARLES HEMMERLÉ, LÉOPOLD JULLIEN, ANDRÉ RAMINGER, KOSTIA RODOCANACHI, GEORGES SAVON

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 16 rue Chérif Pasha, Hon Pres D THÉODORAKIS, Pres DIMITRI ZERBINI, Councillors CHR ANASTASSIADIS, D CANELLATOS, A N CARALIS, AL M CASULLI, N CHRISTOFIDIS, C CORAKIS, ANGE COUTARELLI, MIKÉ HALCOUSSIS, G MORAITIS, AR MYLONAS, S M PIALOPOULOS, G PSACHAROPOULOS, L RODOCANACHI, N SAKELLARIOS, C M SALVAGO, AN D THÉODORAKIS, N YAMODOS, H ZANTIDIS

Chambre de Commerce Turque: 7 rue Fouad I, Hon Pres HASSAN NURELGIN; Pres SUAT SAIM ONAT, Treas. ALI MOLLAZADÉ; Mems MOHAMED BESHIR HARIRI, HABIB FOUAD DIAB, SIMON PIALOPOULOS

CAIRO

British Chamber of Commerce: 20 rue Soliman Pasha; Chair. Hon C. CAMPBELL; Hon. Treas E. W COOPER; Mems. H F AYRES, W A CONSTANT, J. H DE LA MARE, E A H GOODWIN, R GORDON HELSBY, MARCUS HILL, W JACKSON, T C JENNINGS, Sir A. KROWN-BOYD, D R MACKINTOSH, A REYNOLDS, S SAYER, E J TAYLOR, R J D WARD

Centro Comercial Español de Egipto: 30 rue Ahmed-Heshmat Pasha (Zamalek), Pres (Vacant), Sec.-Gen FRANCOIS A. PONS, Councillors S CORONEL L PEREZ

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 place el-Falaki, Pres S. E ABDEL-MÉGUID EL-RIMALI BEY, Vice-Pres MOHAMED MOHAMED SALEM BEY, ALY EL-BERRIR; Sec.-Gen ABDEL-HALIM MAHMOUD ALY, Treas KAISSAR BOULOS GAD-EL-KARIM; Mems AMINE AHMED SAID BEY, SAYED MOHAMED ACHOUR, HANAFI FARAG, SALVATOR CICUREL BEY, SAYED GALAL, SAMI TOUTOUNJI, ABDEL-HAMID MOUSTAFA GADOU, ABDEL-HAMID MOUSTAFA ISSAWI, MOHAMED SAYED YASSINE BEY, MOHAMED LOUTFI MAHMOUD BEY, MOHAMED AMINE MEGAHED, MOHAMED HELMY GHANDOUR, MOHAMED ABDEL-RAHIM SAMEHA, MOHAMED ABDEL-AZIZ AMINE, MOHAMED ABDEL-WAHAB EL-SABROT.

Chambre de Commerce Belge-Egyptienne: 45 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo; Rep FÉLIX MATTALON.

Chambre de Commerce Française du Caire: Maison de France, 5 rue El Fadl, Hon. Pres J. CAMALY; Pres. J. MAUCORPS; Treas. E. GILLES, Mems J BARTHE-DEJEAN, P FAVRE, M FISCHER, M A HÉNON, L LAHERRERE, P NEUVILLE, H. PAILLARD, R TEISSERE, J THUILOT-VINCENT.

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 29 rue Malika Farida; Pres TH P COZZIKA; Treas COSTI COZZIKA.

Chambre de Commerce Suisse en Egypte: 8 rue Malika Farida, Pres ERNEST TREMBLEY, Treas. HENRI FERRIER, Mems A BLESS, R BLESS, C L. BURCKHARDT, V BRUNNER, J R. FIESHTER, A GROPPI, H HALTER, H KUPPER, E LAMBLING, A MAEDER, G PEYER, CHR DE PLANTA, E RAUBER, J VEILLON.

PORT SAID

British Chamber of Commerce: Chair. T. E. BROWN, O.B E.; Hon Sec W T REES

MINIA

Minia Chamber of Commerce: Maglag Chawich Minia; f. 1933; Pres. ABDELGANI CHAWICHE BEY; Sec. SADEK SALAMA; 15 mems.

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 duality 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 those 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 1868, known as the code of the tenth Ragab, and more prominently, 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 1868 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 equipment, and by requiring a minimum of qualifications in the teachers
(3) Combining the two sets 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 trend for children who are debarred 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 existent 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 expenditure on 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.

As a result of widespread discontent with its educational policy, the administration granted the provincial councils (established in 1909) the authority to impose local taxation up to a certain limit, part of the revenue of which might be spent on education Although their resources were limited, those councils, moved on by public enthusiasm, made the best of the opportunity allowed them, and by 1920 they had established more elementary and primary schools than the Ministry of Education had established since 1882, as the following table for 1920 shows

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	(a)	(b)	(c)
No of schools	139	611	2,940
No of pupils	18,303	56,793	213,949
BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOLS	(a)	(b)	(c)
No of schools	34	53	61
No of pupils	10,749	6,434	11,770
GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOLS	(a)	(b)	(c)
No of schools	5	12	25
No of pupils	843	1,317	2,868

(a) Schools run by the Ministry of Education
(b) Schools run by the provincials councils
(c) Private schools under inspection of the Ministry

The year 1925 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 huge scheme of educational expansion had been approved by Parliament, and measures were being taken to carry it out with the co-operation of the provincial councils, which were given wider powers Existing training colleges for elementary teachers were greatly expanded and emergency training courses were instituted, and in the autumn of 1925 762 new elementary schools were opened

Thereafter, about 200 new schools were opened every year until 1934, when the rate of expansion slowed down because of financial difficulties, but the movement has since been resumed The result is that in 1945 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 1920 At the same time the number of children in the primary schools —Government and private—rose, in the case of boys, from 30,000 in 1920 to 135,000 in 1945—in round figures (the latter figure including about 15,000 children in infant departments) The corresponding number for girls increased from 5,000 in 1920 to 45,000 in 1945 (including about 8,000 in infant departments)

A law issued in 1933 to organise elementary education authorised 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 them increasing from 28 in 1920 to 5,600 in 1945 Domestic subjects were given prominence in these schools, and in some of them the whole course of general education was built round a core of domestic science and arts

The year 1925 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 Fouad I University, in which those institutions were taken as nuclei for the Faculties of Medicine, Law, Science, and Arts respectively Later the Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, and Veterinary Medicine were incorporated in the university The College of Arabic Studies is the most recent addition Great care was taken to raise the standard of scholarship in the various departments, to create a healthy social and academic atmosphere, and to encourage research work In the building up of this atmosphere valuable help was given by a large number of eminent professors recruited from various European countries

In 1942 a second modern university was established at Alexandria under the name 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 reorganised 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 co-operation started by Mohammed Ali early in the nineteenth century, sent hundreds of students every year to finish their education in Western universities Those 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 519 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 irrigation work, and four schools of commerce and agriculture, the British established technical schools only for minor crafts The number of students attending all those schools in 1921 totalled about 15,000

But with a population density of about 1,400 per arable 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

Nor have the recent educational efforts of the Govern-

ment been 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 1944 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, as an evening institution, of the "People's University" in Cairo in 1946 to provide various cultural and vocational courses The courses have proved so popular that in 1946 fourteen 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 1941 many new reforms have been inaugurated They may be outlined briefly as follows

(1) In 1944 the payment of fees was abolished in all modern primary schools, and, at least in principle, a child is no longer handicapped by poverty

(2) Measures have been taken since 1941 to bring the curricula and equipment of the elementary schools gradually 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 1925 scheme provided for a five-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

(3) 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 adequate school medical service has been developed since 1941 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 1943 made the State responsible for providing a free 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

(4) Since 1943 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 areas to co-ordinate the work of the various social agencies serving the area in what have come to be known as "Social Centres" 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

(5) 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
(Gamaat Fouad el-Awal)

RUE HADIKET EL-ORMANE, CAIRO

Free State University Founded 1908

Rector Dr IBRAHIM SHAWKY BEY, M R C P

Vice-Rector ALY MOSTAFA MOSHARRAFA PASHA, PH D. (Lond), D SC (Lond)

General Secretary Dr AHMED ABDEL SALAM EL-KERDANY BEY, B SC (HON), D I C , PH D (Lond)

The central library contains 157,350 volumes

Number of students 9,917 men, 607 women, total 10,524.

DEANS

Faculty of Agriculture Dr HAMED SELIM SOLIMAN BEY, PH D (Cantab)

Faculty of Arabic Learning Prof ZAKI EL-MOHANDIS BEY.

Faculty of Arts Dr ABD EL-WAHAB AZZAM BEY, D LITT (Cairo)

Faculty of Commerce Prof HUSSEIN KAMEL SELIM BEY, M A (Liverpool)

Faculty of Engineering Prof MOHAMED SHAFIK ABDEL RAHMAN BEY, M A (ECON) (Edin)

Faculty of Law Dr MOHAMED MOSRAFA EL-KOLALY BEY, LL D (Paris)

Faculty of Medicine Dr IBRAHIM SHAWKY BEY, M R C P (Lond)

Faculty of Science Dr ALY MOSTAFA MOSHARRAFA PASHA, PH D , D SC (Lond)

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Dr ABD EL-AZIZ EL-NOMANY BEY, DIP IN VET. MED (Cairo).

PROFESSORS

Faculty of Agriculture

EL BEHERY, EL SAID (Agriculture).
EL BOLKENY, HAMED MAHMOUD (Agriculture).
GHANNAM, ABD EL GHANI KAMEL (Agriculture).
SELEEM, MOHAMED YOUSSEF (Dairying)
SOLIMAN, HAMED SELIM BEY (Entomology).

Faculty of Arts

AZZAM, ABDEL-WAHAB BEY (Arabic Literature and Oriental Languages)
DREW, D L (Latin)
EL CHARKAWY, MOHAMED ABDEL MONEM (Regional Geography)
EL KHOLY, Sheikh AMIN (Arabic Literature).
GABRA, SAMI (Egyptian Archæology)
GUYON, BERNARD (French Literature)
HASSAN, HASSAN IBRAHIM (Islamic History)
IBRAHIM, AHMED AMIN BEY (Arabic Literature).
MOHAMED, MOHAMED AWAD BEY (Geography).
ZIADA, MOHAMED MUSTAFA (Mediæval History).

Faculty of Commerce.

ERIAN, MELIKA (Business Administration).
EL SHAFEI, ABDEL MONEM (Applied Statistics)
HAFEZ, MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN (Accountancy).
KHALED, RADWAN AHMED (Financial Mathematics).

MEHANNA, ABDEL AZIZ (Economics).
SELEEM, HUSSEIN KAMEL BEY (Economic History).

Faculty of Engineering:
ABU-ZAHRA, MOSTAFHA AHMED (Mathematics)
ADDISON, H. (Hydraulic Machines).
EL-DEFRAWI, ABDEL-HAMID (Petroleum Engineering).
EL-DEMIRDASH, IBRAHIM ADHAM (Aeronautical Engineering).
EL-KHOLI, MOHAMED ABDEL-MOGHNI (Electrical Machine Design).
EL-SAYED, LABIB (Foundation)
EL-SHISHINI, MAHMOUD (Electrical Engineering)
FAHMY, OSMAN (Hydraulics)
GABR, ALY LABIB (Architecture)
GENEVE, L. F C A (Power Stations)
GHALT, AZIZ (Municipal Engineering and Town Planning)
HANNA, WILLIAM SELIM (Building Construction and Road Construction)
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HOLMAN, B W (Mining Engineering)
ISKANDER, KAMEL (Theory of Machines and Machine Design)
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WICKENDEN, A. P. (Architectural Working Drawings).
ZOHNI, ALI BEY (Mathematics)

Faculty of Law:
BADR, MOHAMED ABD EL-MONEM (Roman Law).
EL KHAFIF, ALY (Musulman Law).
EL-KOLALY, MOHAMED MOSTAFA BEY (Criminal Law)
EL-MOTAAL, MOHAMMED ZAKI ABD (Political Economy).
FARAG, WADIE MIKHAIL (Civil Law)
FRAZER (Political Economy).
GENENA, MAHMOUD SAMY BEY (International Law)
KHALLAF, ABDEL WAHAB (Musulman Law)
RIFAI, ABD EL HAKIM BEY (Political Economy).
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SALEH, MOHAMED BEY (Commercial Law).
STAIT, AHMED HESHMAT ABOU (Civil Law)
ZAKI, HAMED (International and Private Law).

Faculty of Medicine:
ANREP, G V (Physiology)
ARAFA, MOHAMED ALY (Medicine)
AZER, MIKHAIL (Skin Diseases)
BARRADA, YOUSEF (Neurology)
DERRY, D E (Anatomy)
EL GHAMRAWY, MOHAMED AHMED (Chemistry).
EL KATIB, ABDALLA BEY (Surgery)
EL KATTAN, MAHMOUD AZMY BEY (Ophthalmology)
EMARA, MOHAMED MOHAMED BEY (Forensic Medicine)
ERFAN, MAHMOUD BEY (Medicine)
EZZAT, HUSSEIN (Venereal Diseases).
FATTAH, MOHAMED ABDEL (Pharmacology).
FAHMY, IBRAHIM RAGAB (Pharmacognosy)
GAAFAR, MOHAMED (Medicine)
GOHAR, MOHAMED ABDEL HAMID (Bacteriology)
HAMOUDA, MOSTAFA (Experimental Physiology)
HANDOUSA, AHMED EL SAYED BEY (Ear, Nose, and Throat).
HUSSEIN, MOHAMED KAMEL BEY (Orthopædic).
IBRAHIM, MOHAMED BEY (Medicine)
ISMAIL, MAHMOUD (Gynæcology and Obstetrics).
KHALEK, AHMED KHALAFALLA ABDEL (Children)
MAHER, AMIN BEY (Operative Dental Surgery)
MAHFOUZ, NAGUIB PASHA (Gynæcology and Obstetrics)
MAKAR, NAGUIB (Urology).
MOORO, MOHAMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA (Surgery).
OMAR, MOSTAFA BEY (Clinical Pathology).
RAGHEB, MOSTAFA BEY (Radiology).
SALAMA, ABDEL AZIM YOUSIF BEY (Electrotherapy).
SALAMA, ANIS (Post-Graduate Medicine).
SAMAAN, KARAM (Materia Medica).
SELIM, MOHAMED (Anæthesia).
SHAFIK, AHMED PASHA (Gynæcology and Obstetrics).
SHALABY, SHAFIK (Surgery)
SOROUR, MOSTAFA FAHMY BEY (Pathology).
WASIF, GENDI BEY (Dental Anatomy and Physiology).

Faculty of Science:
AHMED, M. MURSI (Pure Mathematics).
AYRES, T. L. R. (Physics).
EFFLATOUN, H. C. BEY (Entomology).
LEWIS, F. J. (Botany)
MANSOUR, KAMEL (Zoology).
MOSHARRAFA, A M PASHA (Applied Mathematics).
OMARA, M. A. (Applied Mathematics).
SABET, Y. S. (Botany).
SCHONBERG, A. (Chemistry).
ZDANSKY, O. (Geology).

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine:
EL NOMANY, ABD EL-AZIZ BEY (Medicine and Meat Inspection)
MORCOS, ZAKI (Bacteriology).

FAROUK I UNIVERSITY
(Gameat Farouk el-Awal)

6 RUE KENISSA EL-INGUILIZIA, STANLEY BAY, RAMLEH, ALEXANDRIA

Founded 1942

Rector MOHAMED SADEK GOHAR BEY
Vice-Rector Dr MAHMOUD SAMY GUÉNÉNA BEY
Secretary-General GAAFAR MOHAMED NAFRAOUI.

DEANS

Faculty of Agriculture. Dr Y SABET SALEM BEY.
Faculty of Arts Dr A H EL-ABBADY BEY
Faculty of Commerce Dr MOHAMED SHAFIK HASSAN BEY
Faculty of Engineering Dr S FAHMI BEY
Faculty of Law Dr EL-SAID MUSTAPHA BEY.
Faculty of Medicine Dr ALI HASSAN BEY
Faculty of Science Dr H. FAWZI BEY

PROFESSORS:

Faculty of Agriculture:
EL HELALI, ABBAS FATHI (Botany)
SABET, YOUNES (Entomology and Zoology).
SALEH, AHMED ABDEL GHAFFAR (Zoology and Entomology)

Faculty of Arts:
ABOU-BAKR, ABDEL-MONEIM YOUSEF (Classics).
ADAWI, AHMED MOHAMED (Geography).
AFIFI, ABOUL ELA (Philosophy)
ALI, ZAKI (History).
AHMED, M KHALAFALLA (Arabic Language).
AMER, MOUSTAFA BEY (Geography).
ATTIA, AZIZ SOURIAL (History).
AUCHMUTY, J (History)
BURMESTER, HANRAHA HOLLAND (Classics)
FIKRY, AHMED (Classics)
HEZAYEN, SOLIMAN (Geography)
LABANE, I. ABDAL MEGUID (Arabic Languages).
MOUSTAFA, IBRAHIM (Arabic Language).
WEISS, ALLEN (Classics)

Faculty of Commerce
ABOUL-NAGA, EL SAYED FI-SADIK
EL-DELGAWI, AZIZ
EL-GUERETLY, ALY AHMED
GOULIAN, ALY HOSNI ZEIN-EL-ABEDINE.
HARLOCK, F
HASSAN, MOHAMED SHAFIK.
MAZLOUM, MOHAMED
YOUNES, ABDEL GHAFFOUR

Faculty of Engineering:
ABOU-STEIT, M ABDEL-LATIF.
BICHARA, SADEK BESTAWROS.
CHAFEI, HASSAN.
EL-DIB, HUSSEIN MOUSTAFA KAMAL (Vice-Dean).
EL-DALI, M ZAKI
EL-HAKIM, MAHMOUD.
FATHI, ALY BEY.
KARAM, AHMED ALY.
MAREI, HASSAN.
MONIEDDINE, MOHAMED.
MORGAN, AYAD.
MOURTADA, SAYED.

NASR, ABBAS.
NOUR, M. MOUSTAFA.
RIFAAT, IBRAHIM
RUELLE, H.
SAAD, FAHMY.
TANTAWI, MOHAMED KAMAL.
YOUSSEF, MOUSTAFA RAMADAN.

Faculty of Law:
ABDEL-HADI, AHMED (Maritime Law)
BOGHDADI, HASSAN AHMED (Civil Law)
CHAFIK, MOHSEN (Commercial Law).
CHEHATA, TEWFIK (Constitutional Law)
FAHMY, HUSSEIN (Economics and Finance)
HEIF, ALY SADEK ABOU (International Law)
KHAFAGUI, MOUSTAFA ,Sheikh (Islamic Law)
KHALLAF, HUSSEIN (Economics and Finance)
MEHANNA, FOUAD (Constitutional Law)
METWALLI, ABDEL HAMID (Constitutional Law).
MOUSTAFA, M. MAHMOUD (Criminal Science).

Faculty of Medicine:
ABBASSI, M ABDOU (Preventive Medicine).
ABOU-CHADI, AHMED ZAKI (Bacteriology)
BADR-EL-DIN, YOUSEF (Forensic Medicine)
BARRADA, M. AZIZ (Ophthalmology)
BARSOUM, HANNA (Clinical Pathology).
CHOUKRI, OSMAN (Pediatrie)
DAOUD, KAMEL MIKHAIL (Bio-Chemistry).
EL-AASSAR, YOUSSEF HASSAN (Anatomy).
EL-GAZARELY, MOUNIR (Pathology).
FARGHALY, M. MAHMOUD (Dental Surgery).
HAFEZ, ABDEL HAMID (Surgery)
HAMADA, GAWAD (Orthopædic)
HELMI, ABBAS (Surgery)
KHAYVAL, M AMINE HASSANEIN (Pharmacology).
NAGHA, SEDDIK A (Electrotherapy and Radiotherapy).
SABRY, IBRAHIM BEY (Dermatology).
SALAH-EL-DINE, M (Internal Diseases).
SALEM, HASSAN HELMY (Parasitology).
SOBHI, HASSAN (Gynæcology and Obstetrics).
TALAAT, MOHAMED (Physiology).

Faculty of Science
FAKHOURI, NAZIM (Chemistry)
FIKRI, M. AZIZ (Botany)
FLASCHENTRAGER, B. (Chemistry).
HEGAB, M. ALY (Mathematics).
NIKITINE, S. (Physics).

UNIVERSITY OF AL-AZHAR
CAIRO
Founded 970

Rector (Vacant)
Vice-Rector Sheikh ABDEL RAHMAN HASSAN.

The library contains. Central Library, 100,000 volumes, branch libraries. El-Magharba (Moorish), 10,000 volumes, Turkish, 9,000 volumes, Syrian, 5,700 volumes; El-Saayda (Upper Egyptian), 3,000 volumes; El-Hanifya, 3,000 volumes; Simnariya, 1,000 volumes.

DEANS:

Faculty of Theology: Sheikh ABDEL GALIL ISSA
Faculty of Islamic Jurisprudence · Sheikh ISSA MANNON
Faculty of Arabic Language Sheikh HAMED MIHESEN

INSTITUTES OF THE AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY

Cairo Institute: f 1930; primary section· 1,093 students; secondary section: 1,077 students; number of professors 146.

Institute of Alexandria: f 1903, primary section. 355 students; secondary section: 325 students, number of professors 50; the library contains 14,268 vols

Al-Azhar Mosque: Cairo, public division with 626 Egyptian and 381 foreign students; number of professors 35

Damietta Institute (*Mosque of Al Bahr*) f 1894, primary section 364 students, the library contains 8,857 vols.

Tanta Institute (*Al Gami' El Ahmady*) f 1276, renewed 1769, public division 65 students, primary section 729 students, secondary section 930 students, number of professors 101, the library contains 6,741 vols

Shobin El Kom Institute: f 1937, primary section 442 students, secondary section 345 students, number of professors 58, the library contains 1,816 vols

Disuq Institute: f 1895, primary section 335 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 1938, primary section 254 students; secondary section. 169 students, number of professors 33, the library contains 1,937 vols

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO
113 RUE KASR EL AINI, CAIRO
Founded 1919

President JOHN S. BADEAU, B S , B D , S T M., D.D
Treasurer HARLAN D CONN, M A
Secretary · CHARLES C ADAMS, PH D
Registrar EDMON ABDEL NUR, M A
Librarian. C WORTH HOWARD, ED D

The library contains 30,000 volumes
Number of students: 375
Publication. *Journal of Modern Education* (Arabic) (Editor Dr AMIRE BOKTOR).

DEANS.

Faculty of Arts and Science. C WORTH HOWARD, M A., ED D
Department of Education: AMIRE BOKTOR, PH.D.
Division of Extension JOHN RIZQ, 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. AMIN IBRAHIM KAHIL BEY.
General Secretary. E MAHMOUD ZAKI.
Registrar GAMAL YASSIN ABOU EL-NOUR
Librarian A ABOU HELEKAH.

Number of branches of the People's University throughout the Provinces. 14
Number of staff: 500.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (CAIRO) *analysis of enrolments*

	No. of Students		No. of Students
Political Science	84	Industry	200
History	199	Science	108
Commerce	202	Sociology	215
Medicine	200	Women's Household Science	71
Arts	167	Technical	195

TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS: 1,641

People's University Branches	No of Students (Men)	No of Students (Women)	Total Students Attending	Prep Classes for Boys in Crafts
Alexandria	916	564	1,480	13
Damietta	138	71	209	31
Damanhour	197	131	328	9
Tanta	331	448	779	91
Mansoura	285	186	471	131
Shibin El Kom	445	76	521	100
Mehalla El Kubra	140	—	140	132
Zagazig	232	177	409	27
Beni Suef	193	108	301	45
Minia	71	206	277	118
Assiut	250	131	381	28
Sohag	197	265	452	66
Qena	200	151	351	20
Aswan	195	63	258	6
Total	3,780	2,577	6,357	817

HIGHER SCHOOLS NOT AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITIES

Higher Institute for Agriculture: Shebin El-Kom, number of teachers 15, students 60
Dean Mtre Abdel Latif Al Nayyal

Higher Institute of Finance and Commerce: 26 rue Safia Zaghloul Mounira, Cairo, f 1942, studies business and financial administration, law, and English and French languages, number of students 320
Dean A Hussein

Professors

H. Labib (Business and Financial Administration)
Dr. E A. el-Mougházi (Law)
H. el-Yarouni (Accountancy and Auditing).
Dr. A Yassin (Commercial Mathematics).

Higher School of Applied Arts: Giza, number of teachers 34, students 200
Director Mtre. Ahmed Ahmed Yousef

Higher School of Fine Arts: Zamalek, Cairo, number of teachers 27, students 164
Director Mtre Abdel Monrim Heikal

Higher Institute for Women Teachers of Arts: Boulac, Cairo, number of teachers 58, students 301
Dean Sitt Aisha Ikbal Rashed

Higher School of Applied Engineering: rue El-Sharayar Abbassiah, Cairo; f 1839, studies mechanical, electrical, and general engineering, number of students 920
Dean A W. Kamel, B SC (HONS) (Birmingham)

Institute of Education: rue Amin Sany Pasha, Mounira, Cairo, f 1929, studies art and physical training, number of students 379
Deans A Hassouna Bey, Dr A A el-Kerdany Bey, I M el-Kabbany Bey, M F Abu-Hadeed Bey

Institute of Education for Women: 3 rue Prince Said, Zamalek, Cairo, f 1933, studies high education, science, English and Arabic languages, number of students 153
Dean Miss Bloar

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Académie Fouad I de la Langue Arabe: 110 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, f 1932
President. Ahmed Loutfi el-Sayed Pasha
Secretary-General. Dr Mansour Fahmy Pasha
Publications: *Review of Fouad I Royal Academy of the Arabic language*

Members

Sheikh Ibrahim Hamrouche
Ahmed el-Awamri Bey
Ahmed Amine Bey
Ahmed Hafez Awad Bey
el-Sayed Hassan Kayati
Antoun Gemayal Pasha
S.E. Haim Nahum Effendi
Dr Taha Hussein Bey
Dr Aly Tewfik Shousha Pasha.
Abbas Mahmoud el-Akkad
Abdel-Aziz Fahmy Pasha
Aly el-Garem Bey.
Dr Fares Nimr Pasha
Sheikh Mohamed el-Khadr Hussein
Dr Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha
Abdel-Hamid Badawi Pasha
Dr Ibrahim Bayoumi Madkour
Dr Abdel-Razzek And Sanhoury Pasha
Dr Abd el-Wahab Azzam Bey.
Dr Mohamed Charaf Bey
Moustafa Nazif Bey
Mohamed Farid Abou-Hadid Bey.
Sheikh Mahmoud Chaltout
Sheikh Abdel-Wahab Khalaf
Dr Ahmed Zaki Bey
Zaki el-Mohandess Bey

Department of Public Health Laboratories: rue Sultan Hussein, Cairo, f 1885, Dir A Yehya Bey, Section Dirs Bacteriology, B R Sandiford, Chemistry, M M Sabry, Clinical Pathology, M A Ashour, Technical Researches, G N Cossery, Water, H H Rashed, Antirabic Institute and Hospital, I M. Shahin, Serum and Vaccine Laboratory, M Ali Bey

Egyptian Government Zoological Service: Cairo, comprises Zoological Survey of Egypt, Giza Zoological Gardens and Museums and Gezira Aquarium, Dir I Kadry

Egyptian Horticultural Society: P O Box 46, Cairo, f 1915, Chair Taher Bey Lozy, Hon Sec Abdel Aziz Bey Omar, Publ *Horticultural Review*

Egyptian Pharmaceutical Society: 42 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, f 1930, Pres Dr Mohamed Bey Abdel Latif, Hon Sec Ibrahim Bey Rogab Fahmy, 200 mems; Publ Reports

Fouad I Institute for Tropical Diseases 10-12 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, f 1931, Adviser M. Khalil Bay; Dir A Halawari, Section Chiefs Tropical Medicine, A Halawari, Helminthology, J B Hilmy, Entomology J Baz, Biochemistry, M H Staker, Chemotherapy, G Nour el-Din, Hæmatology, A Y. Awni,

Bacteriology, A. ABDALLAH, Khanka Malaria Research Station, F M WAKHLA, Fayed Malaria Research Station, G BAROUB

Geological Museum: Public Works Ministry Gardens, Sharia Sultan Hussein, Cairo, f 1898, Publ reports and bulletins, with geological maps of the areas described, Dir O H LITTLE, Asst Dir. M I ATTIA

Hydro-Biological Station-Ghardaqa: f at Ghardaqa 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 at El-Chatby, containing reference books, scientific models, and nautical research apparatus The station contains a library and a museum Regular correspondence and exchange of research activity are kept up with more than 300 scientific institutions, Dir Dr HAMED ABDEL FATTAH GOHAR

Institut d'Egypte: 13 rue Sultan Hussein, Cairo, f 1859, studies questions relating to Egypt and neighbouring countries from literary, artistic, and scientific points of view, publs *Bulletin* (annual) and *Memoirs*

President S E KAMEL OSMAN GHALEB PASHA
Vice-Presidents M O H LITTLE, Dr ET DRIOTON
Secretary General M G WIET
Librarian-Treasurer DI I G LÉVI
Assistant Secretary-General M CH KUENTZ

TITULAR MEMBERS

	Elected
Section I—Lettres Beaux-Arts et Archéologie	
LOUTFI EL-SAYED PASHA, AHMED	1915
TAHA HUSSEIN BEY, Dr	1924
JOUGUET, Prof PIERRE	1929
WIET, Prof GASTON	1930
KEIMER, Prof LUDWIG	1937
KUENTZ, CHARLES	1938
DRIOTON, Dr ETIENNE	1940
SAMI GABRA, Dr	1941
GUÉRAUD, O	1942
JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL	1944
TOGO MINA, Dr	1946
MOHAMMED SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY	1947
Section II—Sciences Morales et Politiques	
LÉVI, Dr I G	1916
MANSOUR FAHMY PASHA, Dr	1922
SAMMARCO, Prof ANGELO	1931
BOYÉ, Prof ANDRÉ-JEAN	1933
ARANGIO-RUIZ, Prof. VINCENZO	1933
LUSENA, M ALBERTO	1938
CATTAUI BEY, RENÉ	1941
WÉW, JUGE M DE	1946
Section III—Sciences Physiques et Mathematiques	
OMAR PASHA, ABD EL-MEGUID	1920
HURST, D H. E	1921
CRAIG, J I.	1929
BALLS, LAWRENCE	1929
MOSHARRAFA PASHA, Prof. ALY MOSTAFHA	1933
GHALEB PASHA, KAMEL OSMAN	1937
SIRRY PASHA, HUSSEIN	1938
MURRAY, G W	1938
MADWAR BEY, M R	1940
Section IV—Medecine, Agronomie et Histoire Naturelle	
PACHUNDAKI, D	1908
WILSON, Dr W. H	1908
MOCHI, Dr. ALBERTO	1921
SADEK PASHA, Dr HASSAN	1925
BOVIER-LAPIERRE, Rev. P. PAUL	1926
KHALIL BEY ABD EL-KHALEK, Prof. MOHAMED	1931
LITTLE, O. H.	1935
SOBHY BEY, Dr. GORGI	1936
AMREP, Prof G. V.	1937
AVIERINO, Prof. Dr. CH	1944
KAMEL HUSSEIN BEY, Prof. MOHAMED	1945
SOBHY BEY, Dr. MOHAMED	1946
ATTIA, MAHMOUD IBRAHIM	1946
MADWAR, Dr S.	1947
ALFIERI, A	1947
MIHAILOFF, Dr S.	1947
HUZAYVIN, S A.	1947

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MRAZEK, Prof L.	1914
DE VREGILLE, Rev P PIERRE	1918
LACROIX, Prof A	1921
LALOE, FRANCIS	1923
BRUMPT, Dr EMILE	1924
BARTHOUX, JULES	1925
CALOYANNI, MÉGALOS	1925
CHARLES-ROUX, FRANCOIS	1925
BAIN, Dr A	1926
JONDET, GASTON	1926
DRIAULT, EDOUARD	1926
VIVIELLE, Commandant J	1926
FLEURI, GASTON	1927
LALANDE, Prof ANDRÉ	1928
ARVANITAKI, G L	1929
KAMMERER, ALBERT	1929
PIOLA CASELLI, EDOARDO	1929
HOURIET, RAOUL	1930
VAN DEN BOSCH, FIRMIN	1930
LOTFY, Dr G. O	1931
POLITIS, ATHANASE G	1932
ROYER, ETIENNE	1933
BRECCIA, Dr EVARISTO	1934
MARRO, GIOVANNI	1936
LACAU, PIERRE	1937
GHIGI, Prof A	1938
GROHMANN, Prof A	1938
HADAMARD, Prof J	1938
ANDREAE, CH	1938
CUVILLIER, Prof JEAN	1938
STREIT, G	1939
ANGENHEISTER, G	1939
GAUTHIER, HENRI	1939
BELL, Sir HAROLD IDRIS	1940
DONTAS, Prof SPIRO	1940
GERULANOS, Prof. MARIUS	1940
KENYON, Sir FREDERICK	1940
HUME, W F	1941
MINOST, E	1946
WIJNGAARDEN, W D VAN	1947
GIBB, H A R	1947
LEFEBVRE, G	1947
VOLTERRA, ED.	1947
MASSIGNON, Prof L	1947
GARDINER, Dr. ALAN H	1947

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

FODERA, Dr F.	1900
DUNSTAN, Prof WINDHAM R	1901
PARODI, Dr H	1903
GEISS, ALBERT	1909
GALLIMAKHOS, P D	1912
DEBBANE, J.	1914
BOUSSAC, HIPPOLYTE	1919
BOURDON, CLAUDE	1925
BARRIOL, A	1926
PETRIDIS, Dr. PAVLOS	1930
DALLONI, Prof MARIUS	1936
DESIO, Prof ARDITO	1936
DOLLFUS, ROBERT	1936
LEIBOVITCH, JOSEPH	1936
DONCIEUX, LOUIS	1937
HOFFNER, Prof TH	1938
SILVESTRI, Prof. A	1938
STROMER VON REICHENBACH, Prof. E	1938
MIHAILOFF, Dr. S	1939
CERNY, J.	1939
MONNEROT-DUMAINE, Dr.	1940
GOBY, J.	1947
JANSSEN, Dr. J.	1947
JABÉS, R.	1947

Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale: 37 rue Munira, Cairo, f. 1881, Dir CHARLES QUENTZ, 30,000 vols in library

Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory: Giza, f 1925, Dir F MAXWELL LYONS, Pathological Dept, F H STEWART, GAMIL BADIR, Clinical Dept, A F EL-TOBGY, SABR KAMEL, GAMAL EDDIN ABDIN, Publ Annual Report of the Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory

Ophthalmological Society of Egypt: Dar El Hekmah, 42 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, f 1902, 200 mems, Council by election every year, subscription, £E1 annually, meetings Annual Congress and Summer Congress, Publs in Arabic, English, French, Annual Bulletin containing communications and discussions delivered on eye diseases, organ of the Egyptian Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, Members of the Council for 1946 Dr AHMAD FAHMY ABBASSI (Pres), Dr MAHMOUD LUTFI (Vice-Pres), Dr HASSAN BARRADE BEY (Hon Treas), Dr MOHAMMAD KHALIL (Hon Sec and Editor), Dr HASSAN ALI IBRAHIM (Hon Asst Sec), Dr KAMEL OWEIDA, Dr GAMALEDIN FARID ABDIN, Dr ALY MORTADA

Physical Department: Dawawin Post Office, Egypt, f 1915, Dir-Gen H E HURST, Deputies R P BLACK, HASSAN FAKHRY, Dir Hydrological Service, Y. M SIMAIKA, Dir Meteorological Service, L J SUTTON, Dir. Helwan Observatory, M R MADWAR; Dir Workshops, H M HEGAZY

Royal Agricultural Society: Khedive Ismail, Cairo; f. 1898, Board of Dirs 32 mems, of whom 14 represent the provinces, Dir-Gen FUAD ABAZA PASHA, the activities of the Society are the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among farmers, seed selection, importation of chemical fertilisers, periodical agricultural exhibitions, the Society has an experimental station at Bahtim

Experimental Station of the Royal Agricultural Society: Bahtim, f. 1898, laboratories of agronomy, botany, chemistry, and entomology at Guezireh, Dir. FUAD BEY ABAZA

Royal Egyptian Medical Association: 42 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, f 1917, Pres. H E Dr. SOLIMAN AZMY PASHA, Vice-Pres H E Dr NAGUIB ISKANDAR PASHA, H E Dr M EL-SABAER HASSANEIN BEY, Gen Sec. H.E Dr M KHALIL BEY, Publ *Journal* (monthly), in Arabic and foreign languages

Royal Observatory: Helwan, f 1903; astronomical and atmospherical observatories, Dir M R MADWAR, PH D, F R A S, A M I C E, F R S E, Publ Bulletins

Société d'Archéologique Copte: 15 rue Walda Pasha, Cairo, Pres Mtre BOUTROS GHALI BEY, Treas YOUSSEF M SIMAIKA; Sec CHARLES BACHATLY.

Société de Médecine et d'Hygiène Tropicales d'Egypte: 2 rue Fouad I, Alexandria, Hon Pres Dr AHMED HELMI PASHA; Pres Dr IBRAHIM ABDEL-SAYED PASHA, Vice-Pres Dr JACOVIDES, Sec-Gen and Treas Dr J KHOURI

Société Egyptienne de Droit International: Alexandria, Pres AMINE ANIS PASHA, Treas CHARLES AYOUB BEY; Sec. Dr HASSAN BOGHDADI

Société Fouad I d'Entomologie: 14 Avenue Malika Nazli, Cairo; Pres MAHMOUD TEWFIK HIFNAOUI PASHA, Vice-Pres Prof. H C EFFLATOUN BEY, MOHAMED SOLIMAN ZOHEIRY BEY, Sec-Gen A ALFIERI; Treas R WILKINSON; Publ *Memoirs* and bulletins

Société Fouad I Egyptienne de Paprologie a l'Institut Francaise d'Archéologie: 37 rue Mounira, Cairo; Pres PIERRE JOUGET; Sec-Gen O GUERAUD, Treas. J. HAGGAR.

Société Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie: 6 rue Gerbel, Alexandria; f. 1893; Pres J. Y BRINTON; Vice-Pres. C W DE GERBER, H E ALY E YEHIA PASHA; Gen Sec P MODINOS, Publ various

Société Royale d'Economie Politique de Statistique et de Législation: 16 Avenue Malika Nazli, Cairo, f. 1909, Pres ABDUL HAMID BADAWI PASHA, Vice-Pres ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA, Sec-Gen KAMEL MOURSI PASHA; Treas L VAN DAMME, Sec Dr I G LEVI, Asst Sec J SCHATZ, Librarian M YALLOUZ, library contains 4,333 vols, Publ *L'Egypte Contemporaine*

Société Royale de Géographie d'Egypte: Bureau de Poste de Kasr el-Doubarah, Cairo, f 1875, reorganised 1917, Pres H E SHERIF SABRY PASHA, Vice-Pres H E HASSAN SADEK PASHA, Treas M M VINCENOT, Sec-Gen M HASSAN AWAD, Publ bulletins and memoirs at intervals

Société Royale Egyptienne des Ingenieurs: 28 Avenue Malika Nazli, Cairo, f 1920, Pres H E MOHAMED SHAFIK PASHA, Sec ABDUL-AZIZ BEY AHMED

CULTURAL SOCIETIES

Amis de la Culture Francaise en Egypte: 1 place Soliman Pasha, Cairo, Dir M MORIK BRIN

British Council: 25 rue Abou el-Sebaa, Cairo, Rep R A FURNESS, C M G, L B E, British Institutes at Alexandria, Assiut, Cairo, Mehalla-el-Kobra, Tanta, Zagazig, and Mansoura

Centre de Culture Française: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha, Cairo, Dir MORIK BRIN.

Committee for Authorship, Translating and Publishing: 9 rue Kerdasy, Cairo; Chair Mtre AHMED AMIN BEY, the object of the Committee is to spread knowledge and co-operate in writing, translating and the publishing of books, Publ *Al Sahafa* (weekly literary magazine)

Institut de Musique Arabe: 2 rue Tewfik, Alexandria, Pres AHMED BEY HASSAN, Vice-Pres ABBAS GAMGOUM, Hon Sec. ALY SAAD

Institut Fouad I de Musique Arabe: 22 Avenue Malika Nazli, Cairo, Pres MOUSTAFA RIDA BEY

New Education Fellowship (N.E.F.) (Egyptian branch) 9 rue Kerdasy, Cairo, f. 1938 (Egyptian branch); object. the discussion of local problems of education, conferences and discussion on the science of teaching, Chair Dr AHMED ABD EL SALAM EL KERDANY BEY, Publ pamphlets

Société de Musique d'Egypte: 9 rue Adly Pasha, Cairo, Pres H E MAHMOUD BEY KHALIL; Vice-Pres M VINCENOT, Sec-Gen P RIVOT, Treas JULES LÉVY

Société des Amis de l'Art: 18 rue Bustan, Cairo, Pres H E. MOHAMED MAHMOUD BEY KHALIL, Vice-Pres SHERIF SABRY PASHA, M VINCENOT.

Société des Concerts d'Egypte: 17 rue Stamboul, Alexandria, Pres JOSEPH TUBY, Sec Mme EDITH SACHS

Y.M. Moslem Society: rue Mahka Nazli, Cairo, f. 1927, Chair SALEH HARB PASHA, Sec. SAYED ABAZA BEY, 5,760 mems (mems throughout the Islamic world) Publ *Magazine*.

MUSEUMS

Agricultural Museum: Cairo (associated with the Royal Agricultural Society), this museum contains a Cotton Section and is associated with an Arab stud farm,

Arab Art Museum: place Ahmad Maher Pasha, Cairo, f 1881, collection of art objects representing the evolution of the Moslem art since the spread of Islam to the reign of MOHAMED ALY; Publ. catalogues giving details of the collections and Moslem minor arts studies,

Dir. Prof. GASTON WIET, Chief Curator H RACHED; Curator DR M. MOSTAPHA; Sec M RATIB

Coptic Museum: Masr Ateeka, Cairo, f. 1908, sculpture, architecture, ivory, pottery and glass, MSS, Publ (1) *Guide to the Coptic Museum and the 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* (2 vols), Dir TOGO MENA.

Department of Egyptian Archæology: rue Mariette Pasha, Cairo, f 1835, established by decree, aims conservation of Egyptian antiquities, administration of Egyptian archæological museums, control of excavations, the library contains 21,300 vols; Dir M DRIOTON

Egyptian Museum: rue Mariette Pasha, Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, f 1900, exhibits from prehistoric times until the sixth century, excluding Coptic and Islamic periods, Publ *Survey of Antiquities* (Arabic, English, and French), *Yearly Bulletin, Introduction to Egyptology, General Catalogue of Egyptian Museums*, Chief Curator M HAMZA BEY

Fouad I Agricultural Museum: Dukki, f 1930, exhibits of ancient Egyptian agriculture, chemistry, zoology, and watering and drainage, Dir H SIRRY BEY

Fouad I Railways' 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 Telephones Service, the library contains 4,172 vols (Arabic 1,532, European 2,640)

Fouad I Sanitary Museum: place Abdin, Cairo; f 1926, Dir ALY TEWFIK SHUSHA BEY

Gayer Anderson Pasha Museum (*Beit el-Kretlia*), near Mosque of Ibn Tūlūn, Cairo, f 1936, private collections of Oriental art objects bequeathed to Egypt by R G GAYER ANDERSON PASHA in 1936, Curator M IBRAHIM MOHAMED

Greco-Roman Museum: Museum Street, Alexandria, f 1892, exhibits from the Coptic, Roman, and Greek eras, the library contains 5,000 vols, Publ *Annuaire du Musée Gréco-Romain, Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Egypte*, Dir ALLAN ROME, Asst Keeper DR VICTOR A GUIRGUIS, Inspector B HABASHI

Museum of Modern Art: Bustan Palace, Bab El Louk, Cairo, f 1920, Dir Minister of Education

Office for the Preservation of Arab Monuments (*Idarat Hifz el-Assar el-Arabia*) 1 rue el-Walda (Kasr-el-Doubara), Cairo, Pres H E the Egyptian Minister of Education, Dir MOHAMED ABDEL FATTAH HELMY

LIBRARIES

Egyptian Library: Bab El Khalq, Cairo, f 1869, number of vols Arabic 228,360, European 366,813, Dir M SABRY BEY

Library of the Antiquities Service of the Egyptian Museum: 2 rue Mariette Pasha, Cairo, f 1895, the library contains 25,000 vols, Dir -Gen DR ETIENNE DRIOTON, Librarian HAKIM ABOU SEIF

Library of the Ministry of Education: 16 rue el-Falaki, Cairo, f 1927, the library contains 40,257 vols (European and Arabic)

Al-Azhar University Library: Cairo, f 970, the library contains 100,000 vols

Alexandria Municipal Library: 18 rue Menasce, Moharrem Bey, Alexandria; f 1892; number of vols: Arabic 27,693, European 33,395, Chief Librarian Sheikh BESHIR EL-SHINDI; Sec. ANTOINE D ABD-EL-MESSIH

Fouad I University Library: Cairo, Dir. H MAHMOUD BEY. NUMBER OF VOLUMES

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	IN ARABIC LANGUAGES	IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	TOTAL
General	37,282	132,321	169,603
Faculty of			
Engineering	5,988	34,532	40,520
Commerce	2,341	11,733	14,074
Law	6,228	17,244	23,472
Medicine	1,619	21,592	23,211
Vet Medicine	606	2,678	3,284
Science	223	18,521	18,744
Agriculture	2,010	8,700	10,710
Aquatic Biological	13	2,549	2,562
TOTAL	56,310	249,870	306,180

Farouk I University Library: Stanley Bay, Ramleh, Alexandria, number of vols.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	IN ARABIC LANGUAGES	IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	TOTAL
General	5,449	24,308	29,757
Faculty of			
Arts	1,430	1,720	3,150
Law	1,723	2,282	4,005
Medicine	41	700	741
Commerce	647	1,020	1,667
Engineering	337	702	1,039
Agriculture	948	645	1,593
Science	18	1,269	1,287
TOTAL	10,593	32,646	43,239

Beni Suef Municipal Library contains 5,447 vols (Arabic 3,024, European 2,423)

Damanhour Municipal Library contains 9,735 vols (Arabic 8,524, European 1,211)

Damietta Municipal Library contains 722 vols (Arabic 615, European 107)

Fayum Municipal Library contains 5,355 vols (Arabic 4,700, European 655)

Mansoura Municipal Library contains 11,655 vols (Arabic 7,257, European 4,398)

Mehalla El Kubra Library contains 3,755 vols (Arabic 2,433, European 1,322)

Minia Municipal Library contains 3,321 vols

Minoufieh Provincial Council Library: Shebin El Kom; contains 10,180 vols (Arabic 8,626, European 1,554).

Prince Farouk Library: Assiut, f 1939, contains 3,974 vols, Chief Librarian MOHAMED ABD EL-RAHMAN ELMOIED

Sharkia Provincial Council Library: Zagazig, contains 12,238 vols (Arabic 7,861, European 4,377).

Sherbin Local Council Library contains 102 vols

Suhag Municipal Library: f. 1932, contains 8,059 vols

Tanta Municipal Library contains 10,043 vols. (Arabic 7,972, European 2,071).

PLACES OF INTEREST

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

The Tourist Season in Egypt. The best time for a visit to the Kingdom of Egypt is between the months of November and May The remarkable dry winter climate of Egypt is also suitable for invalids to take a cure in one of the many Egyptian health resorts, like Helwan, Luxor, and Aswan

CAIRO

Government Tourist Administration: 1 rue Baehler, Kasr El-Nil, Cairo, f 1935, Dir -Gen ALY ISMAIL BEY
Aboujaoudé: 12 place Kantaret-el-Dekka, Cairo
American Express Co. Inc.: Continental Savoy Hotel Building, place Ibrahim Pasha.
American Lloyd: 48 rue Ibrahim Pasha
Anglo-American Nile Co.: 47 rue Malika Farida
Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits: 52 rue Ibrahim Pasha
Thomas Cook & Sons Ltd.: 54 rue Ibrahim Pasha
Eastern Shipping Co.: 45 rue Malika Farida
E.S.C.A.: 117 rue Malika Nazli
Farajalla Travel Bureau: 54 rue Ibrahim Pasha
"Karnak" National Tourist & Transport Co. (S.A.E.): 5 place Halim Pasha
Lotus Navigation Co. S.A.E.: 34 rue Malika Farida
Misr Shipping S.A.E. (amalgamating Cox & King (agents) Ltd) 48 rue Ibrahim Pasha
Orient Lloyd (Noury D. Saporta): 52 rue Malika Farida
Peltours S.A.E.: 10-12 rue Adly Pasha
Pharos S.A.E.: 165 rue Mohamed Farid Bey
Riad Hassanein Omar: Luna Park Hotel, 1 place Kantaret-el Dekka
Suisse: 22 rue Kasr el-Nil
T.I.T.: 26 rue Chérif Pasha, Propr YOUSSEF ABDAILA BALADI
Turkye: 41 rue Kasr el-Nil, S ABDUL ILAH
Varvias: 48 rue Malika Farida

ALEXANDRIA

Aboujaoudé Travel Bureau: 6 rue Toussoun, JOSEPH A ABOUJAOUDÉ
Alexandria Transport & Shipping Agency: 26 rue Nébi Daniel, S S SAOULIS
American Lloyd: 22 ave Fouad I
Atallah, Ackad & Co.: 17 pl Mohamed Aly
Cavaliero (Elie): 5 rue Adib
Chalhoub (Emile) & Co.: 5 bd Saad Zaghloul
Eastern Shipping Agency: 26 bd Saad Zaghloul
Egyptian Tourist Agency: 19 bd Saad Zaghloul, MINO ABIKZIR
Express Shipping & Clearing Agency: 20 rue Toussoun, MOHAMED ABDEL-GUELIL EL-GARHI
Eyres Shipping Agency: 26 ave Fouad I
Farajalla Travel Bureau: 10 rue anc Bourse
Ferté, Albert: 7 rue St Saba
Goldman, H. A.: 9 place Ismail I.
Grivas Travel Office: 11 bd Saad Zaghloul
Hermes: 6 rue Chérif Pasha
"Karnak" National Tourist & Transport Co. S.A.E.: 2 rue Chérif Pasha
Lotus Navigation Co. S.A.E.: 7 bd Saad Zagloul
Misr Shipping S.A.E.: 30 rue Chérif Pasha
Naccache, Jean: 139 rue Ambroise Ralli
Overseas Express: 5 pl Ismail, H JAMPOLSKY
Peltours S.A.E.: 17 rue Chérif Pasha
Pharos S.A.E.: 4 bd Saad Zaghloul
Varvias Transport & Tourist Agency (C Varvias & Co) 11 bd Saad Zaghloul
Zarb, A., & Co.: 8 rue Tewfik

ASSWAN

Upper Egypt Travel Bureau: AHM ABDEL-MOULA

LUXOR

Egyptian Travel Bureau: MOHAMED ABOU-ZAID

PORT SAID

American Express Co. Inc.: 12 rue Mohamed Mahmoud
American Lloyd: 3 rue Memphis
Cyprus Shipping Agency: rue Waghorn, TAKIS N ELEPHTERIOU
Eastern Shipping Agency: 3 rue Memphis
Evans, Charles, & Co.: 2 rue Mohamed Mahmoud
Faracias, Demtre C.: 28 ave Fouad I
Farajalla Travel Bureau: 2 rue Fouad I
Kasseify's Travel Bureau: rue Sultan Hussein, SAID RAGHAB KASSEIFY
Loheta, 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.: 1 rue Fouad I
Pharos S.A.E.: rue Fouad I

SUEZ

Cocovinis, Bas. D.: rue Worms, Port Tewfik
Peltours S.A.E.: rue Caracol-Warcha.
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 civilisations which flourished for thousands of years in the Valley of the Nile.

The monuments of the Ancient Empire (Pyramids Period, 2778-2563 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 (2160 B C) and after a social revolution, the government doctrine adapted itself to new needs, and the absolute power and the whim 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-worship to draw together its motley collection of subjects The predominating tendency in the architecture of the epoch is for the "grandiose" and the "colossal"

The New Empire is distinguished by the wealth and richness of colour of its minor arts, Carter's discovery of Tutenkhamon's tomb, with its sumptuous funerary equipment, is its most eloquent witness Objects shown on the the first floor of the Egyptian Museum include the sacrophagus of pure gold, weighing more than 400 kgms , and also the gold mask and the marvellous collection of jewellery and caskets of painted wood or alabaster

The excavations of Mr Moutet, at Tanis, begun in 1929 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 still admire a considerable group of temples and tombs despite the Assyrian ravages of 663 B C This group dates from the sixteenth-thirteenth centuries B C The Ptolemaic epoch is excellently represented by temples at Edfou and Dendra 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 Hermapolis (Touna-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 Amr Ibn El-As, at Old Cairo The mosque of Amr at Fustât is the first mosque erected in Egypt directly after the Arab conquest It was founded by Amr Ibn El-As, the general who conquered Egypt in the year 21 H (A D 642)

THE TULUNID DYNASTY, 254-292 H (A D 868-904)

This dynasty acquired independence in the administration of Egypt under the hands of its founder, Ahmad ibn Tûlûn, who created the quarter of El-Qatâ'i, a palace, a midân (square), and the great mosque that carries his aqueduct

The Mosque of Ibn Tûlûn, at place Ibn Tûlûn Founded by Ahmad ibn Tûlûn, its construction began in 876 and ended in 878 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, 358-567 H (A D 969-1171)

Founded by the Fâtimid Caliph el Mu'izz lidîn Illâh, that dynasty contributed towards the spread of Islamic civilisation 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 wazir (minister) Badr El Gamâli Of these we should note the gates of Bâb el Futût and Bâb el Nasr, founded in 1087, and the wall connecting them, with its crenelations and bastions

The Mosque El-Azhar, at place El-Azhar This was the first mosque built in Cairo by the general Djawhar the Sicilian in 970 on behalf of his master, El-Mu'izz lidîn Illâh

Mosque of El-Salih Talayi, at place Bâb Zuweila. The midân (square) is surrounded by a monumental group of the highest interest A good view is gained from Bâb Zuweila, one of the ancient city gates whose two bastions are surmounted by the two minarets of the mosque of Sultan El-Mu'ayyad In front of these is found the Zâwiya (small mosque) of Sultan Farag ibn Barqûq that dates from 1408 To the south of the square are found the houses of Qassabat Radwân built in 1050, lying in an old sûq (market)—one of the most picturesque in existence

THE AYYUBITE DYNASTY, 567-648 H (A D 1171-1250)

The founder of that dynasty was Salâh el Dîn Yûsuf ibn Ayyûb, 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 Ayyûbite monuments in Cairo are: the Citadel of Saladin with its walls, the Mausoleum of the Imâm el Shâfi'i, the Cenotaph of the Mash'had el-Husseini, the Mosque of Sâlih Nigm el-Dîn, the Tomb of Ismail ibn Tha'lab, and the two Mausoleums of Shagar el-Durr and of the Abbassid Caliphs

The Citadel of Saiah el-Din, at place Salâh el-Dîn Built by order of Saladin, who also decided to enclose the city of Cairo and Fustât within the same wall The work was begun in 1176 and continued until the death of Saladin in 1193 Sultan el-Malik el-Adil and his son El-Malik el-Kâmil completed the construction of the citadel and made of it the seat of the royal court

DYNASTY OF THE BAHARITE MAMELUKES, 648-784 H (A D 1250-1382)

The age of that dynasty was one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of architecture, sultans and wazirs alike rivalling in zeal for the erection of religious or civic monuments to such an extent that Sultan El-Nassir Muhammed ibn Qalawûn 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-Mansûr Qalawûn

Madrassa of El-Nassir Muhammed ibn Qalawun, rue El-Nahhâssin The construction of this madrassa was begun by El-Malik Adil Zein El-Dîn Katbugha el-Mansûri, who incorporated in it the porch of a church which Sultan El-Ashraf Khalil had brought from Acre after its conquest in 1290

Mosque of El-Nassir Muhammed ibn Qalawûn, at the Citadel Sultan El-Nâssir founded in the citadel another mosque in 1335 with two faience-tipped minarets of striking beauty Judging by the existing remains, the walls were decorated with marble panellings inlaid with mother-of-pearl and the ceilings with coloured and gilt ornaments

Mosque of Aq Sunqur or Ibrahim Agha, rue Bab El Wazir. The founder was Emir Aq Sunqur, who belonged to the suite of Sultan El-Nâssir 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 faience tiles of that colour which cover the wall of the Eastern iwân, the gift of Emir Ibrahim Agha Mustahfazân, who renovated the mosque in 1652

To this mosque is annexed a little mausoleum in which is buried Sultan Qudjuq, who died in 1345

THE CIRCASSIAN MAMELUKES, 784-923 H (A D 1383-1517)

If the age of the Baharite 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 Ibn Barqûq, in the Desert of Qâytbây This is the greatest monument erected in the necropolis of Cairo

It was executed by command of Sultan El-Zâhair Barqûq, who had expressed a desire in his declining years to be buried at that place along with some eminent theologians His wish was realised by his son Farag, who made of that monument first a tomb for his father and family, then a mosque for prayer, and at last a Khanqâh The work was begun in 1398 and completed in 1410.

Mosque of Sultan El-Mu'ayyad, at rue El-Sukkariyya. That mosque, which is the most imposing of all mosques the Circassian Dynasty, was founded by Sultan El-Mu'ayyad Sheikh The construction was begun in 1415 and the mosque was consecrated for prayer in 1419, before its completion

Madrasa of El-Ashraf Barsbay, rue El-Ashrafiyya Founded by Sultan El-Ashraf Barsbây and completed in 1425, the interior is remarkable for its beautiful marble pavement, its minbar inlaid with ivory, and the richly decorated ceiling of the western iwon

Khanqâh of El-Ashraf Barsbây, in the Eastern Cemetery That Sultan erected, besides the previous monument, a Khanqâh in the Eastern Cemetery in the year 1432 To that edifice he annexed a mussalla (oratory) and his mausoleum, both striking for their magnificent pavements and their marble panellings

Mosque of Qâytbây, in the Eastern Cemetery Founded by Sultan El-Ashraf Abu-l-Nasr Qâytbây in 1474, the mosque includes a madrassa and annexes, a mausoleum, a sabîl (public fountain), and a kuttâb (elementary free school)

THE OTTOMAN EPOCH, 923-1213 H (A D 1517-1798)

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, delegated by the Sultan at Constantinople for the administration of Egypt, led to the introduction of new architectural processes and the erection of edifices of alien plan and decoration Among those monuments are

The Mosque of Soliman Pasha, in the Citadel This mosque was erected in 1528 by Soliman Pasha El-Khâdem, 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 Murtada Abu-l-Nusûr Kosba el-Amiri in 1141 It was the first mosque built in Cairo in Ottoman style,

Mosque of Abu-l-Dhahab, rue El-Azhar. The Emir Muhammad Bey Abu-l-Dhahab founded this mosque in 1774, he annexed to it a tekiyya (small convent) for the Turkish Dervishes, a sabîl, 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-Dhahabi, at Haret Khôshqadam Built in 1637 by Gamâl El-Din el-Dhahabi, merchant prince, this middle-class residence offers 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-Suheimi, at Darb El-Asfar, Gammalieh District The house is divided into two parts the first, occupying the southern side and erected by Sheikh Abdel Wahâb el-Tablâwi in 1648, consists of the loggia with a hall below it and the south-east hall, the other part is attributed to Ismail ibn el-Hag Ismail Shalabi, who connected it with the former in 1796, it comprises a ground floor with a hall and fountain in fine marble mosaic and an upper hall coated with fine faience tiles The residence bears the name of its last proprietor, El-Sayid Muhammad Amin El-Suheimi

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 architecture 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 honour for the historians of both Islamic and Pharaonic archæology 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 Sharia Dahliz el-Molk and Sharia el-Sheikh Qandil, are in a perfect state of preservation, and those that surround the mosques of Zaghlul and Dumaksis comprise houses for the most part of three or four stories The dwellings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as the mosques —some of which are superstructures—abound 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 encrusted panels, the richly ornate mushrabiyya woodwork, and walls with marble slabs and faience tiles like those seen in the house of Mahârim in Dahliz el-Mulk Street

House of El-Amassyali. This house dates from 1808 and is one of the most important in Rosetta 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 interior of the first story, the woodwork, and the mushrabiyya screens

House of El-Manadili. One of the greatest houses in the town, dating from the eighteenth century There are two great façades with encorbelled stories supported by massive columns The entrance is decorated with coloured bricks, with secret cupboards in the interior and ceilings painted with fishing scenery and the façade of a mosque with two minarets.

Mosque of El-Abbassi. Erected in 1809 by Muhammad Bey El-Tabuzoda, the mosque commands a picturesque Nile scenery. The two entrances, that of the mosque and that of the mausoleum, are ornamented with coloured bricks, the door being of wood inlaid with ivory It bears, *inter alia*, the name of the artisan who executed it, "El-Hag Muhammad el Boh"

The **Fort of Qâythây.** The fort was erected by Sultan Qoytboy 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 reparations, and was named "Fort St Julien" It was there that Captain Bouchard, who directed the work of consolidating 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 thus completed, save for the decoration 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 Shubra, built about 1808, and which was surrounded with a vast park in which varieties of exotic flowers were grown A kiosk overlooking a fountain in the middle of the park is all that remains of that fine palace

Mosque of El-Rifâ'i. This mosque faces the Madrassa of Sultan Hassan It was erected by Princess Khushiâr Hânem, mother of the Khedive Ismail in 1869, and bears the name of El-Rifâ'i, it contains the tomb of Sheikh Ali Abu-l-Shibâk, grandson of Ahmad El-Rifâ'i, the celebrated chief of one of the Sufi sects of Islam

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

A-Basir (*The Seer*) P O Box 412, f 1897, evening, Arabic, Editors CHARLES SCHEMEIL, MAURICE SCHEMEIL

Al-Difa Al-Iskandaria (*Alexandria Defender*) 2 rue Prona, Arabic, Propr MAHMOUD ROUCHDI

Al-Ittihad Al-Misri (*Egyptian Unity*) P O Box 2056, f 1871, evening, Arabic, Editor MAHER HASSAN FARRAG

Al Safeer (*The Ambassador*) P O Box 1406, f 1924, evening, Arabic, Editor ABDEL RAHMAN SHARAF

Anatoli: 6 rue Patriarcat Grec, P O Box 1298, f 1932, morning, Greek, Editors ZACHARIAS HALKIADIS and PANDELIS CASTROUNIS

Egyptian Gazette: 9 rue Rolo (details see Cairo)

Egyptian Mail: 9 rue Rolo (details see Cairo).

Ephimeris: 10m rue Fouad I, et rue Saphia Zaghloul, Greek, Dir J CASSIMATIS

Journal du Commerce et de la Marine: P O Box 813, f 1909, evening, French, commercial, Editor C D BENEDUCCI

La Gazette d'Orient: 37 rue Abil Dardar, f 1927, morning, French, Propr M BETITO

Le Journal d'Alexandrie: 9 rue Rolo, London Office 110 Fleet Street, E C 4, f 1896, evening, French, Editor CHARLES ARCHACHE

Le Phare Egyptien: 2 rue Eglise Maronite, f 1926, morning, French, Independent, Editor ANTOINE GÉRONIMO

La Réforme: 33 rue Chérif Pasha, f 1890, morning, French, Propr Comte AZIZ DE SAAB

Tachydromos: 4 rue Zancarol, f 1881, Greek, morning, Liberal, Editor A P LEONDIS

CAIRO

Al Ahram (*The Pyramids*) 14 Mazloum Street, f 1875, morning, Arabic, Independent, Editor ANTOUN EL GEMAYEL PASHA

Al-Assas: Cairo, Saadist Party, Editor ALI AYYOUB

Al Balagh (*The Report*) 26 rue Mansour (Malieh), f 1922, evening, Arabic, organ of the Wafdist Party, Editor MOHAMED ABDEL-KADER HAMZA

Al Dustur (*The Constitution*) rue Mansour (Malieh), Propr MOHAMED KHALED

Al Kotla (*The Block*) 30 rue Mansour (Malieh) Propr MAKRAM EBEID PASHA

Al Misri (*The Egyptian*) 8 rue Darih Saad (Kasr El Aini), f 1895, morning, Arabic, organ of the Wafdist Party, Editor AHMED ABOUL FATH.

Al Mokattam: 1 rue et Kassed, f 1888, evening, Arabic; Independent, Editor KEREEM TABIT BEY

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Echrior Kissa: 47 rue Kasr el-Nil, Propr MAHMOUD KAMEL.
Editions Horus: 1 place Soliman Pasha
Editions Le Progrès: 6 rue Chérif Pasha, Propr WADI CHOUCRI
Lagnat el Taalif wal Targama wal Nachr (*Committee for Publishing and Translations*) 9 rue Kerdassi (Abdine)
Lehnert & Landrock: 44 rue Chérif Pasha
Les Lettres Françaises: 59 Avenue Mahka Nazli.
Mahmoud Beiram Tounsi: 2 rue Nawawi (Sayeda)
Rewayat el-Gueb: 19 rue Haret Kenisset el-Arman (rue Farouk), Propr Mme M ABDEL-AZIZ
Schindler, R.: 16 rue Adly Pasha, London Agent H R VAUGHAN, 17 Fleet Street, E C 4
Scribe Egyptien (Le), S.A.E.: 5 rue Kantaret-el-Dekka
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Société des Publications d'Egypte: 8 rue Borsa-Gueclda, Propr MAURICE FARGEON
Société Orientale de Publicites, S.A.E.: 24 rue Galal
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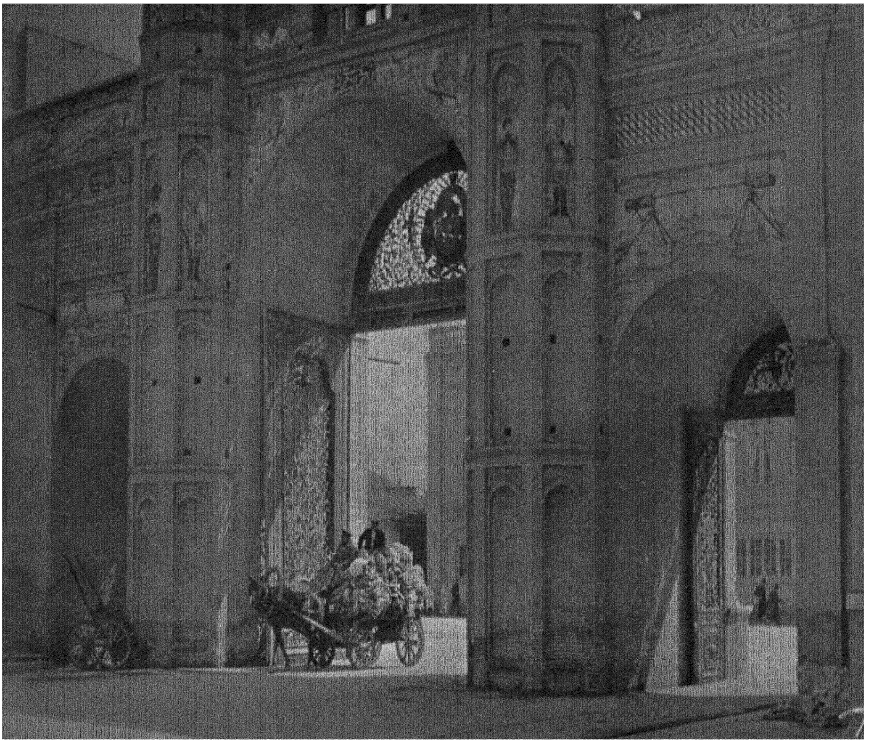


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THE KINGDOM OF IRAN

PART OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR, TEHRAN

IRAN


TRANSCAUCASIA (USSR)
BAKU
JULFA
TURKISTAN (USSR)
TABRIZ
PAHLEVI
LAKE URMIA
RESHT
BANDAR SHAH
BABAL
MESHED
KAZVIN
TEHRAN
HAMADAN
KERMANSHAH
DARIA-I-NAMAK
DASHT-I-KAVIR (SALT DESERT)
QUM
KASHAN
SULTANABAD
HAMAMZAR
AFGHANISTAN
ISFAHAN
YEZD
HAMUN-I-HELMAND
DASHT-I-LUT (DESERT)
AHWAZ
KHORRAMSHAHR
BANDAR SHAHPUR
BASRA
KERMAN
LAKE NIRIZ
SHIRAZ
BUSHIRE
KUWAIT
BANDAR ABBAS
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
BALUCHISTAN
Oil
Carpets
Boundary of Iran
Other Boundaries
Rivers
Railways
Mountains
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 1935) is bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and the Trans-Caucasian and Turkistan territories of the U S S R , on the south by the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Kingdom 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 plateau of Afghanistan and Baluchistan The most important mountains are the Yellow Mountains (Zarde Kuh) with a range between 11,000 and 14,000 ft , and Mount Demayend (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 Rizaiyeh 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 Nochahr, while those on the Persian Gulf are Bandar Shahpur 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 Irani Of the unsettled population the most numerous sections are the Kashgais, who are of Turkish origin, the Bakhtiaris, of Persian stock, and the Shah Savan in Azerbaijan

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 16,500,000

RELIGIONS

Of Iran's population the great majority are Moslems of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the Ithna 'Asharıyyah, 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 Rizaiyeh.

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

The history of Iran dates far back to the days of unrecorded history The earliest known inhabitants were the Elamites, probably of Turanian stock, with a capital at Susa Until about 1000 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 at the height of their prominence at about 700 B C It was under their rule that the teachings of the prophet Zoroaster were acknowledged During the sixth century another stream of the Eastern invaders, known as the Persians, came into prominence, and they are the real ancestors of 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 Seleucus 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 B C the Roman frontier was extended to Parthia

In A D 226 Ardeshir 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 Khadisiya 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 in the entourage 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 Buwanids of western Iran in the tenth century In the thirteenth century the Mongol invasion swept through the lands of Islam.

About 1400 Tamerlane, at the head of his Tartar followers, swept the lands of the Arabs and Iranians, but his short rule did not bring much good to the countries, though arts and poetry were encouraged The Empire of Tamerlane rapidly broke up, and individual Turkish and Turcoman kingdoms came into being

Iran, unlike the rest of the Islamic States, did not come under the sway of the Ottoman conquerers who were seeking to unite Islam once more into one fold Iran was opposed primarily for religious reasons to the Sunni Ottoman Empire, and was able under their Safamid rulers to keep aloof from them Iran under Shah Abbas (1587-1629) 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 Shahs was very limited by the great influence of the doctors of law, the heads of the religious community.

The reign of the Safamids 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 1828, bringing with it the first Capitulations By 1869 Iran had already become 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 1880 the process was completed

The British founded the Imperial Bank of Persia in 1889, 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

Muzaffer-ud-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 1909 and replaced by his son, Ahmed Shah (a minor), who was crowned in 1914

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 Mr William Knox D'Arcy, under the auspices of the Burma Oil Company, and by 1908 oil had been discovered

AFTER 1914

In 1921 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 authority 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 organising an orderly and disciplined army and on improving the general conditions 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 Russians, handed over the Russian Discount 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 Irano-Soviet Fisheries were formed 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 handed 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 Darius 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 'Iraq 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 Melli 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 uninterrupted 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, business corruption, and the rising cost of living, the Allies, greatly reinforced by American troops and technicians, made marked improvements to Iranian communications and transportation facilities

On January 29th, 1942, the Tripartite Alliance between Iran, Great Britain, and the U S S R was signed The Allies promised to respect Iran's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence and to give her 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 accused the Russians of preventing their troops from attacking the rebels, who had proceeded to set up an autonomous government The Iran Government, on January 19th, 1946, formally appealed to the U N Security Council to investigate their dispute with Russia On January 21st Ebraham Hakimi resigned as Prime Minister of Iran in protest, and Qavam es-Sultaneh 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 19th, 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 5th 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 owning 51 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 5th and postponed its decision again and again Finally, late in 1947, encouraged by the new position taken up by the U S A as regards 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 15th by Ebrahim Hakimi

TRIPARTITE TREATY OF ALLIANCE
(Signed on January 29th, 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 Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other

Having in view the principles of the Atlantic Charter jointly agreed 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 E. ALI SOHEILY, 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 READER WILLIAM BULLARD, K C.M G , C I E , His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Iran,

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics H E ANDRÉ ANDREEVITCH SMIRNOV, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran,

Who, having communicated 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 assistance 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 use, 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 telephone, 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 (*a*) (*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 security forces 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*), (*c*), and (*d*) of Article 3 above, in such matters as local 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 transfers 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 immunities to be enjoyed 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 "associates" 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 interests 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 The present treaty shall come into force on signature and shall remain in force until the date fixed 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 SOHEILY
R. W BULLARD
ANDRÉ A. SMIRNOV.

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 Constitutional 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 secret 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 (*Ostan*) which are governed by Governors-General (*Ostandar*), who are directly responsible to the Central Government These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dahestan*)

All towns have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the Central Government

THE HEAD OF STATE

H I M. MOHAMMED REZA 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 EBRAHIM HAKIMI

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H E NOURI ESFANDARI

Minister of Finance: H E ABOLGHASSAM NADJM.

Minister of Education: H E Dr ALI AKBAR SIASSI

Minister of War: H E Gen YASDAN PANAH

Minister of Communications: H E A ARDANAN

Minister of Health: H E Dr S MALEK

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones: H E M VARASTEH

Minister of the Interior: H E. Gen AMIR AHMADI

Minister of Agriculture: H E SHAHROUDI.

Minister of Economy: H E Dr M SAJADI

Minister of Justice: H E MOHAMAD SOROURI

Minister without Portfolio: H E M ADL

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

Afghanistan: H E HEDAYAT (Ambassador), Kabul

Belgium: (Post of Minister, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Brussels

Brazil: H E Y AZODI (Minister), Rio de Janeiro

China: (Post of Ambassador, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Nanking

Czechoslovakia: H E T NABAVI (Minister), Prague.

Egypt: H E Dr M GHANI (Ambassador), Cairo

France: H E ANOUSHIRAVAN SEPAHBODI (Ambassador) Paris

Great Britain: H E MOHSEN RAIS (Ambassador), London.

India: H E A MOTAMEDI (Diplomatic Representative) New Delhi

'Iraq: (Vacant) (Minister), Baghdad.

Sweden: H E BAGHER KAZEMI (Minister), Stockholm.

Switzerland: H E A POURVALI (Minister), Berne.

Syria and Lebanon: H E ZEINOL-ABEDIN RAHNEMA (Minister), Beirut

Turkey: (Vacant) (Ambassador), Ankara.

U.S.A.: H E H ALA (Ambassador), Washington, D C.

U.S.S.R.: (Post of Ambassador, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Moscow

POLITICAL PARTIES

Iran Democrat Party, The: f 1946, under the control of a council

Tudeh Party: f 1941, Socialist party with Communistic tendencies, there is no leader, but there is a Committee, the three most important members are IREDJ ESKADARI, Dr KESHAVARZ, RAD MANESH

Iran Party, The: f 1942, leader Dr MOSSADEGH, party with moderate views

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Iran is modelled 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 Organisation 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 in all important places, Courts of Appeal in Tehran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Isfahan, Meshed, Kerman, and Ahwaz, and a Court of Cassation or Supreme Court in Tehran

President of the Court of Cassation: M S DJAHANSHA'HI

Prosecutor-General: A HAY'AT

COMMUNICATIONS

BROADCASTING

Station: Tehran, Dir of Broadcasting Station IBRAHIM KHADJE NOVRI

Office des Postes, des Télégraphes et des Téléphones, Administration de T.S.F. Pahlevi: Tehran, f 1940, Dir.-Gen. Ing SAMII, call signs. EPB, EQA, EQB, EQD, wavelengths (metres) 1987, 895, 6,155, 4,830, 15,100, 335, 4,874, 6,211

AIR LINES

Iranian Airways Co.: Avenue Saadi, Tehran, f 1936, booking passengers for all the important towns of Iran as well as abroad, Dir.-Gen G H EBTEHAJ

Air France (*French*) Ave Saba, Tehran, operating a weekly service between Tehran and Paris

B.O.A.C. (*British*) Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran, operating a weekly service between Tehran and London

Intourist Airways (*Russian*) Ave Istanbul, Tehran, working between Tehran and Moscow

'Iraqi Airways: twice weekly service between Tehran and Baghdad

Swedish Airways (A.B.A.): weekly service, Tehran-Rome-Stockholm

In addition, the aircraft belonging to the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones operate a twice-weekly service (carrying mail and passengers) between Tehran-Kermanshah-Baghdad, agents for these aircraft **Irantour** (Tehran)

RAILWAYS

The Trans-Iranian Railway, running north to south from Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea, through the capital, Tehran, to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf, was officially opened by the Shah on August 26th, 1938 The total length is 872 miles, and the cost was approximately £30,000,000 Branches are planned to link up Meshed and Tabriz to Tehran, and sectors in either direction were completed before the war

There is also a railway of 85 miles from Tabriz to Julfa, on the Russian side of the border

ROADS

Nearly all parts of Iran are now joined by first-class roads, which are maintained in good condition The Government programme for road construction and improvement continues, and caravans and pack animals have been superseded by motor transport The Kazvin-Hamadan-Kermanshah-Qasr-Khosrovi (on the 'Iraq border) route, as well as several sectors in other parts of the country, has been asphalted Asphalting of certain other routes is included in the Government programme

SHIPPING

The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr, Bandar Shahpur 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 Pahlevi and Bandar Shah

Navigation on Lake Rizaiyeh, from Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh, is by a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for the transport of passengers and goods On the Karun river a regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corpn Ltd Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods

Shipping and Forwarding Agents

Bar Sahami S.A.: Saatchi Building, Ave Rey, Tehran

Bidar Ba Masouliate Mahdoud Co. Ltd.: Koucheh Shahrdari, Ave Lalezar, Tehran

International Transport Co.: Ave Lalezar, Tehran.

Irantour (Iranian Travel Co. S.A.): 545 Ave Saadi, Tehran

Levant-Express Travel Co. ('Iraqi): Ave Saadi, Tehran

Nadji Shaaya (Foreigner) International Transport Co.: Ave Bargh, Tehran

"Peltours" S.A.E.: 259 Ave Saadi, Tehran.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(in 1,000 rials)

YEAR*	IMPORTS†	EXPORTS‡
1944-45	2,436,396	792,066
1945-46	2,888,182	1,610,442
1946-47	3,612,798	2,294,670

* 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 silv

Source *Bulletin*, Bank Melli Iran

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(in million rials)

YEAR*	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1939-40	1,700	2,176
1943-44	3,035	4,436
1946-47	5,417	6,094
1947-48	6,084	7,762

* Year ends March 20th

Source *Bulletin*, Bank Melli Iran

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM IRAN IN 1945-46*

	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000,000 rials)
Exported goods, excluding the A I O C † products and fisheries of Mahie Iran	117,085	1,698
A.I O C Exports	14,957,552	5,611
Mahie Iran Exports	2,838	9

† Anglo-Iranian Oil Co

* 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	151,241	3,106
Imported goods in franchise	519,715	759

* 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 rials)
Carpets		
U S A	1,049	186,083
U K	389	72,460
Turkey	488	71,205
'Iraq	193	34,971
India	609	93,776
All other countries	672	129,318
	3,400	587,713
Dried Fruits, etc		
U S S R	5,471	47,212
Sweden	8	239
India	6,919	180,014
All other countries	20,497	128,523
	32,895	355,988
Raw Wool		
U S S R	2,448	48,466
'Iraq	225	3,557
India	223	7,100
All other countries	423	8,000
	3,319	67,123
Raw Lamb Skins		
U S S R	—	385
U K	—	4,134
U S A.	—	13,151
All other countries	—	11,994
	—,	29,664

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—*continued*

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000 rials)
Raw Sheep Skins		
U S S R	130	2,745
U K	105	2,637
U S A	1,278	22,049
All other countries	2,099	24,592
	3,612	52,023
Rice		
U S S R	15,209	61,602
'Iraq	5,151	37,164
All other countries	20,632	141,969
	40,992	240,735
Adrangant Gums		
U S S R	60	1,969
U S A	768	38,435
U K	656	38,371
'Iraq	68	5,997
India	342	12,471
All other countries	220	8,673
	2,114	105,916
Intestines and Bowels		
U S A	148	11,050
'Iraq	9	832
All other countries	40	2,803
	197	14,685
Wheat, Barley, and other Cereals		
U S S R	20	119
Belgium	49	348
'Iraq	615	4,336
Oman	101	433
India	8	1,139
All other countries	1,098	7,942
	1,891	14,317

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO IRAN IN 1945-46
(March 21st, 1945, to March 20th, 1946)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000 rials)
Cotton Goods		
U S S R	443	145,091
U K	27	6,980
India	1,013	70,138
All other countries	336	21,040
	1,819	243,249
Woollen Goods		
U.K	52	11,370
All other countries	45	13,655
	97	25,025

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued*

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000 rials)
Sugar		
U S S R. . .	11,950	522,531
Egypt . . .	26	443
Holland and N E I .	535	8,653
All other countries .	35,927	288,725
	48,438	820,352
Tea		
India . . .	1,666	77,227
All other countries	1,779	88,390
	3,445	165,617
Machine Tools		
U S S R .	88	11,046
Germany . .	167	3,431
U K. . . .	277	17,923
All other countries .	697	38,123
	1,229	70,523
Mineral Oils		
U S S R . .	17,204	15,733
U S A . . .	4,728	18,351
U K. . . .	19	249
All other countries .	449	3,021
	22,400	37,354

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM IRAN, 1936-37 TO 1945-46

YEAR	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000 rials)	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
1936-37 .	6,235	29,125	U S S R
	3,347	34,722	Germany
	7	23	'Iraq
	194	461	India
	11	72	Other Countries
1937-38 .	2,733	13,335	U S S R
	5,970	52,744	Germany
	15	47	India
	30	379	Other Countries
1938-39 .	1,192	5,453	U S S R
	3,406	30,123	Germany
	32	124	'Iraq
	266	1,311	India
	171	1,508	Other Countries
1939-40 .	9,318	107,476	Germany
	205	1,107	'Iraq
	353	1,761	India
	709	6,635	Other Countries
1940-41 .	2,824	40,786	U S S R
	6,860	99,471	Germany
	192	830	'Iraq
	394	3,609	India
	1,380	17,894	Other Countries

EXPORTS OF WOOL—*continued*

YEAR	WEIGHT (metric tons)	VALUE (1,000 rials)	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
1941-42 .	1,794	47,016	U S S R
	3,648	61,405	Germany
	7	82	'Iraq
	948	10,282	India
	1,420	23,039	Other Countries
1942-43 .	3,973	58,662	U S S R.
	3	21	'Iraq
	1,023	13,504	India
	203	3,034	Other Countries
1943-44	1,480	23,787	U S S R.
	4	36	'Iraq
	133	2,256	India
	64	1,657	Other Countries
1944-45 .	100	690	U S S R.
	3	62	'Iraq
	229	9,540	India
	124	2,846	Other Countries
1945-46 .	2,448	48,466	U.S S R
	225	3,557	'Iraq
	223	7,100	India
	423	8,000	Other Countries

Currency. The legal monetary unit is the rial (designated rl) of 100 dinars At the present rate of exchange, rls 129=£1 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 628,000 sq miles

The population of Iran is estimated at 16,500,000 Tehran had a population in 1942 of about 540,000, it was estimated in 1944 to have reached 700,000 Figures for the other principal towns in 1944 were approximately

Tabriz . .	213,000
Isfahan . . .	204,000
Meshed . . .	176,000
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 rls 300,000,000, reserve (Banking Dept) rls 760,000,000, reserve (Issue Dept) rls 1,000,000,000; Gov and Chair. ABOL-HASSAN EBTEHAJ; Vice-Govs NASROLLAH DJAHANGUIR, Dr ABDOLLAH DAFTARY; 153 brs ; agencies throughout Iran and correspondents in all important centres of the world; administers national savings.

Bank Rahni Iran (*Mortgage Bank of Iran*) Tehran, f 1939; cap rls 200,000,000, reserve fund rls 10,500,000; Chair. S. VASSIGHI, Dirs. A SADEGH, H MOGHBEL.

Banque Agricole et Industrielle de l'Iran: Tehran, f. 1933, cap p u rls 203,000,000, reserve fund rls 8,385,000; Pres and Man K MAZAHER, Dir M KHONSARI, 27 brs

Banque Industrielle et Minière de l'Iran: Sepah Avenue, Tehran.

Banque Russo-Iranienne: Tehran, f 1923, cap p u French frs 12,500,000, reserve fund French frs 15,295,420, Pres J VOLINETZ, 3 brs

Banque Sepah: Sepah Avenue, Tehran, cap rls 55,800,000, Dirs KOULAK, KIGANA, and Col B ALAI

Imperial Bank of Iran: Tehran, Head Office 11 Telegraph Street, London, E C 2, inc 1889, cap £1,000,000, reserve account £980,000, Chair Rt Hon Lord KENNET, P C, G B E, D S O, D S C, Man F A AYRTON, brs at Bushire, Hamadan, Isfahan, Kermanshah, Meshed, Resht, Shiraz, and Tabriz

Ottoman Bank: Nasser-Khosrow Avenue, Tehran, Head Office Galata, Istanbul, cap £10,000,000, p u cap £5,000,000, reserves £1,250,000, deposits £60,363,000, offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and brs in Turkey and throughout the Near East

INSURANCE

Gosstrakh Assurance Society of the U.S.S.R.: Office Tehran, Iran, cap p u roubles 10,000,000, 6 brs

"Iran" Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Sevom Esfan, Tehran, f 1934, cap p u rls 20,000,000, underwriting reserve rls 5,126,152, Chair S E RAKHSHANI, Dirs Dr MOHSENI, LOGHMAN NAFICY, Technical Man M MALEK, Asst Man M MADJEDI

Lloyd's: Agencies St Lynch & Co, Tehran, Gray, Mackenzie & Co, Bushire, Khorramshahr, and Ahwaz, C Wolfinger, Tabriz

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ave Lalezar, Tehran, Head Office 1 North John Street, Liverpool, cap p u £2,799,965, reserve fund £48,000,000, Gen Mans F. G. WILLIAMS, G DYER SIMPSON.

AGRICULTURE

Roughly 15 per cent of the total area of the Kingdom of Iran is under cultivation, and about 30 per cent could be cultivated if irrigation were developed Wheat and barley form the predominant crops, and great success has been achieved in recent years in the tea and sugar plantations. Sheep are by far the most important item, and the wool provides for the large export trade and local consumption For some years before World War II the Iranian Government had pursued a policy of increasing and improving agricultural production, encouragement and financial help being afforded through the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, formerly a branch of the Banque Melli Iran The production of raw cotton is of great importance, and about 80,000 acres were already cultivated before World War II Its production is a State monopoly

Fruits and Nuts. Among the fruits grown in Iran are oranges, lemons, raisins, peaches, dates, apricots, cherries, olives, etc, while the nut production includes almonds, walnuts and pistachios There is a large export trade in raisins, almonds, and apricot pulp, but some of the other dried fruits and nuts are also exported

Opium. The production of opium in Iran was being discouraged before the war, and the area under the poppy was considerably reduced Nevertheless, in the year 1937-38 exports of opium exceeded £500,000 in value

INDUSTRY

Iran cannot be considered a highly industrialised country, but considerable progress has been made in the development of a number of industries, especially during World War II The Iranian State, in addition to controlling the mines, forests, and cotton crops, owns many industrial undertakings which are concerned with textiles, food, and other industries The main manufacturing centres of Iran are Tehran, Shahi, and Isfahan The textile industry comprises the following sections cotton-ginning, spinning, and weaving, and wool spinning and weaving The most important section of this industry is concerned with the manufacture of woollen carpets, which is one of the country's most valuable export items, chiefly going to the U S A and the United Kingdom The silk industry is operated mainly on the Caspian coast. The tobacco industry is an Iranian State monopoly

Fisheries. The principal fishery activities are carried out by the Société Mahie Iran, an Iranian-Russian concern on the Caspian Sea

List of Carpet Exporters

Abdulhossein Salamat & Co.: Seraye Hadji Molla Ali, Tehran

Ahmad Taghizadeh: Seraye Jahanshahi, Tehran

Ahmed Akhavan: Seraye Hafez, Tehran

Amardad Ba Masouliate, Mahdoud Co. Ltd.: Seraye Rowshan, Tehran

Amardad Trading Co. Ltd.: Ave Nasser Khosrow, Tehran

Amoghli: Ave Nasser Khosrow, Tehran

Caspian Trading Co. (S.A.): 683 Ave Buzarjmehry, Tehran

Dad Co. Ltd.: 13 Kouchen Temasha Khaneh, Ave Sevom Esfand, Tehran

Farsh Iran (S.A.): Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran

Haj Mirza Abdullah Fardanesh: Dalane Amin-ul-Molk, Tehran

Haj Mohamed Hossein Akhavan: Seraye Haj Hassan, Tehran

Haj Mohamed Reza Fatemi: Seraye Ferdowsi, Tehran

Haj Seyed Mehdi Jalili: Dalane Amir, Tehran

Hariri Parsa Va Shoraka: Hajeb ed Doleh

Hosseinzadeh Bros.: Seraye Amir, Tehran.

Ibrahim Khosrowshahi: Seraye Ferdowsi, Tehran.

Iranshahr Co. (S.A.): 995 Ave Lalezar, Tehran.

Karam Khosrowani: Seraye Amir, Tehran

Kasra Trading Co. (S.A.): Timche Akhavam, Tehran.

Kheyieular Co. Ltd.: Seraye Jadid, Tehran

Makhzani Bros. Inc.: Seraye Shokravi, Tehran

Mahloudji & Co.: Seraye Ferdowsi, Tehran

Manuchehr Riahi: Ave Lalezar, Tehran.

Maeghli: Ave Nasser Khosrow, Tehran

Pasal Trading Co. (S.A.): Ave Saadi, Tehran

Rezayat Trading Co. Ltd.: Seraye Omid, Tehran

Shadan Co. (S.A.): Ave Ferdowsi, opp Bank Melli Iran, Tehran

Sherkat Sahami Farsh Iran: Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran.

Sherkat Tazamoni Ghali Ahdieh: Seraye Amir, Tehran

Sherkate Sahami Automobile: 7 Passage Zohari, Ave Nasser Khosrow, Tehran

Sherkate Sahami Tejaraty Khoozistan (*Khoozistan Trading Co*) Ave Pahlevi, Ahwaz

Soosan Trading Corpn. (S.A.): 313-314 Seraye Ferdowsi, Tehran.

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 £33,000,000 The Company's property, situated in southern Iran, covers an area of 100,000 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—Masjid-i-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 17,000,000 tons a year from about 24,000 wells, whereas Haft Kel produces 9,000,000 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, zinc, etc 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 Zirab to the north of Tehran

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hamadan Chamber of Commerce: Hamadan

Isfahan Chamber of Commerce: Isfahan

Khorramshahr Chamber of Commerce: Khorramshahr

Meshed Chamber of Commerce: Meshed

Resht Chamber of Commerce: Resht

Shiraz Chamber of Commerce: Shiraz

Tabriz Chamber of Commerce: Tabriz

Tehran Chamber of Commerce: Khiaban Jami, Kooche Kasra, Tehran, Pres AGHAI ABDUL HOSSEIN NIKPOOR, Vice-Pres AGHAI ISSA KOORAS, Secs AGHAI AHMAD AKHAVAN, AGHAI HASSAN KASHANIAN, Treas AGHAI ABDUL RAZZAGH GHAZIZADEH.

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

In 1943 the Government of the Kingdom of Iran passed a law providing for the general establishment over a period of ten years of compulsory, general, and primary education. The educational budget is met by the Government, and grants-in-aid are paid to private schools.

UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF TEHRAN
(State University)

Founded 1935.

Chancellor Dr ALI AKBAR SIASI.
General Secretary K DJAMAL

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Education Dr A A SIASI
Faculty of Agriculture Eng A DAVACHI
Faculty of Fine Arts Prof A GODARD
Faculty of Law Dr A AAZAMI ZANGANEH.
Faculty of Medicine Prof C OBERLING
Faculty of Science Dr M HISABI
Faculty of Technology Eng M BAZARGAN
Faculty of Theology B FOROOZANFAR
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Dr A. RAFI'I.

PROFESSORS

Faculty of Arts and Education
AMIR HOOSHMAND, Dr F (Pedagogy)
ASSAR, M K (Logic and Philosophy).
AZIZI, Dr M (History of Post-Islamic Civilisation).
BAHAR, M T (Persian Literature)
BAHRAMI, Dr M (Archæology)
BAHMANYAR, A (Arabic Literature)
BAYANI, K B (General History)
BINA, A A (History of Eastern People)
BIJAN, Dr A (Pedagogy)
ITIMAD MUQADDAM, Dr (Philology).
IQBAL, A (Human Geography)
FAYYAZ, M (Arabic Literature)
FAZIL I-TOONI, M H (Scholastic Logic and Philosophy).
FUROOZANFAR, B (History of Persian Literature).
JALALI, Dr M (Psychology and Psychological Data).
QARIB, A A (Persian Literature)
QUMSHEY, ELAHI M (Arabic Literature)
HAQNAZARIAN, Dr O (German Literature)
HOOSHYAR, Dr M B (Pedagogy)
KISHAVARZ, Dr F (School Hygiene)
KEYHAN, Dr M (Geography of Iran)
MAHDAVI, Dr Y (Methodology).
MUSTAFAVI, Dr AHMAD (Physical Geography).
NAFISI, S (Persian Literature)
POOR-I-DAVOOD, E (Avesta)
RASHID YASAMI, GH R (History of Iran)
SADIQ, Dr. I (History of Pedagogy)
SADIQI, Dr GH H (Modern Philosophy and Sociology).
SAYYAH, Mrs Dr F. (Russian Literature)
SHAFAQ, Dr S (Modern Philosophy)
SHEIBANI, Dr A (Physiology).
SIASI, Dr A A (Psychology)
SOORATGAR, Dr L A (English Literature)
VAZIRI, A N (Aesthetics)

Faculty of Agriculture
AFSHAR, J. (Zoology and Entomology)
ATAI, Eng. M. (Principles of Agriculture and Amelioration of Plants).
BAHRAMI, Dr. T. (Principles of Breeding).
DAVACHI, Eng A (Plant Pest and Disease Control).
FARZANEH MUVAYYAD, Eng R (Agricultural Engineering).
GRIST, Eng R (Genetics and Biology)
HOOMAN, Eng AHMAD (Economics, Public Finance, and Administration)
KHABIRI, Dr E (Plant Diseases)
KARBASI, Dr H (Agricultural Chemistry).
MAHDAVI ARDABELI, Dr. M. H (Mathematics and Statistics).
MUNAJJAMI, Dr M (Meteorology and Physics).
PHILSOOFI, Dr E (Agricultural Machinery)
RIAHI, Eng E (Rural Industry).
SA'I, Eng K (Forest and Meadow).
ZAMIDI, Dr ISMAIL (Botany)
ZWIN, Dr M. (Hygiene).

Faculty of Fine Arts
APTANDILIAN, Eng P (Architecture)
BAJOOYAN, Eng KH (Topography)
HYDERIAN, A (Painting)
FUROOGHI, Eng M. (Architecture)
KIYANOORY, Eng N (Building)
KEYHANI, Dr N (Artistical Anatomy)
MUQADDAM, M (History of Fine Arts)
URGODI, Eng A (Statics and Reinforced Concrete).
VAZIRI, H (Artistical Anatomy)

Faculty of Law
AAZAMI ZANGANEH, Dr A (Commercial Law).
AFSHAR, Dr H (Comparative Law)
AALAMI, Dr E (Finance Regulations)
ALIABADI, Dr M H (Finance Regulations).
AMID, Dr M (Civil Law)
AZIZI, Dr M (General History and Economical Geography).
IMAMI, Dr H (Civil Law)
HIDAYATI, Dr M A (Criminal Law)
HIKMAT, Dr M. A (Constitutions of Neighbouring Countries).
KEYHAN, Dr M (Economics and International Organisations).
MAZAHIR, M (International Law)
MISHKAT, M (Islamic Law)
MISBAH ZADEH, Dr M (Penal Law)
MUAZZAMI, Dr A (International Law)
POOR-I-HUMAYOON, Dr A A (Banking)
QASIM ZADEH, Dr Q (Constitutional Law).
SANJABI, Dr K. (Administrative Law).
SANGLAJI, M (Islamic Law)
SHAHABI, M (Islamic Law)
SHAYEGAN, Dr A (Civil Law)
SUTOODEH, Dr H (General Diplomacy).
SHAHID NOORAI, Dr H (Constitutions of Neighbouring Countries)

Faculty of Medicine
AALAM, F (Pharmacology)
ADIB, M H (Forensic Medicine).
ADL, Y (Surgery)
AHI, H. (Midwifery)
AMIR AALAM, A (Anatomy)
ANSARI, N (Parasitology)
ASHTIANI, J (Hygiene)
AZIZI, S (General Medicine)
CHEHRAZI, E (Neurology)
IQBAL, M (Infectious Diseases).
FALATI, A (Histology)
FARHAD, A (Physics)
GUL-I-GULAB, H (Botany).
HABIBI, M (Pathology).
HANJAN, H (Surgery).
HAVAKIMIAN, G (Pharmacology).
IRVANI, M Y. (Surgery)
KASIMI, N (General Pathology).
KEYHANI, N (Anatomy).
MALIK, S (Urinology)
MAX MAER (Oto-rhino-laryngology)
MAFI, M H (Biological Chemistry).
MUADDAB NAFISI, A. (Therapeutics).

MUJALLAL, M. (Tropical Diseases).
MUZAFFARI, M (Toxicology)
MUQADDAM, S. (Pharmacology)
NAJM-ABADI, A (Surgery)
NAMDAR, M. (Materia Medica)
NAIMATULLAHI, E (Physiology).
NIZAMI, H. (Pharmacodynamy).
QARIB (Diseases of Infancy and Childhood).
REZAI, H. (Psychiatry).
SADRI, M (Dermatology).
SWALEH JAHAN SHAH (Gynæcology).
SARKHUSH, H (Stomatology)
SAYYAH, M (Dentistry).
SHAMS, M GH. (Ophthalmology)
SHARQI, N (Organic Chemistry)
SHEIKH, GH. R (General Medicine)
SIASI, M (Dentistry)
SOHRAB, H (Microbiology)
VARTANI (Medical Chemistry).
VAKILI, A (Internal Diseases)

Faculty of Science
AFZALI POOR, A. (Calculus of Probability).
AHMAD VAZIRI, A (Mechanic Cinematics).
ALIBOOYEH, A (Higher Geometry)
AZAD, A A (Electricity)
BEHFUROOZ, A (Infinitesimal Geometry)
DEHQAN, M H (Palæontology)
ISMAIL BAIGI, Z (Accoustics)
FATIMI, T. (Mechanics)
FATIMI, M (Zoology)
FARSHID, F (Stratigraphy)
FUROOTAN RAD, GH H (Biology)
GHAFFARI, A M (Mathematics and Analysis)
HISABI, M. (Light)
HOORFAR, T (Astronomy).
IZADI, J (Biology).
DJANAB, KAMAL (Mechanic Physics)
KAMKAR, FARSI M (Mathematics).
KHABIRI, E (Botany).
KHAMSAVI, A A. (Applied Mechanics).
PARIMAN, A A (General Chemistry).
PARSA, A (Botany)
RADFAR, GH R. (Industrial and Organic Chemistry).
RIAZI, A (Astronomy)
ROWSHAN, ZAIR A (Thermodynamics).
SAHABI, Y (Mineralogy)
SHEIBANY, A (Physiology).
SHEIKH, A. (Organic Chemistry)
SHIRVANI, F (Metallurgy)
TAQAVI, H (Biological Chemistry).
TAVASSULI, A A (Chemical Physics)
VAHDATI, A (General Mathematics)
VASAL, M (Differential and Integral Calculus).
ZAHIDI ISMAIL (Physiology)

Faculty of Technology
ASFIA, Eng M S (Geology)
BAZARGAN, Eng M (Thermic Engine).
BAZARGAN DILMAGHANI, Dr. GH. A (Chemical Physics).
FUROOGHI, Eng M (Architecture).
QASIMI, Eng M (Industry of Inorganic Chemistry).
GOWHARIAN, Eng A (Resistance of Materials).
JAFROODI, Eng. K (Topography)
JOWDAT, Dr H (Physics)
KHALILI, Eng A. H (Building Constructions).
MUJTAHIDI, Dr M. A (Analysis and Algebra)
MASHAYEKHI, Eng A (Applied Mechanics).
MUSHIRI, M A (General Electrotechnics)
MUZAFFARI ZANGANEH, Eng M (Transmission of Electricity).
RAD MANESH, Dr. R (Electricity).
RAHIMI QACHAR, Dr N GH (Electrical Communications).
RIAZI, Eng. A (Hydraulics).
RIAZI, Dr M (Mechanics)
SADAT AQILI, Dr A (Geometry).
RIZA SAFAVI (Bio-Chemistry)
YAGANEH HAERI, Dr HADI (Metallurgy).

Faculty of Theology
IMAMI, D (History of Islamic Law)
ASSAR, KAZIM, Aqai (Logic and Philosophy).
BAHMANYAR, Aqai (History of Arabic Literature).
FUROOZANFAR, BADIUZZAMAN, Aqai (Persian Literature).
FAZIL, Aqai (Mysticism and Metaphysics).
FAYYAZ, Dr. (History of Islam)
MUHAMMADI, Dr. (Arabic Language and Literature).
MISHKAT, SAYYID MOHAMMAD, Aqai (Tradition and Exegesis)
QUMSHAEY, Aqai (Philosophy, Religious Thought, and Jurisprudence).
RIZAVI, MUDARRIS, Aqai (Mathematics and Astronomy).
SHIHABI, MAHMUD, Aqai (Logic, Philosophy, and Jurisprudence)

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine:
AQSA, Dr M (Surgery and External Diseases)
ARDELAN, Dr E (Meat and Milk Inspection)
ATAI, Dr A. (Physiology, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics).
AZARM, Dr E. (General Biology and Genetics).
BAHRAMI, Dr. A. (Hygiene).
DARVISH, Dr M (Botany, Agriculture, and Materia Medica).
DELPI, Dr L (Parasitology)
KAZIM, M A. (Biological Chemistry and Medical Physics).
MEIMANDI NEZAD, Dr M H. (Veterinary Medicine, Semiology, and Jurisprudence)
MESHGI, Dr Y (Obstetrics)
MIRDABAI, Dr K (Anatomy).
MOHTADI, Dr. H. (Embryology, Histology, and Anatomical Pathology)
Pariman, Dr A A (Chemistry).
RAFI'I, Dr A (Parasitology, Parasitory Diseases).
YAZDI ZADEH M (Animal Husbandry, Hygiene, and Animal Breeding)

COLLEGE

Technical College, The: Tehran, f 1907

Rector Dr J MOFAKHAM
Vice-Chancellor OBI LARASSARI, B SC
Principal M ONSARI, B SC.
Treasurer M BAYHAI
Secretary M NYAYESH, B SC
Registrar M SABA

DEANS

Faculty of Chemical Engineering M ZADMARD, M SC, D SC
Faculty of Electrical Engineering M. SPAHI, 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: *Ekhteraat* (Invention), monthly, scientific.

✓ LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

Iranian Academy, The (*Farhangistan*). Tehran, f. 1935; Pres H E H SAMII

National Body of UNESCO (formerly Commission Iranienne de Co-opération Intellectuelle): c/o Ministry of Education, Tehran, f 1936, Pres Prof A A HEKMAT; Hon Secs Dr Z SAFA, M H PRESSYAN, members: The Min. of Education, the Chancellor 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 internees in wartime, publ a quarterly; Pres Her Imperial Highness Princess SHAMS PAHLAVI; Vice-Pres H E Dr HASSAN ADHAM, H E ALI MOHAMMED OVEICY; Hon Sec. H.E. Dr. ABBAS NAFICY; Treas. Gen. H.E. SADEGH VASSIGHI.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Doctors' Club of Iran: Tehran; Pres. Dr H. ADLE.

Syndicate of the Dentists: Tehran; Pres Dr. M SAYAH

Syndicate of the Pharmacists: Tehran, Pres. Dr H NEZAMI

MUSEUMS

Anthropological Museum: Tehran, f 1938, Dir E ZARGHAM

Archæological Museum: Tehran, f 1938, antiquities from fifth century B C to A D nineteenth century; Dir. A GODARD, Curators Dr. BAHRAMI, M BEHNAM, Mme BAYANI, Mlle RIAZI.

Golestan Museum: f 1894, Dir S. HOMAYOON.

Pars Museum: Shiraz, f 1938, exhibits include manuscripts, earthenwares, ancient coins, Dir MOHAMMED HOSAIN ESTAKHR, Curator HASRAT ZADEH SORUDE

Qum Museum: f 1936, **Khorasan Museum:** f 1945, } Under the supervision of the Min of Education

LIBRARIES

Alborz College Library: Tehran, Librarian H. HUSSEIN ZADEH.

Astaneh 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 HOVANESS HAGNAZARIAN, PH D

National Library: Tehran, f 1937, 40,974 volumes, 3,301 MSS; Librarian Dr. MEHDI BAYANI

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

Irantour (*Iranian Travel Co*) Ave Saadi, Tehran, Gen Man G H EBTEHAJ

Levantour: Ferdowsi Square, Tehran, f 1946, Gen Man A A ROWSHANFEKR

Touriran (*Touring Club of Iran*) Ave Saadi, Tehran, f 1935, Gen Sec G H EBTEHAJ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Alik: Ave Ectatan, Tehran, f 1930, Armenian, morning, Editor HOVSEP HOVHANNISSIAN

Bahar Iran: Shiraz, f 1930, evening, Editor MOHAMED HUSSEIN MOJAHED

Democrat Iran: Tehran, organ of the Democratic Party

Erfan: Isfahan, f 1924, evening, Editor AHMAD ERFAN

Ettelaat: Ave Khayam, Tehran, f 1925, evening, Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI

Iran: Ave Khayam, Tehran, f 1871, morning, Editor ZEINOL-ABDIN RAHNEMA

Irane Ma: Tehran, morning, Editor JAHANGUIR RAFAZZOLI

Journal de Téhéran: Ave Khayam, Tehran, f 1935, morning, French, Editor JAVAD MASUDI

Keyhan: Ave Bargh, Tehran, Editor Dr MESBAH ZADEH

Mardom: Ave Stalin, Tehran, Editor Dr R RADMONSEH

Mehre Iran: Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran, Editor MADJID MOVAGHAR

Rahbar: Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran, f 1942, morning, organ of the Tudeh Party, Editor IRAJ ESPANDARI

Setareh: Ave Lalezar, Tehran, Editor AHMAD MALEKI

Shafagh: Tehran, organ of the Iran Party

Veradznound: Italian Legation Ave, Mardjan Street, No 22, Tehran, f 1931, Armenian, social and literary, Editor HAIG KARA KACHE

BI-MONTHLIES AND WEEKLIES

Aftabe Shargh: Meshed, f 1924, weekly, educational, Editor ALI-REZA AMOUZEGAR.

Ayineh Jenoub: Bagh-i-Shahradary, Kerman; f 1910, weekly, Editor SAYYED JELADDIN

Banov: Tehran, Editor Mme N FALSAFI

Ettelaat Haftegui: Ave Khayam, Tehran, f 1939, weekly, Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI

Khandaniha: Ave Ferdowsi, Tehran, f 1939; weekly; Editor ALI ASSGHAR AMIRANI

Namée Pézéchkan: Meshed, f 1942, bi-monthly; medical journal, Editor Dr M MIR DAMAELI

Omid: Ave Lalazar, Tehran, f 1941, weekly (Tuesday), Editor NASRULLAH FALSAFI

Saba: Ave Lalazar, Tehran, f 1941, weekly (Wednesday), Editor ABOLGHASSEAM PAYANDEH

Tehran Mossavar: Ave Pahlevi, Tehran, weekly, Editor A DEGHAN

Tofigh: Shahpoor Street, Tehran, f 1936, weekly (Wednesday), Editor MOHAMMAD ALI TOFIGH

MONTHLIES

Amuzesh va Parvaresh: c/o The Ministry of Education, Tehran, f 1918, Chief Editor MOHSEN SHAMLU.

Ayandeh: Pahlevi Afshar Street, Tehran, f 1925, political and literary review, Editor Dr AFSHAR

Bank Melli Iran Bulletin: Khiaban Ferdowsi, Tehran, f 1934; Persian and English, Editors Bank Melli Iran (*The National Bank of Iran*)

Rahe No: Ave Pahlevi, Tehran, f 1942, Editor-in-Chief MOHAMAD SAIDI, Editor and Man HOSEIN HEJAZI

Sokhan: Ave Saadi, Tehran, f 1943, literary, social, science, archæology, etc, Editor Dr PARVIZ KHANLARI

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABDALIAN, S. Damavand (Iran) (Tehran, 1943)

BELL, GERTRUDE L Persian Pictures (London, 1928)

BROWNE, E G A Literary History of Persia (4 vols., Cambridge, 1928)
The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia (Cambridge, 1914)

CURZON, Lord Persia and the Persian Question (2 vols., London, 1892)

DAVIS, HELEN MILLER Constitutions, Electoral Laws, Treaties of States in the Near and Middle East (Durham, N C, U S A, 1947)

DJAZAERI, CHAMS-ED-DINE La Crise Economique Mondiale et ses Répercussions en Iran (Paris, 1938)

EBTEHAJ, G H Guide Book on Persia (2nd edition, Tehran, 1935)

ELWELL-SUTTON, L P Modern Iran (London, 1941)

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LTD Orbis (Section. "Iran") (London, 1948)

GRAEFE, A VON Iran, Das neue Persien (Berlin, 1937)

GRAVES, PHILIP The Life of Sir Percy Cox (1941)

GROSECLOSE, ELGIN Introduction to Iran (New York, 1947)

GUPTA, RAJ NARAIN Iran An Economic Study (New Delhi, 1947)

HAAS, W S Iran (Oxford, 1946)

HAMZAVI, A H Persia and the Powers (London, 1946)

KEEN, B A The Agricultural Development of the Middle East (London, 1946)

LEVY, R Persian Literature (1928)

LOCKHART, L Famous Cities of Iran (London, 1939)

MILLSPAUGH, A C The American Task in Persia (New York, 1925)

PIRNIA, H A Short Survey of the Economic Conditions of Iran (Tehran, 1945)

RODKIN, ANGELA Unveiled Iran (London, 1942)

ROSS, Sir DENISON Eastern Art and Literature (London, 1928)
The Persians (London, 1931)

SADIK, I K Modern Persia and her Educational System (New York, 1932)

SHEEAN, V The New Persia (New York, 1927)

SHUSTER, W MORGAN The Strangling of Persia (London, 1912)

SIRDAR, IKBAL ALI SHAH Persia of the Persians (London, 1929)

SOTOUDEH, H L'Evolution Économique de l'Iran et ses Problémes (Paris, 1936)

STAHL, A F VON Handbuch der regionalen geologie (Heidelberg, 1911)

STARK, FREYA The Valleys of the Assassins (London, 1934)

STEINBERG, S H Editor. The Statesman's Year-Book (London, 1948)

SUESS, ED La Face de la Terre (Das Antlitz der Erde) (5 vols., Paris, 1911-18)

SYKES, Sir PERCY Persia (Oxford, 1922)
A History of Persia (2 vols., 3rd edition, London, 1930)

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J Survey of International Affairs (Vol I, 1925, London, 1927)

WILLIAMSON, J W In a Persian Oilfield (London, 1930)

WILSON, Sir A T The Persian Gulf (Oxford, 1928)
A Bibliography of Persia (London, 1930)
Persia (Modern World Series, London, 1932)

WOODSMALL, RUTH Moslem Women Enter a New World (London, 1936)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

BANK MELLI IRAN Bulletin (monthly, Tehran)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE Administration Générale des Douanes
Annual Statistics and Monthly Bulletins (Tehran)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS The Three-Power Declaration concerning Iran (Tehran, 1943)

BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE Hints to Business Men Visiting Persia (London, 1945)
Persia, Review of Commercial Conditions (London, 1945)

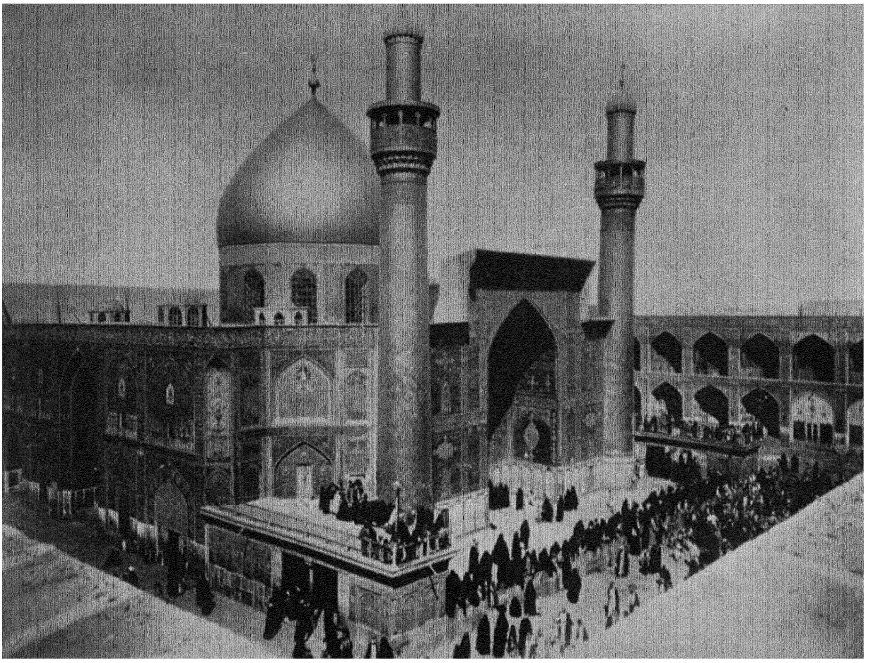
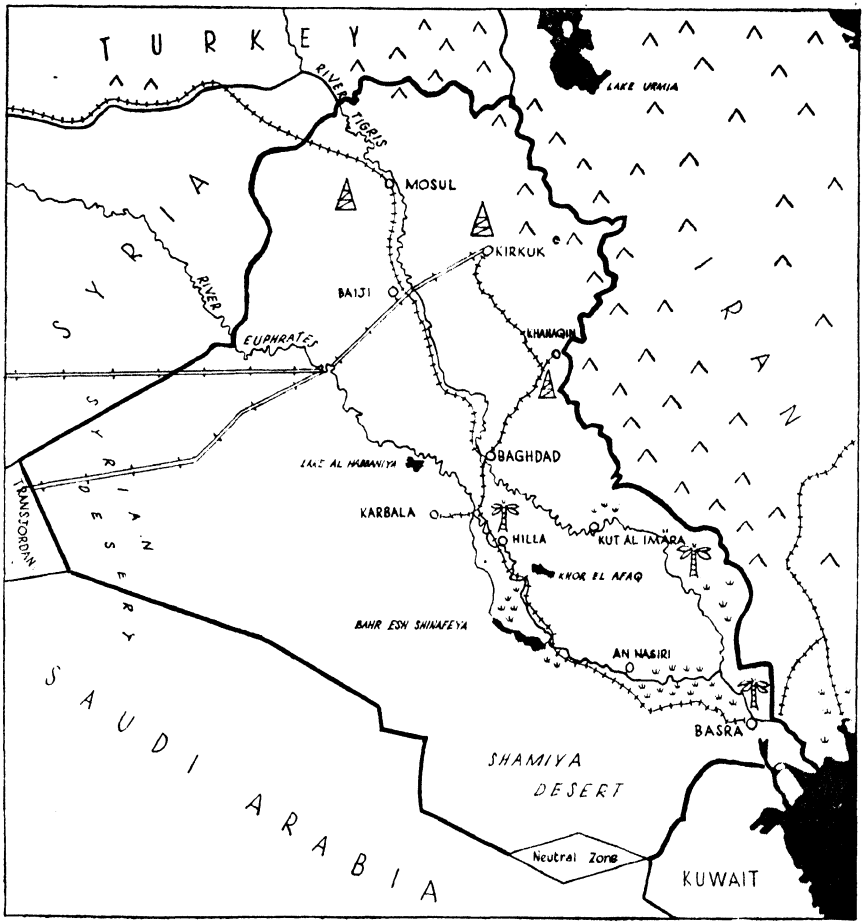


Photo Royal 'Iraq Embassy, London.

THE KINGDOM OF IRAQ

A MOSQUE IN 'IRAQ

'IRAQ



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 frontiers extend to approximately 2,255 miles (3,630 km) and sea boundaries to 56 miles (90 km) The northern frontiers commence at the joining of the Khabur river with the Tigris, stretching to the east via the Upper Zab and approaching the Iranian frontiers north of Ruwandiz 'Iraq's eastern frontier starts from the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab, through the Hor-el-Huwaizah, reaching a point east of Mandali and through the mountainous region south of Halabja, climbing up the Huraman 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 Wadil-Ojah with Wadil-Batn, 79½ miles (128 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 Khor Zubair and Khor Abdullah

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, Beikhir Zibar, and Ser-Amadiyah are the most important formations The middle region contains the Paradost, height 6,700 ft (2,040 m), Rost, with its summit, height 12,105 ft (3,690 m), the Al-Qandil, Pirman, and the Sulaimaniyeh mountains, of which Pishder, Pira-Magroon, and Huraman are the most important The principal mountains of the southern region are Aq-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 Jazirat Ibn Omar (Ibn Omar Island). Its source is formed by two small streams by the name of Western Tigris and Eastern Tigris (Batman-Su), and by other small streams from Lake Koljak Several tributaries join the river, of which Batman-Su, Al-Khabur (the Tigris Khabur), the Upper Zab, the Lower Zab, Al-Adhaim, and Diyala are the most important.

The Euphrates, length 1,460 miles (2,350 km), flows through three countries—Turkey, Syria, and 'Iraq—and the source of the river is divided into two streams, Kara-Su and Murad-Su Kara-Su has its source north of Erzerum, while Murad-Su originates in the neighbourhood of Bayezid The two streams meet at Keban-Maaden, and, traversing the Turkish-Syria frontier at Jarablus, the Euphrates turns to the south, flowing into Syria, where the tributary Al-Khabur (Euphrates Khabur) joins the river south of Dair-El-Zore, changing its course to the south-east, traversing the Syrian-'Iraqi frontier at Abu-Kamal, 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 union the Lower Euphrates is formed, ending at the junction with the Tigris at Kourna.

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 1,100 yards (1,000 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 foremost lakes in 'Iraq are the Al-Hammar, with an area of 2,000 sq miles (5,200 sq km), followed by Al-Habbaniya on the right bank of the Euphrates between Ramadi and Fallujah, with an area of 54 sq miles (140 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 Nahurumar (a distance of 100 miles), as well as wharves, jetties, dockyards, airport, etc , covering altogether an area of 2,000 acres (7½ 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 customs 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 committee 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 1922 entry to the Port was still restricted to ships drawing less than 19 ft , while the operations of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in shipping oil from Abadan was severely handicapped by their inability to pass fully laden over the bar A scheme for dredging a channel was therefore undertaken The Directorate purchased dredgers of the drag suction-hopper type, and this purchase was financed by means of a dredging due chargeable on all ships using the channel The original scheme provided for a channel 28 ft deep and 300 ft wide, but the depth was increased by 2 ft in 1928 The entire plan cost £1,250,000 sterling and was completed on December 31st, 1930 An ocean steamer of ordinary size can now take her full cargo into, or ship it direct from, the Port

The saving in transport costs effected by the dredged channel on all classes of cargo coming into and leaving the Port up to 1935 was estimated at £2,500,000 sterling, whilst the annual dredging due imposed in order to finance the scheme amounted to little more than £200,000

Generally speaking the great expansion of trade passing through the Port can be judged by the tonnage of shipping entering it Before 1914 the figure was something less than 400,000 tons By 1936 it had reached the five million mark, and has since exceeded this by many thousands

At the outset of World War II the Port had reached a stage of the most modern efficiency There were then available forty-nine deep-water berths, most of them fitted with modern equipment for the expeditious handling of all kinds of cargo, and many of them were serviced by railway lines directly connected with the 'Iraq and Iranian Railways An organised and experienced labour force of approximately 1,000 men was in existence

On the entry of the Allied armies 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 layout of railway sidings and yards enabled additions to be made Power and filtered water were made available in unlimited quantities for the huge base camp at Basra

For over two years, from 1941 to 1943, the Port of Basra worked at top pressure All wharves were constantly occupied and every crane worked day and night landing munitions for an army in the field Floating craft, workshops, 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 oil fields Vast quantities of supplies to Russia in the form of guns, munitions, tanks, vehicles, etc , were handled expeditiously and forwarded to the Russian battlefront

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 unrelaxing efforts of the 'Iraqi dredging fleet, and work is in progress to get a still greater depth in the navigable channels so that larger and deeper-draughted vessels may enter the Port

The development of the Persian route as the main artery of aid to Russia resulted in the handling of large quantities of military stores on the Port's own wharves in Margil and the American-built wharves at Khorramshahr The quantity of Lease-Lend 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 cereals, dates, etc , to the Middle East and the countries of 'Iraq's Allies Barley was exported in large quantities to Bengal during the 1942 famine, and doubtless contributed in a very material way to alleviate the food situation in that province

IRRIGATION

In 'Iraq the rainfall in the northern provinces, supplemented by the waters of perennial streams, is sufficient to produce a cultivable area of 15,830 sq miles (41,000 sq km), though only one-fifth to one-tenth of this area is actually cultivated in any one year In the fertile delta lands of the south the winter rainfall is inadequate and agriculture depends entirely on the distribution of river water in a system of canals The potentially cultivable area here is reckoned at about 31,000 sq miles (80,000 sq km), though the figure is necessarily approximate owing to the continually changing conditions in the marshes and lakes The area actually cultivated in the irrigation zone is about 6,180 sq miles (16,000 sq km), which means that in the whole country approximately 8,500 sq miles (22,000 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 143 pumps working in 1921 increased to 2,778 in 1941

All irrigation works in the south are annually in danger of damage or destruction by the spring floods, and the control of these by embankments and retention reservoirs is one of the main pre-occupations of engineers responsible for their development The widely variable discharge of the two rivers is one of their most disconcerting characteristics The Euphrates flow varies from 3,270 cu yds (2,500 cu m) per second in flood to 287 cu yds (220 cu m) in the summer, and has been known to attain a record discharge of 6,570 cu yds (5,025 cu m) The Tigris varies from 3,925 to 390 cu yds (3,000 to 300 cu m) The southern cultivation is thus continually threatened with inundation in the spring and drought in the summer, and almost all the most notable 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 1911 two plans of this sort were conceived, one of these was the Hindiyah Barrage on the Lower Euphrates, which was actually completed two years later It has a length of 260 yds (240 m) and through the Hilla canal and other channels brings 445,000 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 3,270,000,000 cu yds (2,500,000,000 cu m), would serve admirably as an escape for the Euphrates floods To the south of it but separated by high ground is a second, even deeper depression called Abu Dhibbah, 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 (222,400 hectares) of land through a canal called the Gharraf, taking the line of what was once the main bed of the Tigris. This barrage has a length of 1,625 ft. (500 m)

and resembles in design the Nag Hammadi Barrage 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 1939 on the site of an older structure destroyed by flood in 1935, 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 direct connection The new regulator, for instance, at the head of the Chahala (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 Hindiyah Barrage, at the suggestion of British medical experts, almost eliminated the local occurrence of malaria

First 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 Rowanduz rivers meet and flow out into the Kurdish foothills through a narrow defile The dam would create a most spectacular mountain lake nearly forty miles long, extending along the foot of the Baradost 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 perfect 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 irrigable area of land It would also be used for the generation of electric power on the lines of the Boulder Dam in the U S.A Another scheme is the new affluent from the Lower Zab (which will bring the Hawijah district under cultivation) and the extension of the Abu Ghuraib and Hurriyah canals (which add 98,850 acres (40,000 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 a blend of the old Indo-European and Semitic stocks They are distinguished by an Asiatic brown colour, except the small Turkish part descended from the Turanians The inhabitants of 'Iraq can be roughly divided into four main groups Arabs, Kurds, Iranians, and Turks in the following proportions Arabs, constituting 70 per cent of the total population, Kurds, 16 per cent, Iranians, 2 75 per cent, and Turks, 2 25 per cent The Arabs occupy the largest part of the country, the Kurds live in the mountain regions in the north-east of 'Iraq, the Turks live in a small region separating the Arabs from the Kurds, and the Iranians live close to the Iran frontier

LANGUAGES

Arabic is the official and most widely-used language Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian respectively are employed by the three important minorities mentioned above

POPULATION

The general census which was taken on October 19th, 1947, showed that the total population of 'Iraq stood at 4,803,430, of whom two millions approximately were urban

RELIGIONS

Moslem Arabs. About four-fifths of the population of the Kingdom of 'Iraq are Moslem Arabs

Kurds. To-day there are a couple of million Kurds fairly equally divided between 'Iraq, Iran, and Turkey They are mainly Indo-European by extraction Their religion is that of Islam, but they have a language of their own Kurdish families are characterised by the strongest possible feudal sense and a rigorous code of honour Nevertheless, Kurdish women are allowed considerable freedom and often positions of respect and authority

Christians. There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of 'Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district The Christians of 'Iraq fall into three groups (*a*) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite, (*b*) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church, including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans, (*c*) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians 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 Tatian, a disciple of Justin Martyr, had spread 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 India, and Nestorian missionising reached a climax in the time of Prester John, whose power carried Christianity eastwards to China Religious apathy characterised the Mongol's treatment of Christians, but the Tartars were less tolerant Massacres eventually confined the Nestorians to a group of villages south of Van, and the Chaldeans, who had now separated themselves, to the Mosul district In 1917 the war brought the Nestorian Assyrians back to 'Iraq To-day Christians hold responsible positions in the government of the country

Jews. The majority of 'Iraqi Jews live in Baghdad The ancestors of the present Hebrew-'Iraqis probably arrived as prisoners of war in the wake of the victorious armies of Tiglath-Pileser, Shalmaneser, Sargon, and Nebuchadnezzar Even at the time of the Abbasid Caliphs the Jews benefited from their commercial and economic activities The Jews are more assimilated into 'Iraq society than is the case in 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 in spiritual matters In dealings with the Government Jews are treated as other 'Iraqi citizens

Others. About thirty thousand Yezidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabeans, Shebeks, and Lurs make up the rest of the population The Yezidis in the hills north of Mosul have their own religions, centred around the propitiation of the principle of evil They are often erroneously called devil-worshippers The Turcomans are a remnant of the fourteenth century invasion 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 Harran on the Turko-Syrian frontier The Mandean "Baptists" are now engaged as silversmiths at Baghdad and Amara, while the Lurs are mainly confined to city activities

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Jewish Community: 120,000 adherents, Pres Rabbi SASSOON KHEDHOORI, Chief Rabbi SALMAN HOOSI ABOUDI

Chaldean Community: 98,000 adherents, Patriarch, H G YUSUF EMANUEL II, Asst Patriarch-Gen Bishop YUSUF GHANIMA

Syrian Catholic Community: 25,000 adherents, Bishop of Mosul, I URBUS JERGIS DALLAL, Bishop of Baghdad, BEHNAM QALIAN

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents, Head Patriarch of Antioch and the East, H G IGNATIUS IFRAM BARSUM I

Greek Orthodox Community: Gregorian, 12,000 adherents, Acting Bishop of Baghdad KRIKOR HAGOPIAN

Sabean Community: 40,000 adherents, Head Sheikh DAKHIL, Nasiriyah

Yezidis: 17,000 adherents, Amir (Head) SAID BEG IBN ALI BEG, Baidari

Carmelite Mission: 975 adherents in Baghdad, convents at Baghdad and Basra, Bishop of Baghdad ARMAN DOSHILLA

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

With the first known relics of civilised 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 civilisation was predominantly Sumerian There is reason to suppose that it was itself the heir of a much earlier culture, widely distributed in south-western Asia and linked with similar modes of life around the margins of the Eurasian steppes, from the Carpathians to Mongolia From the first these populations spread into 'Iraq from two main centres, one in the Persian highland, the other propagated farther north-west, not across the Tigris but down the Euphrates In the joint delta these two streams of immigrants met and mingled in various local combinations The earliest pre-history of 'Iraq is thus concerned with a settler-race and a culture of ancient tradition and advanced type which is known to have flourished at Ur, then a seaport city at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Shatt-al-Hai, between 3500 and 3200 B C The early occurrence of an Arabian type is also evident from human remains The language of this early civilisation was probably Semitic, there was a dynasty of kings with Semitic names as early as 4500 B C This duality 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 pacific concord until the ascendancy of the Semites under Sargon of Agade (Akkad) between 2630 and 2575 B C

The subsequent history of 'Iraq falls into three main epochs, each with their sub-periods The first epoch continues until 539 B C under variations of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires The second, subsequent 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) Until Sargon established his Semitic dynasty near Sippar, in the latitude of Baghdad, and united Sumer and Akkad under a single rule, the history of lower 'Iraq centred in city-states, such as those of Erech, Kish, Ur, Lagash, Agade, and Isin, which established loose hegemonies over other cities similar in type This primitive polity was preeminently Sumerian, it was pacific in character and hierarchical in pattern of government The extent of the power of these city-states was limited by the range of the prevailing ass or buffalo transport Under Sargon (2630 to 2575 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 overwhelmed by an invasion of mountain peoples, possibly akin to the Hittites of Asia Minor During an obscure succeeding period there was a revival of Sumerian culture and religion at Lagash under its priest-king (*patesi*) Gudea, from which followed a closer union of Sumerians and Semites, the expulsion of the invaders and, in about the year 2500 B C, the re-establishment of the dynasty of Ur under the kings Ur-Engur and Dungi—the great age of Ur marked by the first code of civil and criminal law and the development, in many forms, of Sumerian art and culture The cult of the "*patesi*", 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 2300 B C this renascent Sumerian civilisation and polity was closed by another conquest from Elam, where a similar revival had taken place The downfall of Ibi-Sin, the last *patesi* of Ur, became proverbial of catastrophe It was the end of the predominantly Sumerian age

SUB-PERIOD NO 2 (THE FIRST BABYLONIAN EMPIRE—2123 to 750 B C) The Elamite Ibi-Sin hegemony fell in 2300 B C, to be succeeded by the first Babylonian Empire, a period of Semitic political supremacy and Sumerian subordination It was caused by the conquest of Sumer and Akkad by the Amurru or Amorites, Semitic-speaking invaders from North Syria, and was consolidated under Hammurabi (2123–2081 B C) with its capital at Babylon.

Hammurabi was great, not only as war-lord but as a constructive statesman Under his sway the empire of Babylon was extended to approximately those 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 an articulated whole of previous Sumerian precedent, custom, and case-law than a new creation The new régime was Semitic in form rather than in content. The Sumerian language, script, and culture survived the conquest and, in spirit, dominated the conquerors, though a Babylonian deity, Marduk, 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 incursion 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 Mitanni 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 quickened and changed. The new invaders, like the Hittites and Hyksos, were a nomad warrior caste with little culture or taste for the arts of peace, they remained aloof from their subjects, whose indigenous life again continued under the surface without radical interruption In 1746 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 1170 B C. For some considerable time, however, the "Sea-Country" of southern 'Iraq upon the shores of the Persian Gulf, the sanctuary of the Sumerian people, succeeded in defying Babylonian rule. It was eventually reduced, 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 1182 B C it was finally over-

thrown A few years later a nationalist revolt of native Babylonian elements established a new native dynasty—the Pashé dynasty—which endured for 132 years of constant strife with the expanding northern power of Assyria Its most prominent and able monarch was Nebuchadnezzar I (1146–1123 B C), who was defeated by the Assyrians in 1125 B C and lost to them the upper Akkadian regions of Babylonia In 728 B C, after some two centuries of chaos, a Middle-Eastern "Dark Ages", the whole of Babylonia, including the "Sea-Country" where elements of Babylonian nationalism still lingered, was subjugated by the Assyrian monarch Tiglath-Pileser IV.

SUB-PERIOD No 3 (THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE—750–606 B C) The Assyrian Empire, of which Babylonia was one among many subject provinces, was far-flung and, in 'Iraq, short-lived The terrible attrition of man-power for the mighty Assyrian war-machine, the inroads of further waves of nomads, the Scythians, from the Eurasian steppe, and the rising power of the Medes, at last caused a downfall more catastrophic and complete than that of any empire in recorded history In the year 606 B C Napopolassar, the first monarch of a neo-Babylonian dynasty, in alliance with the Medes under Kyaxares, reduced Nineveh to ruins

Although, under Assyrian tyranny, Babylonia was thus subject, the city of Babylon attained to an almost metropolitan status at this time In 689 B C it was deliberately and utterly destroyed by Esarhaddon But by 680 B.C it had arisen from its ruins and, when Nineveh was obliterated, a Babylonian renaissance began Until the Macedonian conquest in the fourth century B C the city of Babylon remained not only the capital of Babylonia, but also a world-capital, owing to its 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 three main international trade routes of the Near East Babylon was metropolitan, moreover, as a religious centre Her immemorial tradition, in which, in spite of all conquests, the ancient Sumerian lore and culture were still preserved, made of her the Rome or Mecca of the ancient world

SUB-PERIOD No 4 (THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE—625–539 B C) The Assyrian Empire was now divided between Babylonia, renascent under Nebuchadnezzar II, and the Medes, who, linked to her both by interest and marriage, protected the right and rear of Babylonia Babylon inherited the Assyrian quarrel with Egypt In 604 B C the Egyptian army was routed at Carchemish, Syria and Palestine accepted Babylonian suzerainty, and, in 596 B C, Nebuchadnezzar stormed Jerusalem and deported a large part of its population to Babylon For the final decade of his reign of over forty years Nebuchadnezzar's empire from the Egyptian frontier to the Persian Gulf enjoyed a precarious peace His frontiers thus secured, that monarch devoted the remainder of his reign to architectural projects of an unparalleled magnificence, including the walls of Babylon, 18 km in circuit and broad enough for four horses to be driven abreast, the "Median Wall", new and magnificent temples at Babylon and Borsippa, and great irrigation works at Sippar He repaired the ancient canal system and cut four new canals connecting the Tigris and the Euphrates, improved the navigation of that river, and controlled its floods, and established a port (Peredon) 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 550 B C Babylonia was again invaded from Elam, in 539 B.C. the last Babylonian king, Belshazzar, was defeated at Opis, and in 538 B.C. Cyrus entered Babylon in triumph, with the connivance and consent of its citizens It was the finale of what may be termed (since Assyria had herself been imbued with and had preserved the Babylonian tradition) the Babylonian age Under the Persian Empire Babylon became the seat of a satrapy, and rather the market city than the metropolis of the Middle-Eastern world

B. After 539 B.C.—Foreign Rule. This epoch falls into seven main sub-periods

SUB-PERIOD No 5 (THE ACHAEMENID OR PERSIAN EMPIRE—539–331 B C) During the (approximately) two centuries of Achaemenid rule the history of 'Iraq is that of a province of Persia Under Cyrus, Babylon and Babylonia retained a privileged position and much of their ancient pomp, but in 525 B C, after the rebellion of Gaumata against Darius on the death of Cyrus's successor, Cambyses, Babylon ceased to be the seat of government, and was reduced to the status of a satrapy But its culture, customs, and commerce continued It seems, indeed, to have gained in cultural and commercial leadership by the loss of political autonomy Its geographical position in the vast Persian Empire gave it an even greater strategic and economic importance than it had previously enjoyed

Commercial activities, fostered by the genius of exiled Jews such as the great banking firm of "Egibi", the Rothschilds of their age, for some four centuries, enhanced its position as an emporium of world trade, freedom from political responsibility fostered 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 Shi'a element in Islam She learned, moreover, from the system inculcated by Cyrus, the art of an expert civil administration, and profited by the elaborate Persian system of road communication throughout the empire

The Persian period prepared the way for the interpenetration of West and East and welded the hitherto segregated Middle-Eastern states, including Babylonia, into a single military, civil, and economic administration, and with the adoption of a single "lingua franca", Aramaic, into a new, if loose, cultural unity Babylonia became the centre of a vast empire, so that when Alexander occupied Babylon in 331 B C he recognised that he held the heart of the East The Greek invasion had been scouted by the famous raid on Babylon and thence throughout 'Iraq to the Caspian Sea, led by Xenophon, in 401 B C

SUB-PERIOD No 6 (ALEXANDER AND THE SELEUCID EMPIRE—331–141 B C) The Achaemenid Empire failed from its own inner debility The *coup de grâce* was given by the young Macedonian genius, Alexander, in a lightning campaign which crushed the tottering Persian power decisively at the battle of Gaugemela, near Arbil, in 331 B C Babylon was immediately occupied by the conqueror and, after a far-ranging career of conquest, Alexander returned there in 323 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 Stateira, 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 nationalism, 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 enclaves in an alien land, under the surface Babylonian 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 communication with India, for which he had established the port of Alexandria-Charax at the head of the Persian Gulf In 275 B C , however, the civil capital was transferred to Seleuceia, some forty miles from Babylon But the heart of Babylonian religion 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 incursion of the Parthians, a nomad people, probably Turanian in origin, from the steppes north of Hyrcania In 142 B C Mithridates I, the Parthian warrior-king, annexed Babylonia, and in the following year entered Seleuceia and assumed the traditional title of "King of Kings" and the imperial tiara.

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 failed, its economic and cultural influence upon the succeeding dynasties was great it was developed by the Parthians, Sassanians, and Abbasids The culture of the Greek cities remained intact, and the Greek "Koiné", with Aramaic, became the common bi-lingual medium of intercourse—an intercourse with Europe which continued until the fifteenth century A D.

SUB-PERIOD No 7 (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 system and culture But it was, in spirit, both anti-Hellenic and anti-urban The court of the Arsacids, like that of the Achaemenids and Sassanids, was migratory between the different capitals of the empire In Babylonia a new capital, Ctesiphon, grew up opposite Seleuceia, on the banks of the Tigris and some twelve miles below the modern Baghdad Under Phraates II (136–128 B C) Babylon was devastated and its citizens sold as slaves The reign of Orodes I (55-38 B C) saw the supreme triumph of Parthia against the now expanding power of Rome, when the consul, Crassus, was defeated and killed at Carrhae in northern 'Iraq But under Phraates IV (38–2 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. 40, when some 50,000 Jews were massacred—the first appearance, in an acute form, of the Jewish problem in 'Iraq. The hereditary feud with Rome was rarely for long in abeyance. In A D 114 Trajan emulated Alexander and made a triumphal progress through 'Iraq, and in A.D. 163 Seleuceia 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 Macrinus near Nisibis, but in A D 220 Parthia finally succumbed to Ardashir, the vassal-king of Persia and the first of the Sassanid line

The Parthian period saw the rise of two great religions, both of Asiatic origin—Mithraism, a peculiarly Parthian conception, and Christianity, which was widely diffused throughout the Middle East at this time and established in Osrhoene, an Arab State to the north-east of Babylonia, in Armenia, and elsewhere It was a period of profound religious development and upheaval The economic prosperity opened up in the Macedonian age 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 cities, such as Vologasia and Hatra in Babylonia The period saw also the development of a specifically Parthian art and architecture, Oriental in type, which was developed under the Sassanids Aramaic tended to replace the Greek "Koiné" as the language of diplomacy and commerce, and became a literary language. Papyrus replaced the traditional clay and cuneiform records.

SUB-PERIOD No 8 (THE SASSANIAN EMPIRE—A D 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-i-Arabi and 'Iraq-i-Ajemi (Babylonia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria), were incorporated into one of the four great supersatrapies 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 unremitting 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 Tartars (or Ephthalites) and the south-western by the racial and religious eruption from Arabia, which was ultimately to overwhelm it In A D 258 Sapor I conquered and captured the Roman Emperor Valerian The triumph was avenged, not at first by Rome, but by the brilliant but short-lived Semitic empire of Palmyra under Odenathus and Queen Zenobia In A D 263 Odenathus defeated Sapor's armies, and for ten years included Babylonia in the Palmyrene Empire In A D 282, however, the Romans defeated Zenobia, overran Babylonia, and captured Seleuceia and Ctesiphon But in A.D. 325 Sapor II routed the invaders and recaptured Ctesiphon and Babylonia.

In A D 363 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 Varahan and Isdigerd II (A D 420–457) 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 last of the great Sassanid kings, Chosroes, preserved and extended it, until in the last years of his reign the Byzantine emperor raided Babylonia, and Chosroes fled to Ctesiphon, where he died in A.D 579.

Thenceforward 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, Heralius defeated Chosroes, overran Babylonia, and threatened Ctesiphon, where the Persian king was murdered After a series of pretenders, the last of the Sassanids, Isdigerd III, fought a series of bitter but losing battles against the overwhelming and fanatical hordes of Islam, now launched upon an invincible "Jihad" against the infidel world In A D 637 the Arabs captured Ctesiphon, and from that date Babylonia became Arab, and has never since ceased to be predominantly Moslem in faith

The Sassanids had preserved the Euphrates frontier and the Oriental habits of life and mind for four centuries against the incursion of Rome on the west and the Turanian tribes on the east They fostered an Asiatic faith and culture even more ardently than their predecessors

The reformed Zoroastrian religion revived the ancient Persian virtue and the art of agriculture upon the maxims of Ardashir 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 accordingly enforced by a vast inspectorate, and agriculture became a religious duty protected by the Great King A great artistic revival, the expression of this 'Iranian renaissance, took place, and the cultural influence of the Persians was diffused through the Pahlevi literature and the cosmopolitan academies to which the Sassanid emperors gave a home and patronage The great palace at Ctesiphon was one of the grandest monuments of a splendid Sassanid architecture, while the frescoes at Doura, on the middle Euphrates, show the beginnings of an artistic style which was later, via Byzantium, to invade Europe

It was an age of religious ferment The Zoroastrian reformation was rivalled by the new religion of Manicheanism, first preached by Manes at Seleuceia-Ctesiphon in A D 242, 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 Paulicians and Mazdakites When Christianity became the official religion of the Roman world the Persians oppressed it Under Sapor II a great persecution took place, and the Archbishop of Seleuceia, Mar Shimun, with many others, were martyred Tatian, a disciple of Justin Martyr, disseminated the Christian faith in 'Iraq and is said to have composed the Diatessaron, a harmony of the gospels, of which a fragment has been found at Doura in northern 'Iraq, where 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 Abbasids, and powerfully and permanently influenced the life and subsequent history of 'Iraq

SUB-PERIOD No 9 (THE ARAB EMPIRE—A D 641–1258). The Arab Empire endured in 'Iraq for over six centuries, but the Moslem religion which it conveyed has remained the dominant religion of 'Iraq ever since Under the Abbasid Caliphate, from A D 750 onwards until the Mongol devastations under Hulagu Khan in the thirteenth century, Iranian influence again predominated in 'Iraq and at the court of Baghdad The Abbasid civilisation 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 Raschid 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 domination 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 career of Mohammed corresponded with a racial eruption caused by a concomitant increase in population and poverty in Arabia The fiery faith of Islam focused an imperative need for expansion to a burning point, and the armies of Islam profited by the existing network of a caravan system, with centres such as those at Hamath, Homs, Emesa, and Doura, and Arab kingdoms such as those of Osrhoene and Lakhm (with its desert outpost on the western desert frontier of 'Iraq) It was an economic system with which the life of 'Iraq had long been involved

Within a century and a half the then vast Arab Empire already tended to divide into eastern and western parts Eastern and Abbasid and Western and Omayyad Caliphates corresponded to the empires of Rome and Byzantium In the schism, 'Iraq and Baghdad became metropolitan for the East as did Spain and Cordova for the West With the loss of Spain, the Abbasids remained the real "Commanders of the Faithful", and for some five centuries the politics and culture of the eastern Arab Empire were centred in Baghdad

The Arab conquest of 'Iraq was completed in five years. The first policy of the Caliphs, like that of the Macedonians, was to segregate the conquerors in the alien land which they invested, the military camps at Kufa and Basra were counterparts of similar military settlements elsewhere in the empire But, as political and racial consolidation 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 Muawiya in A D 660 and the murder of Ali in 'Iraq in A D 661, the phase of "holy war" passed into that of established empire 'Iraq and Persia espoused the cause of Ali against Muawiya, and the murder of his son Husain at Karbala in the year A D 660 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 Abbasids, but the schism was fomented into a political and racial cleavage in the clash between the Shi'a Safawids and Sunni Osmanlis 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 section of Islam, Ali and his successors, the "Imams", were held to be the true and only successors or Caliphs 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 stronghold and seed-plot of this international Shi'ism has remained in lower 'Iraq around the Shi'a shrines of Najef and Karbala, which became a centre for Iranian, Aramaic, 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 'Iraqi opposition, led first by the Kharijites and later by the Abbasid 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, Hajjaj, 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 Abbasids. 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 Abbasids inherited the greater part of the vast Omayyad dominions.

The Abbasid 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 until the death of the Caliph Wathik in A D 847 At its zenith, with its capital at Baghdad, it extended from the Indus to the Atlantic and from the Caspian to the Indian Ocean With the division of his empire between his two sons by Harun al Raschid the dismemberment of this great empire began.

The Abbasid triumph had been the work of a remarkable king-maker, one Abu Muslim, a native of Khorasan in Persia and a slave of the Abbasid 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 stormy reign of the Caliph Abu Jafar, known as Mansur (the Victorious), the round city of Baghdad was built in A D 762 Under Mansur, Persian influence became dominant at the court of Baghdad The administration of the empire followed the Sassanian pattern, and was mainly staffed by Persians, the Abbasid army was reconstituted on the Sassanian model, and the policy and culture of the great Abbasid period, of which he laid the foundation, was strongly Persian in type

The Abbasid Empire emulated not only the administrative machinery, but also the toleration of the Sassanid tradition, and to that toleration 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 fertilised the Abbasid civilisation The book-copying industry and the manufacture of paper, an art learned from the Chinese, spread this catholic culture to an unparalleled extent Encyclopædists such as Mas'udi, geographers such as Yaqut (a Greek slave), philosophers such as Ibn Sina (Avicenna), and innumerable poets, mystics, lawyers, grammarians, astronomers, and physicists, attest 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", throughout the Western world.

The political basis of this power and magnificence was unsound 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 policy resulted in constant dynastic strife, the latter in the ultimate domination of the Caliphate by war-lords and their dynasties, Saffirid, Samanid, Ziyarid, Dilemite, Seljuqian The rise of the Seljuqian house was the beginning of a racial and religious revolution which was, in the event, to sunder the Eastern Empire into Turkish or Ottoman-Sunni and Safawid-Shi'a areas, and to arrest and paralyse the power of Islam. It was during the reign of this dynasty that the great statesman, philosopher, and patron of learning, Abu Ali Ibn Ishaq, known as the Nizam-al-Mulk, author of a famous *Treatise on Politics*, founded the now-extinct Nizamiyeh University in Baghdad in the eleventh century

With the opening of the thirteenth century came the Mongol invasion under Jenghiz Khan (A D 1206–1227) In 1258 Baghdad fell to his successor, Hulagu Khan, and the effete Abbasid 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 tide of Eastern expansion westwards It also ended the greatest and, until our own age, the most truly national period of 'Iraqi history.

SUB-PERIOD NO 10 (THE MONGOL, TURKOMAN, AND SAFAWID EMPIRES—A D 1258–1534) With the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate to Hulagu Khan, 'Iraq lost the dominating 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 1508 to 1534 she regained some measure of her former status under the renascent Iranian Shi'a Empire of the Safawids, thereafter, save for one brief interlude, she was no more than a poor apanage on the circumference 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 fifteenth century its waning zeal and power were revived under the terrible hand of Timur the Lame It was a period of the deliberate and progressive destruction of the civilisation which Hulagu had founded He not only looted the immense wealth of Abbasid 'Iraq, but he deliberately destroyed the ancient and elaborate canal-system upon which her prosperity depended Misrule and anarchy completed the ruin The unity of the country dissolved It became separated into what were afterwards termed the "vilayets" or provinces of Basra, Baghdad, and the Jazirah, where princes of the ruling house held sway as semi-independent governors, who, in time 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 (1295–1314), an attempt towards reconstruction and legal and executive reform, alone mitigated a period of continuous decline.

Both the Caliphate and Abbasid 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 régime of the Mongols there was no element of stability By the end of the fifteenth century two rival powers, the Osmanli or Ottoman Turks and the Safawid Persians, contended for the domination of the Middle East In 1499 Shah Isma'il, who traced his descent from the seventh Imam, overthrew the Turkoman "White Sheep" dynasty, and in 1508 the Safawid dynasty which he founded seized Baghdad. Ousted from northern 'Iraq by the Osmanli 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 1602–1627, '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 Alexandretta and the Taurus.

SUB-PERIOD NO 11 (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—A.D. 1534–1918) 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 zealously Sunni in faith and alien in blood, whose imperial purpose had been defined in the code of law framed in 1470 by Ibrahim Halevy as the conquest or conversion of infidels to the Sunni way of faith and life At the same time, the Safawid Empire founded by Shah Isma'il championed

Shi'ism with a no less totalitarian zeal, and had its permanent outpost in the holy cities of lower 'Iraq

With the arrest of the westward expansion of the Ottoman Empire after the fall of Byzantium, its intolerant fanaticism also imposed an "iron curtain" upon intercourse with the now rapidly developing Western civilisation of Renaissance Europe At the same time, with Western maritime penetration and the establishment of maritime trade-routes, the volume of trans-continental commerce via 'Iraq and, with it, her wealth, importance, and power rapidly diminished The stage was thus set for a general decline in her fortunes, which continued for some four centuries

In spite of the tolerant policy with which Sulaiman the Magnificent heralded and opened his rule, the Ottoman Government was, from first to last, a foreign military government concerned primarily with the aggrandisement of the Sultan and the ruling Turkish caste, the plantation of fiefs under alien over-lords and domination by vassal Janissaries foreign to 'Iraq in blood and interest The subject peoples were regarded as "re'iyah" (cattle) by this régime, which was bitterly and implacably resented both by the tribal nomadic element and the Shi'a sect Only northern 'Iraq was solidly Sunni, the centre and south were mainly Shi'a and in incessant intrigue with Persia The towns were held by force of arms, the tribes were obedient to their tribal codes alone, and defied the central authorities with more or less impunity

During the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was constantly at war with Persia, but in 1590 a Persian invasion was repelled by the famous general, Jighalzadah (the "Cicala"), whose career is memorable for his benefactions to Baghdad and the Shi'a shrines In 1619 peace was signed with Persia But in 1623 Baghdad was betrayed to the Persians by the rebel Janissary Bakr, and until 1638, when it was recaptured by Sultan Murad, 'Iraq became a province of the Safawid 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, where the British had entered on the scene in 1616 By the end of the century the British had gained the ascendancy over their rivals Capitulations were signed with them by the Ottoman Government in 1661 and confirmed in 1675, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century the British commercial sphere of influence was an established fact It was consolidated in the succeeding two centuries Western penetration into 'Iraq had recommenced

The history of Baghdad during this period consists of little save the succession of alien Pashas of varying efficiency and the frequent revolts of the Janissaries The administration settled down into a stagnant bureaucracy staffed by foreign officials more anxious to capitalise an obnoxious exile than to consider the interests of 'Iraq. The central authority had small control over the tribes. In 1640 a great migration of the Shammar under Sheikh Faris entered 'Iraq and clashed with the 'Anizah. They were eventually driven into the Jazirah, 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 Mameluke house established by Hasan Pasha (1704–1723) and his son Ahmad Pasha (1727–1747), which continued in power until 1830

In 1743 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 In the course of the next two centuries both empires passed from a growing rigidity to gradual decomposition The East sank into somnolence, imperial vigour passed 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 Mameluke Government of 'Iraq was one of autonomous vassalage rather than of vice-royalty The Circassians who officered it were remarkable for their vigour and ability, and the succession tended to be one rather of "familia" (i e including slaves and retainers) than of family Under this régime all sense of loyalty to the State perished in 'Iraq, obedience was given only where it could not be denied The malcontent element, led by insurgent tribes such as the Muntafiq, Beni Lam, and Khaza'il, and the Shi'a holy cities, pursued a constant intrigue with Persia Meanwhile, British influence, now consolidated in the Gulf and at Basra, was fostered by able agents such as Mr Latouche, who protected the Basrawis during the Persian occupation of the port, and Claudius James Rich, the Resident at Baghdad

With the turn of the nineteenth century a new power, that of the Wahhabis, a Puritan sect founded by Muhammad Ibn 'Abdu'l Wahhab, threatened 'Iraq from Arabia In 1801 the Wahhabi raiders raided Najef 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 Nejd had settled down to an uncertain armed truce But the Wahhabi menace, to be renewed at a later date, remained

In 1830 the last of the Mameluke dynasty, Daud Pasha, was deposed, an imperial nominee, 'Ali Ridha Pasha, succeeded him with the revived title of Caliph, and 'Iraq became a province of a modernised 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 orbit of world affairs Liberalising administrative reforms were slowly and ineffectively instituted, including a "vilayet" system under a hierarchy of "valis", "mutasarrifs", and "qu'aimmaquams" or "mudirs" Mosul and Kirkuk became "sanjaqs" of Baghdad, and Basra varied between the status of "sanjaq" and "vilayet" But the new régime was even 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 "Tapu" system of the sale of State lands on 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 modernisation in municipal administration and civic services, however, more success was achieved River transport 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-Samarra line had been constructed Improved communications brought the Western world more close, 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

6. Independent 'Iraq.

SUB-PERIOD No 12 The vast upheaval of the first World War at last released 'Iraq The revolution staged by the Young Turks and the Committee of Union and Progress in 1908 had kindled Turkish, but disappointed Arab and 'Iraqi, nationalism The Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12 and the Balkan war of 1912-13 began the tardy dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, the events of the period from 1914 to 1923 completed the process

The emancipation of 'Iraq was a facet of not only a general insurrection of the Arab people, but also of a wide and profound resurgence of the East against the domination and exploitation of the West The war of 1914-18 shook the power and pretensions of not only Turkish, but also all Western, colonising imperialism In 'Iraq the awakening of an Arab, and still more of an 'Iraqi, nationalism, owing to her previously obscure and retrograde condition, was more tardy 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 once more upon the main lines of communication to India, and, as oil became one of the sinews 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 annexe 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 little 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 Husein 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 subterranean movement for the emancipation of the Arab provinces, including 'Iraqi delegates, had long been active With the conclusion of hostilities, 'Iraqi opposition to all foreign control, whether colonial or mandatory, soon rose to fever heat The direct administration, Indian in pattern and largely Indian in personnel, improvised 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 tax-shy people 'Iraqi patriots, irked 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-Narkha" or "Year of Catastrophe") cost Britain forty million pounds and ten thousand casualties, and forced her to a serious reconsideration of policy In March 1921 a policy of "economy 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. Faisal, a cadet of the Hejaz dynasty and one of the prime leaders of the Arab revolt, was elected as the first King of 'Iraq, and reigned for twelve difficult years A Council of State, which compromised between Ottoman usage 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 dubious dyarchy thus instituted continued, under the guidance of Sir Percy Cox and his successors, with constant concessions to the 'Iraqi demand for 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, agreed upon an alliance in peace and war for twenty-five years, laid the responsibility for internal defence theoretically upon 'Iraq, and guaranteed stations and communications for the British Air Force

King Faisal's reign till his death in 1933 was a time of many troubles for the fledgling State Tension between Shi'a (now over half the total population of 'Iraq) and Sunni, the growing power and menace of the Wahhabi State, which had assumed imperial proportions and dimensions under Ibn Saud, the traditional antagonism between the urban "effendi" and the tribesmen which culminated in a serious tribal rising in the disturbed area of the Middle Euphrates in 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 politicians and a diminishing number of British advisers The Turkish administrative system was revised The police, at first British-trained, came eventually wholly under 'Iraqi control, and an 'Iraq army and air force were established. The railway system, begun by the Army of Occupation, was taken over by the 'Iraq 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 re-shuffle in the civil service, the whole country was involved in these political disturbances In 1933 King Faisal I died and was succeeded by his youthful son Ghazi Faisal's political sagacity and experience were an irreparable loss at an extremely critical period In 1936 an ominous series of *coup d'états*, mostly engineered by the army, began

In 1936 Ja'afar Pasha was murdered at the instance of General Bakr Sidki, and the pro-treaty party, led by Nuri Sa'id (also a veteran of the Arab revolt), fell from power. A further military *coup d'état* took place in 1938, and for the third time the army set up a government Anti-British and anti-Jewish feeling ran high In February 1939 King Ghazi was killed in a motor accident and was succeeded by his infant son, King Faisal II, and the regency of the Emir Abdul Illah, a representative of the Hashemite family In April 1939 the British Consul was murdered at Mosul, and the visits of the Anglophobe and pro-Nazi Mufti of Jerusalem reinforced the anti-British intrigues of Dr Grobba, the German Minister When war broke out, though the 'Iraq Government declared its intention of fulfilling the spirit and letter of the treaty, 'Iraq did not declare war

Political murders continued In 1940 Rustam Haidar, the Minister of Finance, was murdered by army officers Intrigue with the Axis Powers led to a further crisis; a

revolt, led by the pro-Nazi Rashid Ali, broke out on April 19th, 1941, and his followers seized Baghdad, and the Regent fled to Basra On the following day the new British ambassador, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis arrived, and strong measures were taken by the British authorities The pro-Axis 'Iraqis fought fiercely British subjects were concentrated in the British Embassy and U S Legation at Baghdad and at 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 ministry under Jamil Madfai was formed Under British pressure 'Iraq declared war on the Axis at the end of 1942

The period of independent sovereignty had been more anarchic upon the surface than at the heart of 'Iraqi life The normal life of the country had not been seriously disturbed In spite of flirtations 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, pledged the inviolability 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 Saud eased the suspicions and tension between 'Iraq and her southern neighbour The financial position of 'Iraq remained exceptionally sound—an achievement due to a financial conservatism characteristic of the 'Iraqi 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 fairway of world affairs and communications, with an increasing solidarity with the Arab world and her immediate neighbours, and financially favoured by her fortune in oil, 'Iraq's prospects in a world which tends to revolve once more around the Middle East and in which the tide of Western expansion is ebbing, bid fair 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 15th, 1948, by Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, and Sayid Saleh Jabr, 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 impinged 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 all necessary weapons and supplies to 'Iraq and in return would receive assistance and all facilities from 'Iraq, including the use of the ports, aerodromes, 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 ex-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 proferred 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 Saleh Jabr hurried back to Baghdad on January 27th 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 toto* He resigned office and fled to the protection of a powerful tribe near Hilla A new right-wing Cabinet, headed by Mohammed al-Sadr, took office on January 29th The appointment of Mohammed Mahdi Kubba 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 revolt of 1941

On February 25th, 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 organise a national government A provisional government was established (October 1920) under the leadership of Abdul Rahman al-Naqib 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 confirmed by a plebiscite in 'Iraq which was held in July

On August 23rd, 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 ratified on June 10th-11th, 1924 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 'Iraq 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 so-called 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 'Iraq 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 1929 Great Britain declared her intention of bringing the 'Iraq Mandate to an end For this purpose a new treaty was concluded on June 30th, 1930, by virtue of which 'Iraq became the ally of Great Britain and was admitted to membership of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1932. In this way 'Iraq was finally recognised as a sovereign independent State.

The 'Iraq 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 'Iraq 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 30-36 of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1922 (which deal with the nationality of 'Iraqis).
(4) The Organic Law of March 21st, 1925
(5) Articles 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the Anglo-'Iraq Treaty of June 30th, 1930
(6) The Seven Guarantees 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 30-36 of the Treaty of Lausanne Article 22 of the League Covenant ceased to be binding from the moment when 'Iraq became emancipated from the Mandatory system Article 3 of the Treaty of 1922 has been superseded by the Anglo-'Iraq Treaty of 1930, and Articles 30-36 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 'Iraq Constitution may be classified among the so-called "written constitutions" Unlike the British Constitution, all the instruments which constitute the 'Iraq Constitution are "written", i e were enacted and issued at a certain specified time and recorded, so to speak, in the statutes book The document which is called 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 21st, 1925, when it was signed and promulgated by the King

Amendment of the 'Iraq Constitution. The 'Iraq 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 29th, 1925, in conformity with Article 118, 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 29th, 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 decides otherwise

The second amendment to the Organic Law was initiated in 1943, approved by the Parliament, and promulgated on October 31st, 1943.

Article 9 of this recent amendment amends Article 20 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 ablest adult male 'Iraqi of the sons of the eldest of the sons of King Husein Ibn Ali shall be the heir until there is an heir-apparent

Thus, His Royal Highness Emir Abdul Illah, the Regent, becomes the heir-apparent to His Majesty King Faisal II in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 9 of the second amendment of the Organic Law issued under No 69 of 1943 His present title is His Royal Highness Emir Abdul Illah, the Regent and Crown Prince

The other constitutional instruments, being international in character, can be modified or changed through the usual diplomatic channels on agreement between the parties concerned

The Government of 'Iraq is a parliamentary government modelled 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 its executive, 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 being responsible 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 rather than imposed by the will of the one, or the few, at the top

The Monarchical System and the Prerogatives of the Crown. The monarchical system in 'Iraq was instituted before the Organic Law was drafted It was predetermined by Arab tradition and by British support for the Hashimite family and the monarchical system [1] The monarchy of 'Iraq was defined in a decision made 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 a trust confided by them to King Faisal, son of Husein, and to his heirs after him" [2]

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, 1939, and consequently His Royal Highness Emir Abdul Illah will remain the regent until King Faisal II attains his majority in 1953.

"The King is safeguarded and is not responsible."[3] 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 convocation of Parliament He opens Parliament, adjourns, 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 monies not authorised by the budget or by special law, or for the fulfilment of treaty obligations, the King issues ordinances with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers, directing that the necessary steps shall 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 first session [4]

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 *Iradaks* They are issued on the proposal of the responsible minister or ministers, 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 powers 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) [5] The King was also empowered recently to demand the resignation of the Cabinet "when it is deemed necessary in the interest of the country"

Any person appointed a minister, not 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, it must resign If the resolution in question relates to one minister only, this minister must resign The vote of confidence, however, may be postponed at the request of the Prime Minister—but once

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[1] There was a small section of the people who supported a republic

[2] 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.

[3] *Article* 25. This article is an expression of the doctrine of the perfection of judgment in English 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 countersign his orders The position in England is, as Thiers said, that "the King reigns but does not govern". (See A. V. Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*, pp 457-65.)

[4] *Article* 26 If the ordinances are not approved by Parliament they are no longer operative, and are to be abrogated from the date of their declaration.

[5] 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 in '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 electors are of two degrees, primary electors and secondary electors Primary elector shall mean any person entitled to elect secondary electors Secondary elector 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 registers 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 forfeited 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 100 primary electors [1]

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 lessees 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 Jews must be elected from Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul respectively, two, one, and three Christians must be elected from Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul respectively The present Chamber of Deputies, elected according to this new electoral law, is composed of 138 deputies

The term of the Chamber of Deputies is four sessions, each session of one year, beginning on December 1st [2] Legislation can be initiated in the Chamber of Deputies or proposed by the Government [3] Any deputy, if supported by ten of his colleagues, may propose legislation, except such as concerns financial 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 [4] 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 twice 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 [5] 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 must 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-

[1] 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 Mutasarrifs, Qu'aimmaquams, Mudirs of Nahiyas, judges, commandants of police, or military commandants may not nominate themselves for election in the electoral circles within their competence

[2] 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.

[3] The Senate cannot initiate legislation. It endeavoured to obtain this right in 1926, but the proposal was rejected.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

misses all diplomatic representatives, concludes treaties (subject to the approval of Parliament), and declares war (subject only to the consent of the Cabinet) Conclusion of peace treaties must be approved by Parliament

On September 7th, 1927, the Cabinet passed a resolution to the effect that "International agreements of minor importance or of a scientific nature and not concluded between the heads of States concerned, but between high officials of the governments of such States, need not, of themselves, be submitted to Parliament " Thus, in 'Iraq as in the United States, executive agreements are concluded by the executive power alone [1]

The King, likewise, can 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 Constituent Assembly

There are, however, some international obligations which qualify the King's powers 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 frank consultation with Great Britain in all matters of foreign policy", to be Great Britain's ally if the latter is engaged in war, and to give such aid as may be possible on 'Iraq territory, including "the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes, and means of communication" Secondly, 'Iraq is bound by the decision of the Council of the League of Nations, September 4th, 1931, in which it is stipulated that a Mandated territory, in order to be emancipated, should declare itself bound by the so-called Seven Guarantees, including respect for minority rights, the privileges and immunities of foreigners, all obligations assumed by the former Mandatory Power, and any rights acquired during the Mandatory régime [2]

Finally, 'Iraq became a member of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1932, a party to the Kellogg-Briand Pact; and to the Sa'adabad Pact, July 8th, 1937 'Iraq is also bound by a score of treaties with neighbouring countries as well as European and Eastern countries which regulate her foreign relations [3] She is now a member of the United Nations and of the Arab League

Administrative Organisation. Under the Ottoman administration 'Iraq was divided into three *Vilâyets* (provinces), each governed by a *Wâli* (governor), who was directly responsible for his administration to Constantinople. The three *Vilâyets* were the *Vilâyets* of Mosul, of Baghdad, and of Basra Each *Vilâyet* was sub-divided into *Sanjaqs* (districts), governed by a *Qu'aimmaquam*, who was responsible to the *Wâli*

Since 1927 'Iraq has been divided into fourteen Liwas (districts), each governed by a Mutasarrif Every Liwa is sub-divided into a number of Qadhas, administered by a Qu'aimmaquam, every Qadha is also sub-divided into a number of Nahias, administered by Mudirs. The Mutasarrif is responsible for the entire administration of the Liwa and the Mudir is responsible to the Qu'aimmaquam, who, in turn, is responsible to the Mutasarrif. 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

[1] 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

[2] *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, 1931, pp 2057-58.

[3] 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 27th, 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 Saudi Arabia, April 6th, 1936; Treaty between 'Iraq and Iran regarding Frontier Settlement, July 4th, 1937, the Sa'adabad Pact, July 8th, 1937, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of 'Iraq and the United States of America, December 3rd, 1938, Treaty of Amity between the Kingdom of 'Iraq and the Republic of China, March 16th, 1942 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*, 1920-31 (His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1932), pp. 37-38.

HEAD OF STATE

H M King FAISAL II, b May 2nd, 1935, succeeded to the throne, April 4th, 1939

Regent and Heir-Apparent: H R H Prince ABDUL ILLAH

THE CABINET

(Formed January 1948)

Prime Minister: H E. MOHAMMED AL-SADR
Minister for Foreign Affairs: H.E HAMDI EL-PACHACHI
Minister of Finance: H E SADIQ-AL-BASSAM.
Minister of Education: H E. RIDHA AL-SHABIBI
Minister of Justice: H E OMAR NADMI.
Minister of National Economy: H E MUSTAFA AL-UMARI
Minister of Interior: H E JAMIL AL-MIDFA'I.
Minister of Defence: H E ARSHAD AL-OMARI.
Minister of Supply: H.E. MOHAMMED MAHDI KUBBA
Minister of Transport and Public Works: H E JALAL BABAN.
Ministers without Portfolios: H E NASRAT AL-SARISI, H E. DAUD AL-HAIDARI, H E MOHAMMED AL-AMIR.

SENATE

President of the Senate: NOORI EL-SAID.
Deputy President of the Senate: MUSTAFA AL-OMARI.
Members of the Senate: ARSHAD AL-OMARI, ISMAIL NAMIQ, TAWFIC AL-SUWAIDI, JAMAL BABAN, HAZIM SHAMDIN AGHA, HAMID AL-NAQIB, HAMDI AL-PACHACHI, KHAYOON AL-UBAID, DAOUD AL-HAIDARY, SADIQ AL-BASSAM, SALEH JABR, RAYIH AL-ATTIYAH, ABDUL RAZAK AL-AMIR, ABDUL KADIR BASHAYAN, ABDUL HADI AL-CHALABI, ABDUL MAHDI, EZRA MENAHEM DANIEL, ALI AL-SHARQI, OMAR NADHMI, MOHAMAD HASSAN QUBBA, MOHAMAD AL-SADIR, MOHAMAD AMIN ZAKI, MOHAMAD AL-HABIB, MOHAMAD AL-URAIBI, MAWLOOD MUKHLUS, HIBAT ALLAH AL-MUFTI, YOUSIF GHANIMA.

DEPUTIES

President of Chamber of Deputies: ABDUL AZIZ AL-KASSAB
First Deputy President: IZZIDDIN AL-NAQIB.
Second Deputy President: SALMAN AL-BARRAK

MEMBERS

Amara Liwa: FARHAN AL-URS, NOORI HUSSAIN AL-KHALAF, ABDUL KARIM AL-SHAWAY, KAMAL AL-SINAWI, ABBAS MUDHAFFAR, MAJID AL-KHALIFA, ABDUL MAJID ABBAS, SHABIB AL-MIZBAN.

Arbil Liwa: SUDDIQ MIRAN KADIR, IZZIDDIN MULLAH, MOHAMAD AL-NAQIB, KHIDHIR AHMAD, MOHAMAD ZIAD, YAHYA ABDULLAH, FATTAH HERKI, SEDDIQ MADHAR.

Baghdad Liwa: BAHA-UL-DEEN SAID, JASSEM AMIN, JAFFAR HAMANDI, JAMIL ABDUL-WAHHAB, HUSSAIN ALWAN AL-SHALLAL, DHIBAN AL-GHABBAN, SHAKER EL-WADI, DHIYA JAFFAR, ABDUL-RAZZAK AL-SHEIKHLI, ABDUL-AZIZ JAMIL, ABDUL AZIZ AL-KASSAB, ABDUL-MAJID AL-KASSAB, ALI AL-DELAIMI, GHAZI AL-ALI, MOHAMAD REDHA AL-SHABIBI, NASRAT AL-FARISI, SALMAN SHINA, IBRAHIM MUALLEM NESSIM, FARID DAOUD SAMRA, IZZAT MURAD EL-SHEIKH, TALAL GOURJI

Basra Liwa: JAFFAR AL-BADIR, HAMID AL-HEMOOD, AMER AL-KAMIL, ABDUL-JABBAR AL-MALLAK, ABDUL-SALAM BASHAYAN, ABDUL-HADI AL-BACHARI, ABBOOD AL-MALLAK, MOHAMAD SAID AL-ABDUL-WAHID, MUSTAFA AL-TAHA AL-SALMAN, NAJM-UL-DEEN AL-NAQIB.

Dulaim Liwa: HAMED AL-WADI, KHALIL KANNA, ABDUL-RAZZAK AL-ALI, MUSH-HIN AL-HARDAN, NAJIB AL-RAWI

Diwaniya Liwa: ARKAN AL-ABBADI, JAAFAR MGOTIR, KHAWWAM AL-ABDUL-ABBAS, ZAIDAN MADHAR, SHAALAN AL-SALMAN AL-DHAHIR, ABDUL-AMIR AL-SHAALAN, SALEH AL-MARSOOL, ABDUL-ABBAS AL-MUZHIR, ABDUL-KADHEM AL-MARZOOK, ABDUL-MAHDI AL-SAYID NOOR, AZARA AL-MAAJOON, FADHIL AL-JAMALI, KAMIL AL-GHATHITH

Dyala Liwa: JAMIL AL-ORFALI, HABIB AL-KHAIZRAN, SALMAN AL-SHEIKH DAOUD, SHAKIR AL-KARAGHOLLI, SALAH BABAN, IZZIDDIN AL-NAQIB

Hillah Liwa: AHMAD ZAKI AL-KHAYYAT, JAAFAR AL-KAZWEENI, DOHAN AL-HASSAN, SALMAN AL-BARRAK, ABDUL MUHSIN AL-GARIAN, ABDUL-MUNIM RASHID, ABDUL-WAHHAB MIRJAN, ABDUL HADI SALEH, GHADHBAN AL-JARYAN, MOOSA AL-ALWAN

Karbala Liwa: HUSSAIN AL-DADAH, SAAD OMAR, KADHEM AL-SAYID ALI

Kirkuk Liwa: AMIN RASHID, AMIN KAIRDAR, DARA AL-DAWADA, DAWOUD AL-JAF, SULAIMAN FATTAH, FADHIL AL-TALABANI, KAMIL AL-YACOUBI, MOHAMAD AL-NAAMAN

Kut Liwa: AHMAD HALAT, JAWAD JAAFAR, TARIQ AL-ASKARI, ABDULLAH AL-YASIN, MUZHIR AL-SAMARMAD

Mosul Liwa: AHMAD AL-JALILI, JAMAL AL-MUFTI, HAJI SHAMDEEN, SALEM NAMIQ, ABDUL-ILAH HAFIDH, ABDULLAH AL-DAMALOOJI, FARID AL-JADIR, MATTOO KHALAF, MIJBIL AL-WAKAA, MOHAMAD TAWFIC AL-NAYIB, MOHAMAD RASHID, MOHAMAD AL-YOUNIS, MAHMOUD AL-ZIBARI, MUSLIH AL-NAKSHABANDI

Muntafiq Liwa: IBRAHIM YOUSIF, THAMIR AL-SAADOON, RAFIQ AL-SAYID ISSA, RISSAN AL-KASSID, SULAIMAN AL-SHARIF, SAKBAN AL-ALI, TALIB MOHAMAD ALI, ABDUL GHANI AL-HAJ HAMMADI, MUNSHID AL-HABIB, MOHAN AL-KHAIR-ALLAH

Sulaimaniya Liwa: ANWAR JAMIL, BABA ALI, BAHA-UL-DEEN NOORI, TAWFIC WAHBI, HAMID AL-JAF, SALIM MOHAMAD

PRINCIPAL COURT OFFICIALS

Head of the Royal Diwan: SAYID AHMAD BABAN
Head Master of Ceremonies: SAYID TAHSIN KADRI
Head Aide-de-Camp: AMIRLIWA ABDUL-WAHHAB ABDUL-LATIF.
Head of Privy Purse: SAID HAKKI
Secretary-General: H E SAYID NOURI AL-QHADHI.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Council of Ministers: Pres H E MOHAMMED AL-SADR.
Higher Supply Committee: Pres H E MOHAMMED AL SADR

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Controller and Auditor-General: H E. SAYID JALAL BABAN.
Diwan: H E SAYID AHMAD MUKHTAR BABAN

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Director-General of the Interior: SAYID ABDUL HAMID RIFAT
Director-General of Police: SAYID ALWAN HUSSAIN
Lord Mayor of Baghdad: Dr FAIK SHAKIR
Director-General of Propaganda: SAYID ABDUL-JABBAR AL-AMEEN
Director-General of Municipalities: SAYID ABDUL RAZZAK SHEKARA
Director-General of Civil Products: SAYID GEORGE GURGI
Controller of Foreign Properties: SAYID ABDUL HAMID RIFAT

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Director-General of Customs and Excise: SAYID KHALIL ISMAIL
Director-General of Accounts: SAYID ISMAIL MAJID
Director-General of Revenue: ABDUL-HAMID ABDUL-MAJID
Director-General of Income Tax: SAYID ALI JAAFAR
Director-General of Finance: IBRAHIM AL-KABIR
Inspector-General of Finance: AHMAD AL-SA'DI
Director-General of State Domains: AKRAM ZEINAL
Controller of Foreign Exchange: J C DEEKS
President of 'Iraq Currency Board: Lord KENNET (England)
'Iraq Currency Officer: IBRAHIM AL-KABIR (Acting)
Director of Industrial Bank, Baghdad: SAYID ABDUL GHANI AL-DALLI
Director of Agricultural Bank, Baghdad: SAYID ABDUL-MAJID MAHMOOD
Pension Officer, Baghdad: SAYID ABDUL-LATIF SAMHAIRY
Director of Stationery and Printing Dept., Baghdad: SAYID ABDUL-KARIM BAFI
Treasury Officer, Baghdad: SAYID SALMAN KHADHOURIE

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Director-General of Justice: SAYID SABIH MUMTAZ (Acting)
Director-General of Tapu: ABDUL-RAZZAK AL-UZRI
Director-General of Land Settlement: AHMAD NIAZI
Director of Minor and Interdicted Persons: SAYID ADHAM MUSHTA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS

Director-General of Communications and Works: ABDUL-JABBAR CHALABI
Director-General of Public Works: ABDUL-JABBAR CHALABI (Acting)
Director-General of Irrigation: SAYID ABDUL-AMIR AL-UZRI
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs: SAYID MOHAMAD BAKIR AHMAD
Director-General of State Railways: Major-Gen H C. SMITH.

Director-General of Survey: HAJ AHMAD SOUSA (Acting)
Director-General of 'Iraqi Airways: Col. SABAH NOORI AL-SAID.
Director of Civil Aviation: P J LAWRENCE (Acting).
Director of Meteorological Department: P J LAWRENCE (Acting).

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Director-General of Higher Education: Dr MATTA AKRAWI
Inspector-General of Education: SAYID MUHYI-AL-DEEN YOUSIF
Director-General of Secondary Education: SAYID HASSAN JAWAD
Director-General of Elementary Education: SAYID HASHEM AL-ALOUSI
Secretary to Ministry of Education: Dr BADIE SHAREEF
Director-General of Antiquities: NAJI AL-ASIL

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Director-General of Foreign Affairs: SAYID AHMAD AL-RAWI
Director of Political Department: SAYID YOUSIF AL-GAILANI
Director of Economics Department: SAYID ABDUL-KARIM AL-GAILANI
Director of Arabic Department: ABDUL RAHMAN AL-FALAHI

MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS

Director-General of Economics: Dr NEDIM EL-PACHACHI.
Director-General of Tobacco: SAID BAKIR AL-HASSANI (Acting)
Director-General of Agriculture: SAYID DARWISH AL-HAIDARY
Director-General of Industrial Research: SAYID SHEET NOAMAN
Director-General of Dates Society: ABDULLAH AL-KASSAB
Director of Veterinary: Dr HASAN AL-AWKATI.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Director-General of Social Affairs: Dr AKIF AL-ALOUSI
Inspector-General of Health and Social Affairs: SAYID HUSSAIN HUSSNI
Director-General of Health: Dr ABDULLAH BARSOUM.
Director-General of the Royal Hospital: Dr HASHIM AL-WITRI
Director-General of Prisons: ABDUL-JABBAR AL-RAWI
Director-General of Census: SAYID IBRAHIM AL-KHUDHAIRI
Director-General of Labour and Security: SAYID ABDUL-RAZZAK IBRAHIM

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

O.C. Royal 'Iraqi Air Force: Brig SAMI FATTAH
O.C. Royal Military College: Col ABDUL-KADIR SAID
Head of the British Advisory Military Mission: Major-Gen J M L RINTON

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Director-General of Supply: SAYID KHALIL ISMAIL
Director-General of Imports: SHARIF MOHAMAD HAYDAR.
Director-General of Engineering Supplies: (Vacant)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

AMBASSADORS

Great Britain: H.R H. Prince AMIR ZAID, London
U.S.A.: SAYID ALID JAWDAT AL-AYUBI, Washington, D C

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Afghanistan: SAYID KHALID AL-ZAHAWI, Kabul.
Turkey: ATA AMEEN, Ankara
Iran: MOHAMAD SALIM AL-RADHI, Tehran.
Saudi Arabia: ISMAIL HAKKI AL-AGHA, Jedda
Transjordan: SAYID JAMIL AL-RAWEE, Amman.
Syria: (Vacant)
Lebanon: (Vacant)
U.S.S.R.: SAYID ABBAS MAHDI, Moscow.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

France: SAYID SEIF ALLAH KHANDAN, Paris
Egypt: SAYID ABDUL-JALIL AL-RAWI, Cairo
Lebanon: SAYID IBRAHIM FADHLI, Beirut
Syria: SAYID HUSHAM AL-DELAIMI, Damascus
Belgium: SAYID TAHIR AL-PACHACHI, Brussels
Switzerland: SAYID SALIH MAHDI, Berne

CONSULS-GENERAL

U.S.A.: SAYID ABDULLAH BAKIR, New York
Palestine: AL-SHAREEF HUSSAIN IBN NASIR, Jerusalem

CONSULS

Turkey: SAYID HIKMAT AL-JAIBACHI, Istanbul
Iran: SAYID MUHSIN AL-GAZAERI, Khorramshahr, SAYID FADHIL WAHID, Tabriz, (Vacant), Kermanshah.
India: SAYID HASHEM KHALIL, Bombay
Syria: SAYID ABDUL KARIM MAHMOOD, Aleppo
Egypt: SAYID HIKMAT CHADERCHI, Alexandria
U.S.A.: SAYID ABDULLAH BAKIR, New York

VICE-CONSUL

Iran: SAYID KAMAL JAWAD, Kermanshah

HONORARY CONSULS

Sweden: SAYID KAMIL GHAZALA, Stockholm
Finland: SAYID JACK BASILLI, Helsinki

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party, The: Pres SALIH SAAD
Independence Party, The: Pres MOHAMMED MAHDI KUBBA
National Democratic Party, The: Pres KAMIL CHADERCHI

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 capitulations inherited from the former Ottoman Empire were finally 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).

The Religious Courts include the Sharia Courts, whether *Sunnite* or *Shi'ite*, which deal with the personal status of the Moslems and the administration of Waqfs (pious foundations), and the Spiritual Councils of the 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 usually set up only when necessity requires, 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 of ministers 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" This 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 (*Diwán Khass*), 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

Air transport in 'Iraq dates as far back as 1921, when military aircraft of the British Royal Air Force maintained a weekly civil service from Cairo to Basra In 1927 Imperial Airways inaugurated their first Empire service from Cairo to Basra, and later to India and Australia They were soon followed by the K L M (Dutch) Company operating from Amsterdam to Batavia, and by Air France from Paris to Hanoi 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 of 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 liners 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 1932 they established a modern airport at Baghdad provided with the latest amenities for passenger accommodation, night-landing facilities, radio goniometry, 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-Beirut-Baghdad.

British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.: daily service, London-Marseilles-Malta-Cairo, weekly connecting service, Cairo-Baghdad, service on Sun , Tues , Wed , Fri , London-Malta-Cairo-Basra, weekly flying-boat service, Poole-Augusta-Cairo-Basra

Compagnie Générale de Transports: weekly service, Beirut-Baghdad

'Iraq Airways: five times weekly service, Baghdad-Beirut (Cedar 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-Kotchek 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 1,555 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 incalculable service to the Allied war effort. From 1941 onwards demands on the railways for the movement of troops, stores, and Lend-Lease supplies to Russia, kept locomotives, rolling stock, and personnel working continuously at full pressure Schools were opened where personnel were trained as stationmasters, guards, numbertakers, signallers, 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

Skilled Allied troops were brought in to co-operate with the permanent staff, and by 1944 the number of railway employees was almost double the pre-war figure—15,000 as against 8,000 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 SMITH

'Iraq has 1,555 miles of railway connecting the main important cities from south to north and from east to west,

including the metre-gauge lines from Basra to Baghdad (354 miles), Baghdad to Kirkuk (201 miles), standard-gauge line, Baghdad to Tel-Kotchek (then Istanbul-Paris), branch line, Qaraghan to Knanaguin (17 miles)

ROADS

From Haifa (Palestine) the transport service to Baghdad is operated by the Trans-Desert Nairn 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 (485 km), Baghdad-Shargat-Mosul, 270 miles (433 km), Kirkuk-Sulaimani, 72 miles (116 km), Baghdad-Amara-Basra, 370 miles (598 km), Baghdad-Hillah-Basra, 386 miles (622 km), Baghdad-Damascus, 425 miles (685 km), Baghdad-Tehran, 620 miles (1,000 km), Baghdad-Hail-Medina, 680 miles (1,100 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 maintain a regular fast mail-and-passenger service from Basra to Bombay via Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Orient 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 Ellerman Lines, calling at Red Sea, Egyptian, and French ports.

Basra Port Directorate: Basra, Dir G F JOHNSON

Shipping and Forwarding Agents

BAGHDAD

Abdul-Hadi Abdul-Hussein Chalabi: Rewaq Street

African and Eastern (Near East) Ltd.: Mustansir Street, P O. Box 17.

W. J. Coker: Rashid Street, P.O. Box 93.

Thomas Cook & Son Ltd.: 399-1 Rashid Street, P O. Box 12

Dwyer & Co. Ltd.: 403-1 Rashid Street, P O Box 22.

Ezra Moshi Shaaya: Khan al-Barazalli.

Haim H. Nathaniel: Rashid Street.

Ibrahim S. Mukammal: Mukammal Building, Rewaq Street, P O Box 14

Murad I. Sadiq: Safafir Street

Naum Baheshi: Khan al-Khedhairi.

Palestine and Egypt Lloyd Co. Ltd.: 401-1 Rashid Street

Frank C. Strick & Co. Ltd.: Mustansir Street, P O Box 145

Weir, Andrew & Co.: Rewaq Street, P O Box 51.

Yusuf Moshi and M. Tueg: 111-9 Mustansir Street, P O. Box 129

BASRA

Abodi and E. Y. Uzeir: Abul-Aswad Street.

Bachari, Ibrahim: Strand Road

British-India Steam Navigation Co.

Jabba, Abdul Chalabi Al-Khedairi: Ashar

Meir Tueg and Y. Moshi: Khan Tueg.

Persian Gulf and 'Iraq Navigation Co.

Sion Ezra and E. Gabbay: Sooq al-Sheikhly, Ashar.

MOSUL

Miamar Bashi Bros.: Customs Street, P O Box 10.

Muhammad Najib al-Jadir: Nineveh Street

Tawfik Chalmiran: Babul-Tob

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS

(in 000 dinars)

COUNTRY	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U K . . .	2,819	1,338	1,457	1,708	1,599	3,295
U S A. . .	849	955	1,389	968	1,670	3,646
Japan	1,386	1,048	521	101	16	2
India . .	605	1,299	6,238	8,742	4,206	3,378
Syria . .	168	142	173	1,088	2,313	1,539
Iran . . .	395	427	939	1,022	1,359	3,123
Palestine and Transjordan	18	28	71	651	702	912
Others .	3,121	1,466	1,334	1,352	2,353	2,939
TOTAL .	9,361	6,703	12,122	15,632	14,218	18,834

EXPORTS

(in 000 dinars)

COUNTRY	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U K .	871	581	363	362	957	1,075
U S A	556	1,035	823	144	660	966
Japan	354	446	—	—	—	—
India .	290	295	220	189	477	517
Syria .	228	420	1,296	1,059	648	1,203
Iran . .	57	7	321	1,559	1,191	424
Palestine and Transjordan	170	450	714	556	1,620	1,468
Others .	946	672	742	5,278*	3,618*	4,165*
TOTAL	3,472	3,906	4,479	9,147	9,171	9,818

* Most of these exports went to the British Army

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(in dinars)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1938-39	6,916,697	7,542,148
1942-43 . . .	18,122,496	13,979,546
1943-44 . . .	21,268,127	18,999,737
1944-45 . . .	22,618,647	21,884,263
1945-46 . . .	19,675,699	23,608,552
1946-47	27,851,030	29,002,982

OIL ROYALTIES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS
(in dinars)

1938-39 . . .	1,977,458
1939-40 . .	2,014,088
1940-41	1,575,915
1941-42	1,463,371
1942-43 . .	1,463,371
1943-44	2,794,245
1944-45	2,236,688
1945-46	2,875,599
1946-47 .	7,064,215

'Iraq's Sterling Balances. It is estimated that between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 are held in London as 'Iraq's blocked sterling balances

Area and Population. The total area of the country is about 116,000 sq miles Of the total area of 112,000,000 acres, the potentially cultivable area is only about 30,000,000 acres, some 10,000,000 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 19th, 1947) is 4,803,430, of whom about 2,000,000 are urban

Population by towns·

Baghdad (town) . . .	832,927
Baghdad Liwa (district) .	1,048,465
Mosul (town) .	279,361
Mosul Liwa (district) .	563,676
Basra (town) .	181,814
Basra Liwa (district) .	413,505

Principal Imports and Exports. 'Iraq's principal imports are. textiles, iron and steel products, machinery, sugar, tea, motor vehicles, cement, clothing, timber, 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, f. 1940, cap £500,000, Chair and Dir -Gen. SAYID ABDUL MAJID MAHMOOD, brs at Mosul, Basra, Sulaimaniyeh, Arbil, Kirkuk, and Kut

Arab Bank Ltd.: Baghdad; Head Office, Jerusalem, Palestine, P.O. Box 886; f 1930, cap £P1,000,000, res. fund £P1,200,000; Chair. ABDUL HAMED SHOMAN; br at Mosul (Man TALIB MUSHTAQ)

Banque Zilkha S.A.E.: Baghdad, Head Office, Beirut, Lebanon, Syria, f 1899, cap. £ L 300,000, Propr K. A. ZILKHA.

Credit Bank (*Collective Company*): Samawal Str , Baghdad; f 1945; cap £50,500, Dirs. SAYID ELIAHOO JOORI, SAYID SASSON MURAD PERESS, and JOSEPH NESSIM NATHAN.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.: Baghdad, Head Office, 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E C 3, f 1909, sub cap £2,000,000; p u cap £1,000,000, res fund £850,000, Chair Sir THOMAS STRANGEMAN, K C , Gen Man N S GOLDER, brs at Basra, Kirkuk, Amara, and Mosul

Imperial Bank of Iran: Baghdad and Basra, Head Office, 11 Telegraph Street, London, E C 2, inc. 1889; cap. £1,000,000, res account £980,000, Chair Rt. Hon. LORD KENNET, P C , G B E , D S O , D S C , Man F HALE; brs throughout the kingdom

Industrial Bank of 'Iraq, The: Rashid Str , Baghdad, f. 1940, cap £500,000, Chair and Dir -Gen SAYID ABDUL GHANI AL-DALLY

Ottoman Bank: Baghdad, Head Office, Galata-Istanbul, f 1863, cap £10,000,000, p u cap £5,000,000, res fund £1,250,000, dep £60,000,000, brs. at Mosul and Basra; offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles and brs in Turkey and throughout the Near East.

Rafidain Bank: Samawal Str , Baghdad, f 1941, cap £500,000, total assets (March 31st, 1947) I D 13,397,978; res £150,000, Vice-Chair SAYID IBRAHIM AL-KABIR; Dir -Gen. SAYID MOHAMMED ALI CHALABI, brs at Mosul, Basra, Kirkuk, Hillah, and Amara.

INSURANCE

BAGHDAD

Ades, I. & C.: Naman Street

African & Eastern (Near East) Co. Ltd.: Mustansir Street

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Ezra 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.: Rashid Street.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agent Salim Obadia

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents. Stephen Lynch & Co Ltd.

Dwyer & Co. Ltd.: Rashid Street

Edward Aboudi: Samawal Street.

Fowler, Y., & Co.: Rashid Street

Ghani, Said A. Kahachi: 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.

Liebenthal, C. & E. Seffer: Rewaq 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: I. & 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.

Rafidain Insurance Co. Ltd.: inc. in 'Iraq 1946; cap. I D 100,000.

Saatchi, S. & D. N.: Mustansir Street.

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents. Shohet and Akeireb Co. Ltd.

Guardian Assurance Co.: Agent Salman Daoud

Strick, Frank C., & Co. Ltd.: Mustansir Street

United Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents. The Hilal Trading Co. Ltd , Mustansir Str.

Weir, Andrew, & Co.: Rewaq Street.

BASRA

Alliance Insurance Co.: Pharmacists Street

Asfar & Co.: Strande Street

Fowler & Co. Ltd.: Church Street

Iraq Insurance Co., The: P O. Box 24.

Lloyd's Agent: Stephen Lynch & Co Ltd

MOSUL

Jabrail, Zebouni: Ghazi Street

Al-Yadir, Mohamed Najib: Nineveh 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 came into being where the respective merits of the various crops and methods of cultivation were examined Land tenure received attention and an expert campaign of land settlement was undertaken on the basis of a Cadastral 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, sorghum, and sesame This means that a light amount of work is put into a large area, and that in bad times (and due to 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 belong mainly to the settled cultivators of the northern and the irrigated areas, although there are large herds in Kurdish ownership in the north-east. Arabs in the marshlands area specialise 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 or semi-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 alluvial 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 criss-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, plums, and vegetables—are grown, so that none of the precious soil is wasted

The date palm is grown from small offshoots, which begin to bear after four or five years. Early in April the blossoms of the female palm—which is the fruit-bearing tree—are fertilised 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 half-ripe fruit is already 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 Departments

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 barges are ready to take them off to the ocean-going steamers Nowadays, however, increasingly large quantities of selected dates are being packed in cellophane 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 inexpert eye, but in fact there are about 350 different types of dates grown in 'Iraq, although only five of these are cultivated for export These are the Hallawi, Khadrawi, and Sayer—grown mostly in the Shatt-al-Arab area—and the Khastawi and Zahdi—which are chiefly grown in the groves round Karbala and Baghdad The Hallawi is a favourite date with the American consumer on account of its light and attractive colour The Khadrawi is perhaps the best commercial variety from the point of view of taste, while the Sayer 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 2 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 3,000 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 organised 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 utilising the by-products.

DATE EXPORTS FROM 'IRAQ

Country	1939		1944		1945	
	Tons	*Value in I D*	*Tons*	*Value in I D*	*Tons*	*Value in I D*
United Kingdom .	23,871	244,549	32,804	834,836	42,500	922,237
India . .	58,066	260,999	20,102	465,727	24,791	480,072
Syria .	—	—	10,758	224,333	27,037	445,145
U S A . . .	20,572	208,953	14,377	325,618	15,714	353,153
Palestine and Transjordan	—	—	8,015	146,667	8,476	141,441
Egypt .	8,614	29,609	457	11,514	9,895	172,926
Other Countries .	37,139	218,114	20,510	433,601	24,977	454,447
TOTAL	148,262	962,224	107,023	2,442,296	153,390	2,969,421

Tobacco. Tobacco has an increasingly important place in 'Iraq's economic set-up, and the livelihood of a considerable section of the population depends upon its cultivation Production was formerly limited to the Persian type, and primitive methods of cultivation and packing were used Modern development of the industry began in 1930 when cigarette-manufacturing machines were introduced to supplement the hand-made cigarette factories The number of mechanical factories is 15 per cent of the total at present The daily cigarette-output of all factories in 'Iraq has long ago exceeded the ten-million 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 4,000 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 of the crop, 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 raiding, 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 main strains *Kuhaylan* and *Saqlawi* Each strain has its sub-divisions, such as *Hamdani* and *Jedran*, which may be combined in breeding under certain rules to produce pure types suitable for any specific purposes 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", "Persina", 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 circumstances 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 raiding, 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 offset 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 I D 1,500,000 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 creditable 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

Breeding takes place on traditional and individual lines There are no stud farms, and pedigrees are usually recorded only in the mind The buyer is expected to know horses and to judge purity 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 Arabs" 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 These 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 olden 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

kinds, such as the *aba'* and *kufiyah* (Arab headwear), *izar*, 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 Abbakhana, the ice factory, and the mills), and others established by foreign companies, such as the liquorice factory at Kut al-Amara, the *arak* distillery at Qararah (on the outskirts of Baghdad), and the pumps installed for irrigation

After the forming of the National Government in 'Iraq, those in power endeavoured to establish factories The first were tobacco factories (which have made good progress) and the spinning factory of Fattah Pasha at Kadhimain (which exports its manufactures to Iran 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 *arak*, and the ginning of cotton have been created The Government has two factories, one of which was established by the Ministry of Defence for the manufacture of ammunition, ironmongery, saddlery, and the repairing of military equipment, and the other being established by the Jail Department in Baghdad for spinning, carpentry, and bookbinding Apart from all these there is a large factory at Shalchiyah, which was established by the 'Iraq Railways for the construction and repair of railway wagons, etc

'Iraq is famous for its jewellery, silverwork, and enamelling, at which the Sabeans are adept The construction of sailing vessels is also a flourishing industry in southern 'Iraq

OIL

Petroleum has been known and utilised for various purposes by the inhabitants of 'Iraq for several thousands of years Yet its industrial importance was not realised 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 removal 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 large quantities in 1927, when the famous Baba Gurgur well near Kirkuk came in with a production of 60,000 barrels per day The results of drilling have since proved the vast potentialities of the Kirkuk oil field The Kirkuk structure is sixty 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 Kirkuk is sent to the ports of Haifa in Palestine and Tripoli in Syria through a twelve-inch pipeline which has a capacity of 4,000,000 tons of oil per annum

The export of oil from the 'Iraqi fields is, at present, limited by the capacity of the Mediterranean pipeline, but 'Iraq expects that a new outlet will be found for her vast reserves of oil

Mosul Petroleum Company. Following the revision of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company concession, the Mosul Petroleum Company (previously known as the B O D) was granted a concession in 1932 over all lands in the Mosul and Baghdad *vilayats* situated west of the River Tigris and north 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 £25,000 (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 minimum 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 1938 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 Khanaqin Oil Company was formed in 1925 to acquire and operate the concession held by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in the strip of land along the 'Iraq-Iran frontier known as the "transferred territories" This company produces oil from the Naft-Khanah field and delivers it through a twenty-five-mile pipeline to its refinery on the Alwand river near Khanaqin, 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 £60,000 (gold) on the first 4,000,000 tons of which royalty is payable and £20,000 (gold) and *pro rata* on each subsequent 1,000,000 tons is commutation 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 Rafidain Oil Company, a subsidiary of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company, which is a selling organisation and does not manufacture oil products Supplies are drawn partly from the Khanaqin 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 Kirkuk and Qayara crude oils. Experts have been engaged to study the technical and

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 Qayara oils and will provide for the production of aviation spirit, motor spirit, kerosene, gas, Diesel, and furnace oils, and asphalt required 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 "earthy" type, such as coal, bitumen, sulphur, salt, limestone, marble, gypsum, clay, sand, and metallic ores But these are usually of value only if worked sufficiently near their point of utilisation, 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-KHEDHAIRI, Vice-Pres IBRAHIM HAIM, Sec M JAAFAR AL-SHABIBI, Acting Sec SABRI AL-TEAIMA; 2,463 mems , including 302 brokers

Basra Chamber of Commerce: Basra, f 1926, Pres. HASHEM AL-KHEDHAIRI, Vice-Pres HAJ SALMAN AL-DHEKAIR, Sec HAJ SUOOD AL-SALEH, Acting Sec. HAMAD AL-BASSAM, 600 mems

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: Mosul, f 1926; Pres MOHD NAJIB EL JADER, Sec HAMDI CHELMERAN; 270 mems.

THE DATE BOARD

HASHEM AL-KHEDHAIRI, MOHAMAD AL-AKIL, HAMED AL-NAQIB, AMER AL-KAMIL, ABDUL RAZZAK AL-AMIR, ABDUL KADER BASHAYAN

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

'Iraq's approach to education to-day may be characterised as nationalist, democratic, and progressive It is nationalistic in the sense that it tends to make the rising generation nation-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 aspires to provide equal opportunities for education to all sections of the population, it already provides free primary and secondary education to some, it recognises 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 hygiene and social preparation as well as industry and agriculture But this in no way interferes with its efforts to recall the peculiar literary and spiritual heritage of the Arabs and stimulate their renaissance

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 Primary education is free, though compulsion has yet to be everywhere enforced

During the school year 1945-46 the following schools were in operation

STATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
(1) For boys, 723 (pupils 90,419)
(2) For girls, 221 (pupils 28,068)
(3) For young children, 52 (pupils 7,923).

PRIVATE AND FOREIGN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
(1) For boys, 41 (pupils 13,693)
(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 1946-47 were as follows·

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (first stage)
(1) For boys, 68 (pupils 11,913)
(2) For girls, 29 (pupils 2,784)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS (second stage)
(1) For boys, 42 (pupils 4,476)
(2) For girls, 8 (pupils 756)

In addition, there are three technical schools for boys, a school for homecraft 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 98 students
(5) The Engineering College, with 158 students
(6) The Higher Police Training College, with 63 students
(7) The Queen Alia Institute, with 89 girl students

The training of teachers 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 Rustamiyah (in the suburbs of Bagh-

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	723	—	221	90,419	—	28,068	3,361	—	1,418
Intermediate Schools	33	—	21	7,034	—	2,008	—	250	—
Secondary (Preparatory) Schools	18	—	6	2,446	—	685	269	—	73
Elementary Training Colleges	4	—	2	969	—	269	63	—	12
Higher Teachers' Training Colleges	—	1	—	236	—	111	54	—	—
Technical Schools	3	—	—	189	—	—	58	—	—
Fine Arts Institute	—	1	—	—	339	—	15	—	—
School of Agriculture	1	—	—	119	—	—	9	—	—
Domestic Arts School	—	—	1	—	—	132	—	—	11
Queen Alia Institute	—	—	1	—	—	89	—	—	24
Law College	—	1	—	1,031	—	50	24	—	—
Medical College	—	1	—	288	—	22	—	—	—
Pharmacy College	—	1	—	86	—	12	—	—	—
Engineering College	1	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Police College	1	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
Health Official School	1	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery School	—	—	1	—	—	91	—	—	—

dad), at B'aquba, and at Mahaweel, and the Elementary Training School for girls, each of which is a five-years' course in teaching to follow the primary education These institutions draw their students mainly from the rural areas and particularly from small towns and villages Besides giving ordinary academic and educational instruction, the Rural 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, which admits students for a three-year's course in education after they have passed their Intermediate public examination, physical education, handicrafts, and hygiene are among the subjects taught here On the same level there is a Primary Training School for girls, which also gives a three-years' 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 five-years' course This institution is, in fact, a college which prepares teachers for the country's Intermediate and Secondary schools The students here can specialise 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 objective 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 140 tribal schools have been opened, with 5,505 students and 233 campaigning teachers Large sums were spent on this kind of school during the school year 1945-46 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'a College: Baghdad, Dean Prof HAJ HAMDI AL-ADHAMI

College of Commerce and Economics: Baghdad, Dean Dr SALAH AL-DEEN AL-NAHI

Engineering College, The: Baghdad, Dean Prof BAHJAT AL-NAQIB

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 MUHIDDIN HAIDAR

Law College, The: Baghdad, Dean Prof HUSSAIN ALI AL-ADHAMI

Pharmacy College, The: Baghdad, Dean Dr HASHIM AL WITRY, M D

Queen Alia Institute: Baghdad, Dean Prof AMAT SAEED

Royal Faculty of Medicine, The: Baghdad, Dean Dr HASHIM AL WITRY, M D

Royal Military College, The: Baghdad, Dean O C ABDUL-KADIR SAEED

Royal Staff College, The: Baghdad

ROYAL FACULTY OF MEDICINE, THE

BAGHDAD

Founded 1927.

President Dr HASHIM AL WITRY, M D
Treasurer JOSEPH BAZZOI
Secretary Dr ZAKI BADRI-EL-DIN, PH C
Librarian ABID NEESAN

Number of students 300
The library contains 4,000 volumes

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AL-ZAHAWI, SHAWKET, M D
AZAWI, JALLAL
BARBAER, W C, T D, M A, M B, B CH (Cantab), F.R C S (Eng.).
BOSWELL, C, B SC, D I C
COWIE, D U, B SC, PH D, F R I C
DIXON, T F, B SC (CHEM), PH D (BIOCHEM), F R I C.
DREW, W R M, M B, CH.B, F R C P, D T M AND H.
KASIR, ABDULLAH, M D
MILLS, E A, M B, CH B, D T M AND H.
NORMAN, A C, O B E, D M, CH B
RAHMAN, AMIN BEG ABDUL, M D
ROGERS, L S, M B E, M B, C M B, F R.C.S, F R.C.S E., F.R A.C.S.
SHAWKET, SAMI, M D
STARTUP, C W, B SC, PH D.
TCHOBANIAN, M D.

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BAGHDAD

Founded 1936

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Number of students 339
The library contains 500 volumes

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ALBU, SANDU (Violin, Viola).
AL SHIBLI, HAKKI (Dramatic Art).
DARWISH, SHEIKH ALI.
HASSAN, FAIKH (Painting and Drawing).
HERTZ, JULIAN (Piano).
JENKE, WALTER E E (Oboe and Clarinet).
MALKHASSIAN, NUBAR (Kanoon).
MUHIDDIN HAIDAR, AL SHERIF (Oude and 'Cello).
PETROS, HANNA (Brass Wind).
SETON-LLOYD, Mrs. (Sculpture).

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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, f 1923, Dir Dr NAJI-AL-ASIL, Dir-Gen of Antiquities, Curator TAHA BAQIR, M A The 'Iraq Museum houses vast collections of antiquities dating from prehistoric epochs 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, Seleuceid, Sassanian, and Islamic periods It has a library of 14,000 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
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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 Awqaf, The: Baghdad

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

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Taha El-Rawi Library: Baghdad
Abbas El-Azzawi Library: Baghdad
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Al-Hussainiyah Library: Najaf
Al-Kashuf Al-Ghataa Library: Najef
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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 pigs roam the thickets and marshes, and boar hunting is a favourite sport Partridges are found in great numbers in cultivated fields and gardens, while duck and pigeon are plentiful in the rivers and marshes Bustard and sand grouse are in considerable numbers in the deserts and mountains In 'Iraq there are extensive plains in which herds of antelopes 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, bears, rabbits, beavers, and sables, besides many kinds of fish

Moreover, during this season archæological missions 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 open-air 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.: Salhiyah Street, Baghdad
Iraq Travel Agency: Rashid Street, Baghdad
'Iraq Tours: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Levant Tours: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Nairn Transport Co. Ltd.: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Palestine and Egypt Lloyd Co. Ltd.: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Peitours S.A.E.: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Raphidain Transport Co. Ltd.: Rashid Street, Baghdad
Sadoon 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 different periods in the longest history of any single State in the world In 'Iraq the stone-built temples, the pyramids and rock-hewn tombs of Egypt are missing—for the natural building material is brick, which has not stood up to the passage of time very well Yet the ruins of many brick buildings survive and others have been brought to light by excavators' picks

Almost every one of the city States into which the Sumerians divided lower 'Iraq until the twentieth century before Christ has left 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 Ur of the Chaldees, Kish, Eridu, Aqar Quf near Baghdad, and a dozen other sites, the denuded remains of these great structures rear up against the sky like eerie Towers of Babel But it has needed the excavators' industry to expose the buildings which cluster round their 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 lion 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 Babylonia in the early Christian era This is the city of Hatra whose ruined walls and houses surround the remains of a great temple-palace Its splendid isolation on the banks of an almost dry river bed in the middle of the Jazirah desert appeals greatly to the imaginative 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 façade of his palace still survives, leaning to-day 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 recognised 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 in spite of its remote situation This is the fortified palace called Al 'Ukhaidir, built in the early years of Islam by some eccentric Arab potentate Its buttressed enclosure wall and many of its stone-vaulted 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 strange, spiral minarets recalling the Babylonian *ziggurats*, and the great central archway of the caliphs' palace. Those buildings and the entire layout of the town were planned with studied magnificence, and the tiny modern city with its golden dome serves to accentuate the colossal scale on which the Abbasids built It is, in fact, surprising that in Baghdad itself, their original capital, considerably fewer traces are left to-day of their accomplishments The famous circular city, built by Mansur in A D 762 on the right bank of the Tigris, afterwards formed a splendid setting for the court of Harun al Raschid and the capital of an empire which extended from China to Spain Yet so thorough was its destruction by Hulagu's Mongol hordes that to-day hardly a trace of it remains, and even the site of his famous palace with its green dome is uncertain In his lifetime a suburb had begun to grow up at Rusafa on the opposite bank of the river, and in the Middle Ages this assumed the heritage of Mansur's city and the name of Baghdad The line of its walls enclose the nucleus of the modern city, but the only architectural remains of old Rusafa are the famous college building of Al-Mustansir Billah, called the Mustansiriyah, and the Abbasid palace in the citadel, whose ruins have now been partly restored Few other buildings in Baghdad have survived the seven centuries of war and general insecurity which have intervened between the fall of the Caliphate and the present day, but certain of its mosques—notably that which covers the tombs of the two Imams at Kadhimain—make up in the richness of their ornament for what they lack in antiquity The city of Mosul 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 curiously named Atabeg sultan, Badr-ud-Din Lulu In the Shi'a cities of Karbala and Najef the fine ornament and accumulated treasures of the two famous shrines are known to foreigners only by hearsay

Until 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 archæological 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 archæologists, 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 and rafts floated down the Tigris carrying the fine sculptures of the Assyrians destined for the principal museums of Europe and the New World, and priceless historical documents for decipherment 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 25,000 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 formulæ to lyric poetry

The early years of the present century were mainly notable for the advent to the Mesopotamian field of German archæologists 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 conscientious planning of important buildings The best preserved of these was the famous Ishtar Gate, the upper part of which was removed and reconstructed in Berlin. The second stage did not begin until the years immediately following the first World War, when an 'Iraqi National Museum was created on the initiative of Miss Gertrude Bell, and an Antiquities Law drafted to apportion the finds of foreign excavators There followed a score of years during which sixteen foreign institutions of five different nationalities sent archæological expeditions to 'Iraq Their labours, in co-operation with local antiquities authorities, filled the new museum with priceless works of art and built up many completely new chapters in the history of early Mesopotamian culture and so of world civilisation

In fact it was the marvellous discoveries of Sir Leonard Woolley at Ur of the Chaldees which in the early nineteen-twenties astonished the Western world and concentrated all eyes on the brilliance of Sumerian culture His royal tombs, with their wealth of gold and precious stones and gruesome "death-pits" occupied the headlines of the world Press for many months It seems that these Sumerian notables 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 ritual 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 ornament of lapislazuli, crystal and cornelian, musical instruments, gaming boards, toilet sets, and the marvellous golden wig-helmet of a Sumerian prince, all testifying the splendour of these ancient courts and the advanced craftsmanship of the Sumerian people As we have said, many other archæologists followed in Woolley's footsteps, and mounds in all parts of the country contributed a striking 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 archæological research in the country. Fortunately, as a result of long-term technical training, the young department was now well equipped in this respect, and an enlightened Treasury did not find it necessary to curtail the sum budgeted for excavation It has consequently proved possible in the past few years for work of this character to be undertaken at five carefully chosen sites, and the results have in almost all cases been sensational The now-famous "painted temple" at 'Uqair, with its remarkable prehistoric frescoes; the treasure chamber and vaulted wine cellar of King Kurigalzu at Aqar Quf, with its Kassite inscriptions, and the Stone Age settlement of the first 'Iraqi 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 Hajjaj'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

BASRA

At Basra there are mosques and ancient shrines most of which date back to the first days of Islam, when the famous "Jamal" battle occurred Among those standing to-day are the shrines of Zubair, Talha, and Ali At a distance of six miles north of them stands the shrine of Anas ibn Malik, above it is a beautiful high dome Basra also contains the shrines of Hassan Al-Basri and Ibn Sirin Among its imposing remains is the **Basra Mosque,** with its historical minaret Excavators have found on it many stones which date back to the first Sumerian and Babylonian epochs. Among the historical monuments existing in the city is the **Kawaz Mosque.**

The **Samarra Mosque** contains the graves of the two Imams, Ali Al-Hadhi and his son Hasan Al-Askari Built on the two tombs are two high domes, the larger (that of Imam Ali Al-Hadhi) sheathed in pure gold Around it several golden minarets have been installed

The **Imam Mosque** is situated at Adhamiyah It is very spacious and contains a large dome standing on a marble base The grave of Abu Hanifa is attached to this mosque and the dome upon it is built of coloured *kashani* stones

The **Al-Gailani Mosque** is the mosque of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Al-Jili, situated in Bab Al-Sheikh 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.** Visitors to the town see from a long distance the fine golden dome towering to the skies, on both sides of which are standing two *ma'danas* covered with gold The *sahan* of the mosque is very large and of exquisite design, both from the architectural and decorative viewpoints It contains rooms full of antiquities and precious relics

The **Shrine of Husain ibn Ali** stands in the middle of a great *sahan* in Karbala

The **Shrine of Abbas ibn Ali,** also in the middle of a great *sahan* in Karbala, is scarcely less fine than the *sahans* of the other imams

The **Shrine of Imam Awn** is situated thirteen kilometres east of the town of Karbala.

The **Kufa Mosque** contains the graves of Muslim ibn Aqil and Hani ibn Urwa Both graves are sacred to the Moslems.

Every year thousands of visitors journey to Karbala to visit the sacred shrines and other historical monuments

KIRKUK

The tombs of Daniel, Aziz, and Hanin are in **Daniel Mosque,** situated in the Kirkuk Barracks

The tomb of Imam Qasim is in a mosque at Mahallat Imam Qasim

The tomb of Imam Mohammed is in the mosque situated in Mahallat Masla

MOSUL

The **Nabi Gerjis Mosque** is one of the important historical monuments of 'Iraq It is said that Tamerlane 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 Maqam al-Khudhir) was built by Emir Mujahid-Uddin Kaimaz, one of the Attabiki dynasty ministers

The **Al-Nuri Mosque,** built by Nur-Uddin the Attabiki, ruler of Aleppo, and is named after him

The **Omayyad Mosque** is one of the oldest Islamic mosques, restored by the Attabiki, 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 era of Islamic conquests It was repaired several times during the reign of Hussain Pasha Al-Jalili, after the attack of Tahmosib Koli Khan, otherwise known as Nadir Shah It contains a great many engravings and inscriptions

SHRINES OF OTHER RELIGIONS IN 'IRAQ

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Great Synagogue, Baghdad, built in the sixteenth century A D

Sheikh Ishaq 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 Kefil, a small city on the Euphrates

Shrine of Ezra the Writer, at Euxair, a small city called after his name in Basra District

Shrine of Jonah the Prophet, Mosul

Shrine of Nahun, at Alkosh, 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 Ahwaz district towards the end of the sixth century A D , founded the monastery between 628 and 647, and the district is still to-day considered one of the healthiest summer resorts in northern 'Iraq

SYRIAN-CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

This sect has a famous historical monastery known as the **St. Behnam Monastery,** but also locally known as Khudhur 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 Alfan Mountain, north of Mosul

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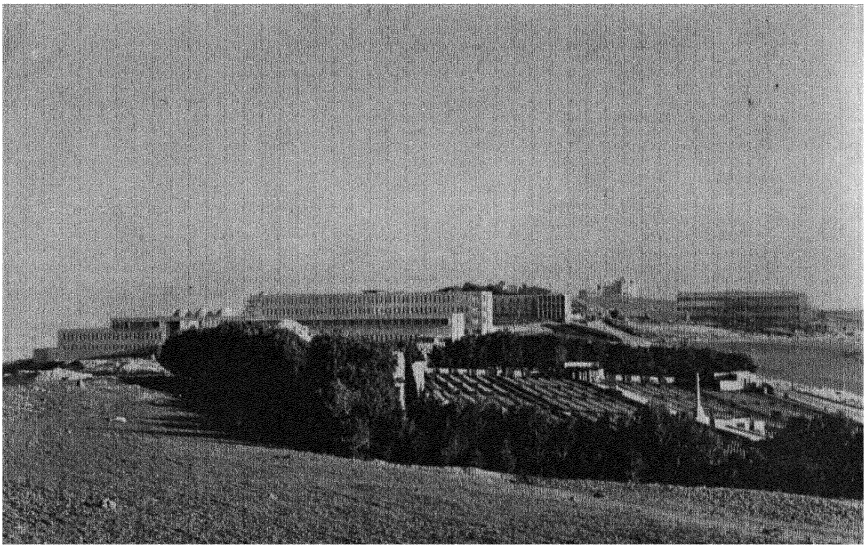


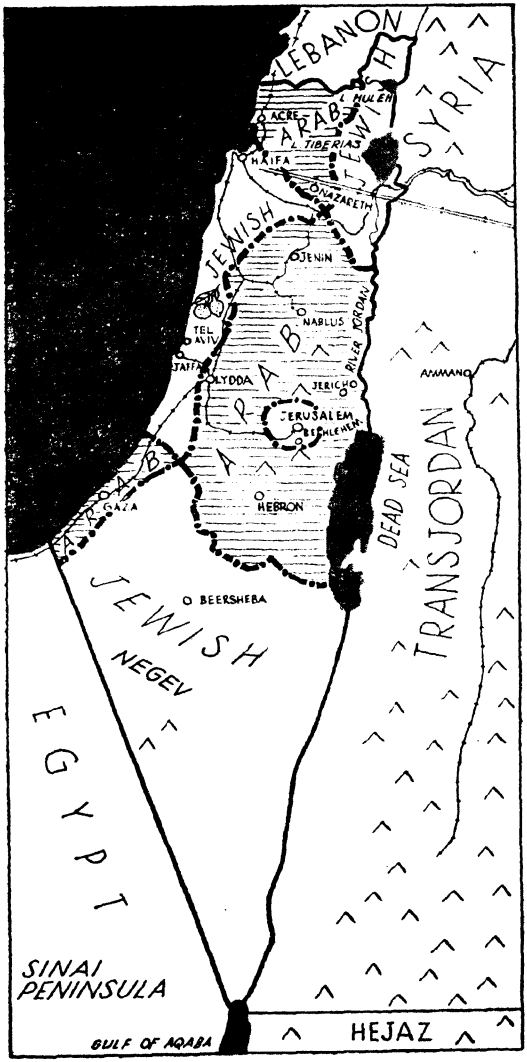
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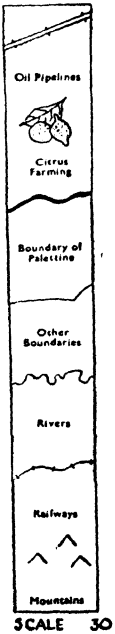
PALESTINE

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HADASSAH HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM

PALESTINE

SHOWING THE PARTITION PROPOSED BY U.N.





SCALE 30 MILES TO AN INCH

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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PALESTINE

GEOGRAPHY

FRONTIERS

Palestine is bounded on the north by the Republics of the Lebanon and Syria, on the east by the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, on the south by the Peninsula of Sinai which forms part of Egypt, and on the west by the Mediterranean

MOUNTAINS

Nearly 36 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 Galilee hill country is about 27 miles from north to south and about 28 miles from east to west The highest mountains are in Galilee, where Mount Azmon rises to 3,963 ft

The Samaria hill country has two important mountains, Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, both of about 900 m or 3,000 ft

RIVERS

The main rivers in Palestine are the Jordan (length, 157 miles) and its tributaries, the Hasbani, Liddani, and Banyas, the Yarmuk, 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 10 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has a maximum depth of 1,310 ft As a result of the evaporation of most of the six and a half million tons of water falling daily into the Dead Sea, the remaining water has accumulated a very high mineral content—about 25 per cent of solid substances, of which common salt (chloride of sodium) constitutes 7 per cent

Lake Tiberias measures approximately 14 miles from north to south and is 6 miles wide It has a surface area of 122 sq miles

Lake Huleh is situated 230 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-Naqura in the north to Wadi Gaza in the south and is about 118 miles (190 km) long Its beginning is the northern frontier, the junction of the Galilean 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 about 12 miles south of Haifa, from Natanya to Tulkarm it is 11 miles wide Its maximum width is a little over 11 miles, from the sea near Gaza to below Bir Abu Mansur

The coast is lined with sand dunes, which, unless fixed with vegetation, are driven inland by wind and engulf cultivable land Large swampy areas have been formed by these dunes, but many of these have been drained recently by Jewish settlers and intensive cultivation has been rendered possible Formerly regarded as uncultivable from an agricultural point of view, the Coastal Plain is now the most important agricultural area of Palestine

Clays, sands, and loamy 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 Zevulun Plain (Acre) there are some important clay soils, the loamy soils occur in the south, below Rehovot, and are richer in plant nutritional value than the sandy soils

Quantities of underground water are available at moderate depths, so that thousands of wells have been dug without serious lowering of the water table.

The Coastal Plain is also the most vital area as far as Palestinian commerce and manufacturing are concerned. The principal port of the country, Haifa, is found here, it has 145,000 inhabitants and has one of the most up-to-date harbours in the Mediterranean, with connections to the hinterland of Syria, Transjordan, and 'Iraq One branch of the 'Iraq petroleum pipeline has ended in Haifa since 1935, and since 1940 a large petroleum refinery has been operating there

The Huleh Plain is an area of great diversity, including beautiful and productive lands not yet rid of malaria It is bounded on the west by the Naftali hills of Upper Galilee and by the Golan and Bashan hills on the east Extending from the foothills of the Lebanon to the valley floor east of Safad, at the foot of Rosh Pina, it proceeds south for about 19 miles (30 km) About 4 miles wide from east to west, the valley embodies great contrasts for such a relatively small area In the north lies rich fertile land, enjoying perennial streams as well as reasonable rainfall, which produces wheat, maize, vegetables, fodder, and deciduous fruits But out of the total land area of 73 sq miles (90 sq km), 14 sq miles (35 sq km) are still infested with malarial swamps, whose peat content, however, renders them potentially valuable

The Negev. Forty-five per cent of the area of Palestine is called the Negev (meaning the "south") It constitutes a natural region of its own, defined by soil structure and rainfall It begins at the coast at Wadi Gaza and runs south of Bir Abu Mansur and south of the Hebron hills to the Dead Sea, near Ras ez Zuwiera The soils of the Negev are loam or loess, but there is a coastal stretch of sandy soil reaching down to Khan Yunis

The population of the Negev 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 Beersheba, 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 Negev land is substantially cultivated in the coastal area, particularly where good loess soil occurs During the day the air is intensely humid, which renders the problem of water less acute, and the Jewish Agency accordingly established three experimental stations in the Negev in 1943 to explore the agricultural potentialities of the area In the main, however, the Negev is inhabited by nomadic Arabs

VALLEYS

The Valley of Esdraelon. 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 Lower 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 ancient road where camels once passed, modern transport now provides rail and motor roads

The greatest length of the valley is about 30 miles, its greatest width about 12 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 Esdraelon lay for

centuries as sinister swamps infested with malaria, but Jewish colonisation has transformed it completely Wheat, barley, fodder crops, sesame, vegetables, grapefruit, and even bananas are now produced in the "Emek"

The climate is temperate in the greater part of the valley, with breezes like those of the Coastal Plain, the mean maximum of the hottest month approaches 98° Fahrenheit (37°C), rainfall is 400 mm (15¾ in) The elevation of the valley is generally from 25-50 m (80-160 ft) below sea level, but east of Merhavya the land slopes down to 100 m (330 ft) below sea level towards the Beisan edge of the Jordan Valley

The Jordan Valley. Running from the southern edge of the Hulch Plain to the northern end of the Dead Sea, the Jordan Valley is about one-fifth the size of the Coastal Plain Its area includes the Ginozzar Basin, the Dagania area, the Beisan Plain, and the Plain of Jericho At its maximum width the valley measures about 14 miles, the depression falls from an above-sea-level height of over 3,000 ft to the surface of the Dead Sea

The Jordan Valley contains three important lakes Lake Hulch, 230 ft below sea level, Lake Tiberias, 686 ft below sea level, and the Dead Sea, 1,286 ft below sea level

The soils in the north are clay, while in the south they contain disintegrated limestone, about one-third of the surface of the Jordan Valley has been estimated as uncultivable

The temperature is as high as 107 6°F (42°C) in the summer, often accompanied by a high humidity Under irrigation, date palms, bananas, tomatoes, fodder, and other crops flourish, but agriculture is only possible in irrigated areas An interesting project called the Jordan Valley Authority, on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been proposed by the famous American soil conservationist, Dr Lowdermilk, who advocates the canalisation of the Jordan and its tributaries so that the dry lands of the Jordan may benefit by irrigation, and also the utilisation of the deep decline of the Jordan channel for power generation

TOWNS

Jerusalem is a city of hills, rising on Mount Scopus to 2,693 ft above sea level Its importance as a capital derives from two factors the ancient and the modern The Old City has historic associations for three great religions and attracts thousands of pilgrims and visitors annually The New City is the seat of Governmental administration, and also contains the headquarters of such official bodies as the Va'ad Leumi, the Supreme Moslem Council, and the Chief Rabbinate Jerusalem is also the cultural centre of the country, and is the site of the Hebrew University, the Hadassah Hospital, and numerous schools and colleges, its economic importance is considerable, as it contains over two hundred industrial establishments and is also the headquarters of the Palestine Potash Company

Haifa's development as a town began in 1870, but received new impetus from the inception of British civil administration in 1920, from large-scale immigration in 1933, and from the comprehensive town-planning scheme prepared by Sir Patrick Abercrombie in 1934 for the development of the Haifa Bay area The new Jewish quarter, Hadar-Hacarmel, has developed into a beautiful modern suburb

To the north of Haifa stands the ancient town of **Acre**, 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 180,000 inhabitants at the end of 1946, and only 2,084 in 1920 Tel Aviv is considered the most modern and hygienic city in the entire Middle East and is the industrial, financial, and commercial centre of modern Palestine

The history of Tel Aviv (Hill of Spring) is a romantic one It had a mushroom growth and is now almost a garden town, with every amenity that up-to-date town planning and startling modern functional architecture can provide As a port Tel Aviv came into existence during the disturbances of 1936-37 and is rapidly increasing in importance It is the only town in Palestine maintaining its own hospitals, clinics, and schools, while its social services, social aid, free medical aid to the poor, and the issue of free meals at schools are unique in the country The municipal services of Tel Aviv and its economic, social, and cultural pre-eminence render it of immense importance

Jaffa has a population of about 102,000 It is one of the most ancient cities of the world and is said by legend to be named after Noah's son Japhet It figured largely in the Crusades and in the Ottoman and Arab conquests of Palestine Under British Mandatory administration Jaffa has been the port for Southern Palestine and Jerusalem, particularly for the export of citrus fruit, which is the staple export crop of the country "Jaffas" are synonymous with well-grown Palestinian oranges The main industrial activities of Jaffa are oil presses, soap manufacture, and cigarette production

Other important towns situated in the Coastal Plain are Gaza, Petah Tikvah (famous as the first Jewish settlement in 1878 and the youngest municipality), Rehovot (known for its agricultural research stations), Rishon-le-Zion, Ramleh, and Lydda Jewish colonisation, settlements, and agriculture have made the Coastal Plain the most important part of Palestine

HARBOURS

Haifa Port. Haifa Port is situated on the southern shore of the Bay of Acre The harbour is enclosed by two main breakwaters, the main one being 7,250 ft long and the lee breakwater 2,510 ft long The entrance to the harbour is dredged to 37 ft below mean sea level and is approximately 600 ft wide The harbour water area is approximately 278 6 acres and is dredged as follows 91 0 acres dredged to 37 ft below mean sea level, 25 3 acres dredged to 33 ft below mean sea level, 03 2 acres dredged to 30 8 ft below mean sea level The normal tidal variation is 12 in above or below mean sea level and the maximum 16½ in to 19 in above or below mean sea level

The berthing facilities provided for shipping are as follows main wharf, 1,312 ft in length and dredged to a depth of 31 ft, intermediate wharf, 361 ft in length and dredged to depths of 18-20 ft, lighter wharf, 574 ft in length and dredged to an average depth of 16½ ft, cargo jetty, 885 ft in length and dredged to a depth varying from 16-30 ft, oil jetty, 1,050 ft in length This jetty is of great importance, since it is the terminus of the 'Iraq pipeline and is fed from 24 storage tanks The jetty is situated in an oil dock and can accommodate two 12,000-ton 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 12-in submarine pipelines, 4,200 ft long, are situated in Acre Bay to enable tankers to load and discharge without entering the harbour

Facilities are provided at the main breakwater for ships to moor while being loaded or discharged by lighter Transit shed accommodation on the main and subsidiary wharves consists of eight sheds with a total floor area of 242,187 sq ft In addition, open stacking areas for a total of approximately 30,000 tons of cargo are provided

Cranage facilities consist of one fixed electric derrick crane capable of lifting 15 tons in a radius of 65 ft , one 15-ton steam travelling gantry crane, two 3-ton electric travelling portal cranes, one 1½-ton travelling electric crane, one 5-ton petrol-electric mobile crane, and a floating steam crane capable of lifting 15 tons in a radius of 65 ft Rail facilities for the clearance of cargo are provided at all main wharves and transit sheds

Jaffa Port. The Port of Jaffa consists of an open roadstead and a lighter harbour, the latter being protected by a breakwater 1,575 ft long and comprising an area of approximately 5 8 acres dredged to a depth of 13 ft and with an entrance 40 ft wide The depth of the water at the anchorage in the roadstead varies from 7-10 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 loading lighters and schooners and have a total length of 1,908 ft Transit sheds and warehouses are provided, with a total floor area of 254,460 sq ft , together with an open stacking area of 68,897 sq ft Two 7-ton and three 3-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 anchorages, but the extensive transit shed and warehouse facilities which exist at the port were utilised for the storage of foodstuffs imported under Government control During 1943-44, for example, some 10,000 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 harbour 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 1,312 ft in length and there are several cranes, including one of 25 tons, three of 5 tons, two of 2½ tons and three of 1 ton Before the war the port was handling an average of 20,000 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 1940 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, loading 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 basic structure of potential water economy for Palestine was designed by the Jewish Agency—an earlier outline having been projected by P Rutenberg—but this plan was rendered inoperable by the drawing up of the boundaries of Palestine so as to exclude the Litani river and the sources of the Jordan Plans for unified development had perforce to be abandoned and irrigation has been quite unintegrated 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 perennial rivers, the Jordan (length, 157 miles) and the Yarkon (25 miles) and a number of minor rivers The Jordan has a discharge of some 30-65 cu yds (10-50 cu m) per second in the summer, 65-130 cu yds (50-100 cu m) in the winter, and a yearly average of only 26 cu yds (20 cu m), its potential irrigation power is high, for the existing power plant produces 24,000 h p The flow of the Yarkon is about 10 cu yds (8 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 Maritime Plain in the Beisan area and also in the Jordan Valley They have a discharge of some 26 cu yds (20 cu m) per second, but archaic water regulations still in force cause much wastage

The main irrigation supply is drawn from subterranean resources, and there are about 2,800-3,000 wells throughout the country The water in the Maritime Plain is situated about 30-90 ft (10-30 m) below ground near the shore and 90-130 ft (30-40 m) from the surface further inland, in the Emek the water is approximately 260-300 ft (80-100 m) below the surface Most of the privately owned wells are of small size, yielding about 90 cu yds (70 cu m) (maximum estimate per hour), but the larger (in particular those belonging to municipal authorities, large companies, and communities) may give a maximum of 520 cu yds (400 cu m) per hour

It may at this point be relevant to quote a recent survey on irrigation from the volume *Palestine, Problem and Promise* (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 south to Benjamina, while of the Jewish non-citrus irrigated area, more than half lies in the coastal plain (stretching from Gaza in the south to Nahariya in the north) Arab citrus cultivation is also confined almost 99 per cent to the coastal area Arab non-citrus irrigated area is limited to Beisan, Jericho and Upper Galilee, the exact amount under irrigation in each area is unknown "

" A large portion of all irrigation in Palestine is accomplished by the use of wells The first deep well was dug in 1933 at Yavneel An estimate of the number of wells in 1935 placed the figure at 2,500 to 3,000 with a yield of 200 cu yds (150 million 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 20 "

Development of water resources in Palestine is carried on by many groups The most important are the Mekoroth Water Co , the Palestine Economic Corporation, the Palestine Water Co , the Emek Water Co , the Gilboa Water Co , and the Sharon and Samaria Water Cos Settlements have formed water supply co-operatives, and small interest-free loans are granted by the Government to aid the costs of borings

The Palestine Land Development Co has been granted a concession by which it may drain and irrigate the Huleh areas, and for this purpose utilise the Upper Jordan and Lake Huleh It is hoped eventually that the realisation of this project might result in the irrigation of some 864,885 acres (estimate quoted in the *Anglo-Palestine Year Book*, 1946), another interesting project put forward is the Hays-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 allegiance the two main groups of the population of Palestine are Arabs and Jews As estimated at the end of 1946, less than 2 per cent of the people permanently resident in the country were persons outside these national groups About 65 per cent of the total population is Arab and about 33 per cent Jewish

The Arab conquest of Palestine in the eighth century preceded a succession of migrations from the Arabian desert According to religion, about 90 per cent of the Arab population are Moslem, about 9 per cent Christian, and about 1 per cent Druze The Moslems of Palestine, with unimportant exceptions, speak Arabic as their mother tongue, as do the Christian Arabs A certain economic and cultural separatism can be noticed between Christian and Moslem Arabs, for the Christian Arabs of Palestine are in the main urban, while the Moslems are little more than one-quarter urban Of the total Arab population, about 4 per cent have immigrated from the Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, and Egypt in recent years

The Jews in Palestine constitute the second largest element in 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 loyalty to Judaism, although certain features of Jewish traditional ritual and observance are less rigidly maintained by sections of the community than in European Jewish life of former centuries

The only members who may be said to be "dissenters" are the Karaites, remnants of an ancient Jewish sect who rejected the Talmud in the eighth century of the Christian era and adhered only to oral and strictly Biblical tradition of Judaism without rabbinic interpretation A mere handful of Karaite families live a separate existence in Jerusalem But in the main the Jewish community is gradually being welded together into a national entity, although born in different countries and thus having differing backgrounds

Many of the early settlers were Russians or Poles, members of the East European intelligentsia, some with Socialist leanings, some investing capital in the country From 1933 onwards many German and Austrian Jews fled to Palestine and integrated themselves into the life of the country, where there are now Jews from every country in the world, particularly varied as regards Halutzim (young agricultural pioneers)

The community professes the same faith (of a monotheistic nature), which will be outlined below, and celebrates the same religious and national festivals But as far as origin and religious ritual go, 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 mediæval German with a strong element of Hebrew and flavours 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—"Ivrit"—which is spoken by all) The Sephardim are less Western than the Ashkenazim and constitute one-tenth 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 Ashkenazi Jews, who are more modern and Westernised, the modern Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebraic tongue

LANGUAGES

The official languages in Palestine are Arabic, English and Hebrew.

POPULATION

The official estimate of population at the end of 1946 was 1,912,112

RELIGIONS

Islam. The Moslems of Palestine are in the main Sunnis, with the exception of the small Mutwalli sect, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Moslem thought approximately in the following proportions Shafe'i 70 per cent, Hanbali 19 per cent, Hanafi 10 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 SAUDI ARABIA)

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 civilised world throughout 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 Hellenic Judaism, mediæval Rabbinic scholarship, the mystic Chassidic 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 salient points that have emerged from the vast mass of scholarship and philosophy that have accumulated, century after century, round the Hebraic conception of God.

The Monotheistic Belief and the 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 emphasised 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 on his deathbed and the triumphant affirmation of the principle for which the religious Jew stands

God is represented as being incorporeal—"He has neither bodily form nor substance, we can compare nought to Him in His Holiness"—and likewise timeless—"He was before anything that hath been created—even the first, but His existence had no beginning." As such, He is without ordinary human attributes, but nevertheless He is constantly called "Our Father, our King", and is alluded to as "slow to anger and plenteous in mercy". The Hebrew conception of God acquired universality with the age of the Prophets, "The Creator of heaven and earth, to whom alone all knees must bend in humble adoration" (Isaiah), and although the Sinaitic covenant between God and Israel renders Israel "a kingdom of priests", Jewish thought looks forward to a recognition of monotheism by all nations and the restoration of the Kingdom of God throughout the earth

The Law or "Torah" Besides this monotheistic principle, which is the pivot of Jewish thought, a way of conduct for man has been outlined in the Law (the Torah) The Torah invests almost every act of man with divine significance, so that there is no dividing line between life 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 Continual emphasis is laid on education and the study of the Law This has been vividly expressed by a sage "On three 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 intensification 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 commandment should have been laid down for the protection of the widow and the orphan, and the care of the "stranger within the gates" 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 opposed 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 613 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 inestimable importance are the New Year (occurring about September-October, according to the Christian calendar) and the Fast Day of Atonement, about ten days afterwards On this latter occasion the Jew is called upon to fast and to remember that "Man's origin is dus' and his termination is dust", and to return to God in true repentance The word for "repentance" in Hebrew is "Teshuvah", meaning "return" and therefore "return to God" According to Jewish philosophy repentance plays a very important part "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God, and not that he should return to his ways and live?" (Ezek xviii 23, 32) The sages of the Talmud reaffirm the renascent character of repentance by the following poetic utterance "Even before the world was created, repentance was called into being" Since there is no confessional and no mediator between God and man, the return of the sinner is only possible through penitence "Prayer, penitence, and charity" are specifically mentioned as of great regenerative value to the human soul (In this context it is significant that the Hebrew word for charity is synonomous with the word for righteousness)

The Nature of Man; the 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 decision is foreknown by God, who is omniscient, it is not pre-destined, as it is acccording to Greek philosophy "I call on heaven and earth to witness this day that I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse, therefore choose thou life, that thou and thy seed may live" (Deut. xxx 19-20) The Mishneh 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 Hebraic 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 explicit guides A system of human conduct was outlined briefly by the sage Hillel, who was once mockingly asked by an idolator 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 creatures 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

guides to human conduct continually stress education and study, and the supremacy of the mind over the passions. A father is positively commanded to teach his children, particularly in the religious sense ("And thou shalt teach it to thy children ")

The Messianic Idea. No outline of the ideas associated with Judaism would be complete without an outline of the Messianic idea Whereas Christian thought believes that the Redeemer of mankind visited the earth in the form of Jesus Christ, Judaism still awaits the coming of the Messiah. Throughout the centuries the Jews have felt that a Redeemer, whose advent the Prophets foretold, would arise, who would gather together the scattered remnants of the people of Israel and lead them back to their historic homeland As far as the national character of Judaism is concerned, daily prayers are specific in the spiritual value of Zion "For Thy Law went 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, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion how shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" Each year the destruction of the Temple by the Romans is recalled with fasting and mourning, and in Palestine with pilgrimages of the devout to the Wailing Wall It is often impossible to disentangle religious formulæ from 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 nostalgic hope of redemption for the Jews living 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 for out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem And they shall beat their swords 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 Orthodox 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 Acre and Galilee, who is the supreme authority of the Greek Catholic Church

The **Maronite Community,** with approximately 7,000 members, has its communal centres in Jaffa and Haifa. The Maronite patriarch resides in the Lebanon

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 centre 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 1,000 adherents, is established in Jerusalem, with a cardinal appointed as spiritual leader

The **Protestant Churches** in Palestine are the Anglican, Baptist, and Scottish 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 1914

Palestine is one of the earliest homes of the human race Archæologists 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 3000 B C a people termed Canaanite, then Phœnician, and later Carthaginian, 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 to the land of Canaan, leaving the idolatrous practices of his forefathers and proclaiming the call of monotheism The character of this journey has been described in the Old Testament and has been invested with a divine significance Some of his descendants settled 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 recall here the early history of the Hebrew people, well known to the world through its account in the early part of the five books of Moses, but nevertheless there are certain features of Israelite history in early Palestine which may be recalled with advantage here Tradition holds that part of the Hebrew people later sojourned in Egypt, and one school of modern historical scholarship supports the Biblical theory, suggesting that the Hebrew exodus from Egypt took place between 1290 and 1260 B C Tradition relates that Moses led the people out of their slavery in Egypt, and the anniversary of their crossing the Red Sea is still celebrated by religious Jews at Passover, a festival occurring in the early spring

The early history of the country is one of constant capture and recapture by hostile tribes The Israelites, who had settled in the previously termed 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 threatened by hostile tribes and conquered by the Philistines about the period of 1080 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 her early kings In 995 B C Saul was succeeded by David of Bethlehem, who subdued various rebellions, but it was in the reign of King Solomon (970-935 B.C.) that the first great Temple at Jerusalem was established and Israelite 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 Hebraic culture as well as political power Ethics and religion had commenced, 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 national entity under the monotheistic Law of Moses, outlining belief and conduct David, a warrior king, is chiefly remembered to-day as the lyric poet of the Psalms, but it was in the luxurious reign of King Solomon that the First Temple was erected An era of intense cultural and æsthetic 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, the Book of Ecclesiastes (Kohelet), the exotic imagery of the Song of Songs, and the Proverbs

The Division of the Kingdom: Conquest, Captivity, and Return. From this peak period of greatness there was a great decline in which the kingdom suffered division Israel in the north under Jeroboam, and Judah in the south under Rehoboam About 930 B C an Egyptian invasion swept over the land, and historians allege that the capture and sack of Jerusalem has been recorded upon the walls of Karnak In 895 B C it was freed by Asa of Judah and then began a long history of intrigue under Ahab of Israel, who introduced idolatry and was rebuked by the prophets Elisha and Elijah

Assyrian invasions were succeeded by the conquest by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon This was the First Exile and great deportations of Judeans began, to be recorded for all time in the exquisitely 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 emigrated 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 name "Jews" rather than "Israelites" began to be used.

Forty-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 Zerubabbel the Euphrates was crossed The exiles also returned under Ezra the scribe, and in 516 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 320 B C. Ptolemy entered Jerusalem.

Græco-Roman Period. The influences of the Græco-Roman school of thought had an enormous intellectual effect and many Jews assimilated themselves to the philosophical trends of Hellenism The old Philistine towns became Greek and new Greek cities were established in Transjordan. One landmark in the history of assimilation is the translation of the Hebrew scriptures into Greek—the "Septuagint"

In 223 B C Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, took Palestine In 168 B.C the Syrians pillaged 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, guerilla warfare against the ruling Powers was waged under the Hashmoneans (Maccabees)

About 100 B C a Jewish State was re-established in the territory of Palestine But misrule resulted in civil war, and amidst the chaos Roman rule was imposed without difficulty In 63 B C. Pompey took Jerusalem "Pompey made war on the Jews, but not on Judaism Though the Temple was in his power, he left its altars undesecrated and its treasures untouched." It was about this time that the

Sanhedrin, a council of seventy-one learned men chosen for their character and wisdom, was set up for religious and civil guidance, and was the beginning of an early court of justice

The Roman influence in Palestine was strong in the reign of Herod, whose diplomatic intrigues secured the somewhat unreliable friendship of the powers at Rome As a contrast to the assimilation of Roman ways of life and thought, the golden age of Talmudism was reached about 32 B C when Hillel (a sage whose sayings are recorded in Jewish literature still read and studied today) emigrated from Babylon, where he was born, to Palestine, to study and to teach In 18 B C the Temple was luxuriously rebuilt by Herod at Jerusalem

The Christian Era. It is unnecessary to relate here the effects of the life and death of Jesus in the world and the history of the rise of Christianity as the predominant religion Those of the Jews who followed His teachings became Christians, while the others rejected Him as the Messiah whose coming had been prophesied in the Prophets Meanwhile, the Romans tightened their control of Palestine In A D 40 the Roman Emperor Caligula commanded the Jews to set up his statue in the Temple at Jerusalem The administration of Pontius Pilate (A D 26-36) was marked by acts of barbaric cruelty and utter disregard of religious susceptibilities Herod's grandson, Herod Agrippa, rebuilt the Third Wall of Jerusalem under the Romans in A.D 41

In A D 44 Palestine became a Roman province, and in A D 62 the gradually growing separation between those Jews that had become adherents of the new religion and those that remained faithful to older tradition culminated in the removal of the former's headquarters from Jerusalem to Pella, beyond the Jordan.

There had been continual intercourse between Jews living in Rome and in Palestine, and when the situation of those in Rome deteriorated considerably, the Jews of Javneh in Palestine tore down an altar erected to the emperor by heathen residents, and massacre was only averted by the temporising of Petronius, the military governor of Syria, and the murder of Caligula in A D 41 Meanwhile, relations with Rome deteriorated steadily, for the continual provocation of Roman soldiery and the repressive measures taken by the Roman authorities to subdue the population aroused the antagonism of both religious zealots and outraged patriots The procurators of Rome plundered whole cities and many communities were totally ruined

An insurrection broke out in Judea in A D 66 after the murder of the high priest Hananiah; among the various commanders was Joseph (Josephus, the "Jew of Rome"), whose chronicles have been so valuable a source of material to historians in all ages The rebellion was quelled in 68 by Vespasian, but Jerusalem continued to hold out under the leadership of a Jew called Johanan. But a few days before Passover, in the year A.D. 70, the Romans were victorious after six months' siege. Some months later the Temple was destroyed and with it large parts of the civilian population.

The anniversary of the destruction of the Temple on the ninth day of Ab (August) is one of the major fasts in the Jewish calendar, and is still faithfully observed by many Jews all over the world and in the Yishuv (modern Palestine), where pilgrimages of devout men are made to the Wailing Wall of the destroyed Temple at Jerusalem.

A second insurrection in A D 116 shook the power of Rome by contributing to the collapse of Trajan's eastern campaign The third war against Rome was attempted in A.D 131 during the repressive reign of Hadrian, and was precipitated by the rumour of the projected conversion of Jerusalem into a heathen city The inspiration of the uprising was the famous scholar Rabbi Akiva, whose sayings are recorded in Jewish literature Although his field was religious jurisprudence, Rabbi Akiva was also an ardent patriot and lent the support of his influence to Simon Bar Cochba ("Son of the Star"), the military leader of the insurrection The rebellion was quelled, and in 136 Rabbi Akiva suffered a martyr's death at the hands of the Roman oppressor All Jews, on pain of death, were forbidden to approach Jerusalem, but for two years Jewish sovereignty had been established against the might of Rome In the ensuing battle Roman legions had been severely battered, but half a million Jews were killed

Rome continued to attempt to suppress the teachings of the Torah (religious, moral, and social Law of Israel), but although the Jews were driven away into exile and settled in all corners of the earth, a strong bulwark against assimilation and a certain amount of national unity was preserved by the adherence to religious practice and by Messianic belief "To pious Jews, Jerusalem has always been the centre of hope and prayer Daily they repeated 'And to Jerusalem Thy City, return in mercy, and dwell therein . . . rebuild it soon, in our days. . . . Accept, O God, Thy people Israel and their prayer . . . and let our eyes behold Thy return in mercy to Zion' "

The Moslem Era. After the dispersal of the Jews from Palestine, Roman, and later Byzantine, rule endured until the capture of Damascus in A D 614 by the Persians This meant that Christianity, introduced into the country by the Romans after the conversion of the Emperor Constantine (in A D 312), was no longer the authoritative force in the country Mohammed had been born in A D 580 and the great force of Islam soon became a powerful influence. In A D 633 two Moslem armies entered Palestine and defeated the Byzantines, the following year the Mosque of Omar was built in Jerusalem. In 638 the Moslems, under Caliph Omar, took Jerusalem, and within two years the country was under the domination of Islam.

Moslems have since claimed that Palestine was given to them by Allah as a result of the "jihad" (holy war) in the seventh century, and that Palestine was the first place toward which Mohammed and the first believers turned their faces in prayer before the substitution of Mecca as the direction of prayer Palestine was the stopping station of Mohammed on his fabulous nocturnal journey, and is to be the meeting place of all believers on the Day of Resurrection After Mecca and Medina, Jerusalem is the third holy city in Islam.

At the beginning of the ninth century Charlemagne, allied with Harun al Raschid, founded libraries and religious institutions for the protection of Christianity in Jerusalem Seven years later Harun acknowledged the Holy Roman Emperor as protector of Jerusalem and owner of the famous Church of the Sepulchre The lot of the Jews remaining in Palestine was at this time an unhappy one, for it was in 807 that Harun al Raschid ordered them to wear the yellow badge which reappeared centuries later during the later Middle Ages and again in the modern persecutions of European Jewry

The power of Islam over Palestine did not long remain undisputed among the Christian Powers of Western Europe In 1095 the Council of Clermont under Urban II called for the restoration of the Holy Land to Christianity, and a year later the First Crusade began. The most renowned of the Crusaders were Godfrey de Bouillon, Robert of Flanders, Raymond of Toulouse, and Bohemond In 1099, a year after the capture of Jerusalem by the Caliph of Cairo, Jerusalem was stormed and the population of Jews and Christians were massacred by the Crusaders.

Godfrey, later called "the Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulchre", ruled in four isolated districts—Jaffa, Jerusalem, Ramleh, and Haifa. In 1104 the port of Acre was taken, and in 1118 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 1146-47, and strategic points throughout the country were taken and retaken throughout the next few years Sultan Saladin defeated the Crusaders at Tiberias and Hattin and captured Jerusalem in 1187, and the Third Crusade of 1189-92 failed to recover Jerusalem

In 1191, however, Richard I of England (Cœur de Lion) and Philip Augustus of France took Acre, and in the course of the Fourth and Fifth Crusades respectively (1202-04) Palestine witnessed battle after battle The Fifth Crusade was proclaimed by Pope Innocent III, and was accomplished by John of Brionne, King of Jerusalem, and King Andreas II of Hungary In 1219 the walls of Jerusalem were demolished by Melek el Unazzem, the Sultan of Damascus As a result of the Sixth Crusade (1228-29) a treaty between Frederick II and the Sultan el Khamil 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 Kharezmian Tartars, who plundered the country, massacred Christians, Moslems, and Jews, and took Jerusalem. After the Seventh Crusade in 1248-52 Egyptians marched into Palestine and took Antioch 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 1359-69 King Peter I of Cyprus founded 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" Not until comparatively modern times in the long cycle of history did war threaten her soil again, i e until 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 1841 Palestine was restored to the Turkish Empire It was in the latter part of this century that the modern movement known to-day 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 ideal of the religious 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 Wailing Wall of the long-destroyed Temple, or if he must die in the Diaspora, to have a handful of Palestine soil sprinkled over his grave. Thus the idea of immigration remained isolated in the realms of melancholy poetry until the coming of Zionism

During the nineteenth century the ideas leading to practical action were generated. Historians will decide 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 logical 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 sporadic outbursts of anti-Semitism in Western European countries like France (the Dreyfus case, the Moratra case)

In 1862 a German Jewish ecclesiastic, Rabbi Kalischer of Thorn, advocated the rehabilitation of Jews in Palestine and a colonisation society to be founded for the express purpose of tilling the soil The German Jewish philosopher, Moses Hess, continued this line of thought in *Rome and Jerusalem* Again, in 1862 the Russian Jew, Leo Pinsker, published a brochure on Zionism following the Russian laws which confined Jews to the townships of the Pale These were the intellectual forerunners of Zionism—a movement which later acquired various tendencies in philosophical and political directions now represented in the political parties of Jewish Palestine Many publications appeared, and later the works of Ascher Ginzburg (known in Hebrew as Ahad Ha'am—one of the people) expressed the Zionist idea 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 *Neue Freie Presse*, very little interested in things Jewish, who attended the sessions of the Dreyfus trial and felt keenly the degradation of the Jewish captain, the enormous implications of the case did not escape him "Suddenly, as if by inspiration, he was an altered man, the Jewish question preoccupied his thoughts, and it presented itself to him neither as an economic nor as a religious, but as a political and national one Feverishly, as in a trance, he wrote in Paris his *Jews' State* at a time when he knew neither of Hess nor of Pinsker " (1895) He visited prominent Jewish personalities 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 organisation for bringing it into effect A platform was adopted—the Basel Programme—the first paragraph of which read "Zionism aims at establishing for the Jewish people a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine " Two financial institutions were at once contemplated and before long created The Jewish Colonial 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 Eastern Europe, 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 (Margolis 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 Tikvah (1878). Zionism's growth as a political force in the world was now established by Herzl's negotiations with Russian 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 British Mandate for Palestine are now well known, but their recapitulation will be useful for reference During the war Dr Weizmann talked about Zionism 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 valuable process for the production of acetone) Early in 1915 Mr Herbert Samuel (later to be the first High Commissioner) presented to the Cabinet a plan for the British administration of Palestine when the Turkish dominions should be dissected, in which he prophesied that "the scattered Jews would swarm back from all quarters of the globe and in due course obtain home rule" On February 7th, 1917, when Lloyd George was Prime Minister of England and Mr Arthur Balfour Foreign Secretary, a meeting took place between the representatives of the Zionists and Sir Mark Sykes, who was in charge of the Middle Eastern Department of the Foreign Office He had already negotiated the Sykes-Picot Agreement with the French, but the Arabs and the Zionist organisation were unaware of this plan

In France and Italy Mr Sokolow, on behalf of the Zionists, received expressions of sympathy from official sources, 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 Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs In July 1917 a formula was provided embodying "the principle of recognising Palestine as the national home for the Jewish people" and postulating "as essential for the realisation 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 Colonising Corporation for the resettlement and economic development of the country" The Government made certain modifications in this formula and on November 2nd, 1917, Mr Balfour addressed a letter to Lord Rothschild containing the following pronouncement

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 JAMES BALFOUR.

Arab-Jewish Co-operation. The Zionist leaders recognised 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 Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech), who was attached to the Zionist Commission as Political Officer for the Government, went to Akaba to meet Emir Faisal, a son of Husein, the Sherif of Mecca. Husein had revolted against the Turks after a correspondence in 1915 with Sir Henry MacMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt who, on behalf of the British Government, had promised independence after the war to the Arab territories of the Ottoman Empire

The meeting between Dr Weizmann and Emir 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 Organisation, mindful of the racial kinship and ancient bonds existing between the Arabs and the Jewish people, and realising that the surest means of working out the consummation of their national aspirations is through the closest possible collaboration in the development of the Arab State and Palestine, and being desirous further of confirming the good 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 duly accredited agents shall be established and maintained in 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 closer 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 regulation nor 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 Organisation 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 Organisation 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 Organisation 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 embraced herein before 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

FAISAL IBN HUSEIN
CHAIM WEIZMANN

The Frankfurter Letter

March 3rd, 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 cousins in race, 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 educated 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 Organisation 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 chiefs 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 yours, 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 peasantry and our aims to the Jewish peasantry with the result that interested parties have been able to make 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 civilised people of the world

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
FAISAL

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 represented 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 in 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 colonisation 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 in Jerusalem without delay, and that Palestine offices should be opened in all countries expected 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 his establishment of an Advisory Council consisting of ten unofficial members (four Moslems, three Christians, and three Jews) nominated by the High Commissioner and ten official members, being the heads of the major departments of the reconstituted civil administration Further steps towards self-government were taken in the Palestine Orders in Council, 1922, which provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council to consist of eleven official and twelve elected members, namely, eight Moslems, two Jews, and two Christians Other of Sir Herbert Samuel's reforms included fiscal reform, land registration, immigration, the customs tariff, building and town planning, and administrative district reorganisation.

During Sir Herbert Samuel's term of office (1920-25) the Council of the League of Nations conferred 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 therefore no comment or explanation are necessary Another important decision was the creation of Transjordan as an independent emirate by the British authorities in 1922

The White Paper of 1922

In 1922 the British Government issued the White Paper interpreting the meaning of the "national home" as understood by the British Government

"During the last two or three generations the Jews have recreated in Palestine a community, now numbering 80,000, of whom about one-fourth are farmers or workers upon the land This community has its own political organs, an elected assembly for the direction of its domestic concerns, elected councils in the towns, and an organisation for the control of its schools. It has its elected Chief Rabbinate and Rabbinical Council for the direction of its religious affairs. Its business is conducted in Hebrew as a vernacular language, and a Hebrew Press serves its needs It has its distinctive intellectual life and displays considerable economic activity. This community, then, with its town and country population, its political, religious, and

social organisations, its own language, its own customs, its own life, has in 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 in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed, and that it should be formally recognised to 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 (1929-31) political unrest broke out in Jerusalem and was made the subject of an enquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Shaw, and a report was presented to Parliament in March 1930 (Cmd. 3530)

Sir Arthur Wauchope (1931-38) succeeded Sir John Chancellor and during his tenure of office important strides were made in agriculture and industry, and the citrus industry, which is the staple industry of the country, was established on a firm 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 resumed 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 1936 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 1936, under the chairmanship of Lord Peel, to investigate the causes and make recommendations In the Report (Cmd 5479, 1937) a theory advocating the advisability of partition was put forward, but remained unimplemented owing to opposition in Parliament and from the Arabs Scarcely less cordial was the reception of the idea among the Zionist leaders As no agreement could be reached at the Round Table Conference of Jews and Arabs in Whitehall in February 1939, 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.

"(i) 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, close settlement by Jews on the land

"(ii) To safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race and religion, and, whilst facilitating Jewish immigration and settlement, to ensure that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced

"(iii) To place the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions "

After this enumeration, and recalling that commissions 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 (4) of that document reads as follows·

"(4) It has been urged that the expression 'a 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 recognised that an ultimate 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 Command 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 1922 is then reproduced in the White Paper of 1939, which continues

"His Majesty's Government adhere to this 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 (8)

"His Majesty's Government are charged as the mandatory authority 'to secure the development of self-governing institutions' in Palestine Apart from this specific obligation, they would regard it as contrary to the whole spirit of the mandate system that the population of Palestine should remain for ever under mandatory tutelage It is proper that the people of the country should as early as possible enjoy the rights of self-government which are exercised by the people of neighbouring countries His Majesty's Government are unable at present to foresee the exact constitutional forms which government in Palestine will eventually take, but their objective is self-government, and they desire to see established ultimately an independent Palestine State It should be a State in which the two peoples in Palestine, Arabs and Jews, share authority in government in such a way that the essential interest of each are secured "

This is followed by these proposals

"(i) The objective 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 consultation 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 on 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 for 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. Ramsay 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 Permanent Mandates Commission But His Majesty's Government do not read either the Statement of Policy of 1922 or the letter of 1931 as implying that the Mandate requires them, 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 find anything in the Mandate or in subsequent Statements of Policy to support the view that the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine cannot be effected unless immigration is allowed to continue indefinitely If immigration has an adverse effect on the economic position in the country, it should clearly be restricted, and equally, if it has a seriously damaging effect on the political position in the country, that is a factor that should not be ignored Although it is not difficult to contend that the large number of Jewish immigrants who have been admitted so far have been absorbed economically, the fear of the Arabs that this influx will continue indefinitely until the Jewish population is in a position to dominate them has produced 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 sustained manifestation of this intense Arab apprehension The methods employed by Arab terrorists against fellow Arabs and Jews alike must receive unqualified condemnation But it cannot be denied that fear of indefinite Jewish immigration is 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, rendered life and property insecure, 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 peoples 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 rule by force Apart from other considerations, such a policy seems to His Majesty's Government to be contrary to the whole spirit of Article 22 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, abruptly to stop further immigration would be unjust to the Jewish national home But, above all, His Majesty's Government are conscious of the present 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 quotas 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 acquiesce in 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 sale of land to the Jews in certain areas, so that Arab cultivators should be able "to maintain their existing standard of life if a considerable landless Arab population is not soon to be created"

Sir Harold MacMichael's appointment as High Commissioner took place almost at once after 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 Orde Wingate and Brigadier Kisch, killed in the Tunisian campaign, and which was led by Brigadier Benjamin), and in Jewish as well as Arab units of all branches of the Services, and in the economic field 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 his ill health, but was of great benefit to the country, Palestine awaited world peace settlement with expectancy and suspense The Jewish Agency and "Hagana", 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 *Patria*, two refugee ships from the Balkans which approached the shores of Palestine during the war, and which were forcibly 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 Jewry 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 one-quarter 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 1939 Violent agitation 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 20th, 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 share 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 disarm immediately". Outbreaks of terrorism and continued attempts of immigrants to land in Palestine were the result of the alarm and despondency which this pronouncement aroused in the Jewish community in Palestine Serious measures adopted by the

Government, such as the arrest of several members of the Jewish Agency and their several months' detention without trial, military searches in Jewish villages, censorship of the Press, and the transhipment of immigrants from Haifa to Cyprus, increased the tension in Palestine.

On May 16th, 1946, 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 31st Briefly, it recommended the division of the country into four zones an Arab province, a Jewish province, a district of Jerusalem, 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 Jerusalem district would comprise Jerusalem, Bethlehem and its immediate environs The Negev district is uninhabited waste land. The rest of Palestine would form the Arab province Defence, 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 100,000 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 enlarging the zone 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 9th, 1946 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 Government, and so the Arab League alone 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 1947, 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 18th 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 1947, the British Government requested the U N to put the question of Palestine on the agenda of the next regular session of the General Assembly and, at the same time, to summon a special session without delay for the purpose of appointing a special committee to prepare a report and assemble data for the consideration of the 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 10 of the U N Charter

The special session opened at New York on April 28th 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 enforcing a solution which is not accepted by both parties, and which we cannot reconcile with our conscience"

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, 1947 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 co-operate Subsequently, the views of the Arab member States were heard by a special subcommittee of UNSCOP at meetings held at Beirut UNSCOP dispatched another special sub-committee to Amman on July 25th 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 subcommittee 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 unanimously 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 safeguarding the international status of Jerusalem and the nearby places of religious importance

The U N General Assembly met at New York on September 17th, an *ad hoc* Committee on Palestine was set up, which, assisted by a Sub-Committee and a Working Committee, patiently heard and examined the statements presented by the representatives of the various governments, containing their considered views on the UNSCOP Report. Representatives of the Jewish Agency were also permitted to make statements, in addition, Dr Chaim Weizmann, in his personal capacity, was permitted to give his views, and he did so in a deeply impressive, challenging fashion The Arab Higher Committee boycotted these meetings, too, but its views were fully ventilated by representatives of the Arab States Out of these hearings eventually came the final recommendations of the U N Committee on Palestine, which were to all intents and purposes the partition plan recommended by the UNSCOP majority It suggested specific dates in 1948 for the complete withdrawal of British forces, for the termination of the Mandate, for the provisional period during which the country would be governed by a Committee 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 provisional councils (which would eventually become the governments of the two States) should be set up, and that these should be permitted to recruit armed militias 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 this 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 effected 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 Slav bloc The thirteen countries opposing consisted of ten Moslem 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, overrun 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· Bolivia, 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 forces of Arabs, officially identified as belonging to Arab countries other than Palestine, began filtering past the Syrian frontier and establishing themselves as guerilla bands in the Samaria hills The British Government announced in mid-March that about 7,000 such guerillas, mainly 'Iraqis and Syrians, under the command of the notorious leader of the Arab revolt of 1936, Fawzi Din Kawksi, 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 turn 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 in any case and refused to take any part in enforcing a solution 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 29th 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 delimiting 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 barred 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 port 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 reconstituting 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

Whereas by the aforementioned Article 22 (paragraph 8) 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 explicitly defined by the Council of the League of Nations,

Confirming 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 placing 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 recognised as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating 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 Organisation, so long as its organisation and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognised 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 as formerly enjoyed by capitulation 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, 1914, shall have previously renounced the right to their reestablishment, 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 reestablished 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 dispositions of the founders

Article 10. Pending the making of special extradition agreements relating to Palestine, the extradition treaties in force between the Mandatory and other foreign Powers shall apply to 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 therein. 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 utilised 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 herewith, 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 conferring upon the Mandatory authority to interfere with the fabric or the management of purely Moslem 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, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Administration may impose, shall not be denied or impaired

¶ *Article* 16 The Mandatory shall be responsible for exercising such supervision over religious or eleemosynary bodies of all faiths in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government Subject to such supervision, no measures shall be taken in Palestine to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of such bodies or to discriminate against any representative or member of them on the ground of his religion or nationality

Article 17 The Administration of Palestine may organise on a voluntary basis the forces necessary for the preservation of peace and order, and also for the defence of the country, subject, however, to the supervision of the Mandatory, but shall not use them for purposes other than those above specified save with the consent of the Mandatory Except for such purposes, no military, naval or air forces shall be raised or maintained by the Administration of Palestine

Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Administration of Palestine from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the Mandatory in Palestine

The Mandatory shall be entitled at all times to use the roads, railways and ports of Palestine for the movement of armed forces and the carriage of fuel and supplies

Article 18 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) as compared with those of the Mandatory or of 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 19 The Mandatory shall adhere on behalf of the Administration of Palestine to any general international conventions already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, respecting the slave traffic, the traffic in arms and ammunition, or 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 20 The Mandatory shall co-operate on behalf of the Administration of Palestine, so 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 combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals

Article 21 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 archæological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations

(1) "Antiquity" means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year A D 1700

(2) The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat

Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorisation referred to in paragraph 5, 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 renounces 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, under penalty of fine, 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 archæological interest

(7) Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archæological experience The Administration of Palestine shall not, in granting these authorisations, act in such a way as to exclude scholars of any nation without good 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 22 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 23 The Administration of Palestine shall recognise the holy days of the respective communities in Palestine as legal days of rest for the members of such communities

Article 24 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 25 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 action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 15, 16, and 18

Article 26. 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 27 The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of this Mandate

Article 28. 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 in perpetuity, under guarantee of the League, the rights secured by Articles 13 and 14, and shall use its influence for securing, 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 original in the archives of the League of Nations, and certified copies shall be forwarded 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

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Article 25 of the Palestine Mandate

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

Approved by the Council on September 16th, 1922

Article 25 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 15, 16, and 18"

(2) In pursuance of the provisions of this Article, His Majesty's Government invite the Council to pass the following resolution·

"The following provisions of the Mandate for Palestine are not applicable to the territory known as Transjordan, which comprises all territory lying to the east of a line drawn from a point two miles west of the town of Akaba on the Gulf of that name up the centre of the Wady Araba, Dead Sea, and River Jordan to its junction with the River Yarmuk thence up the centre of that river to the Syrian frontier"

Preamble Recitals 2 and 3

Article 2 The words "placing the country under such political administration and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, as laid down in the Preamble, and"

Article 4

Article 6

Article 7 The sentence "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 11 The second sentence of the first paragraph and the second paragraph

Article 13

Article 14.

Article 22

Article 23

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.

(3) 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 territory in accordance with Article 25 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 administered by Great Britain under a **Mandate**, which was confirmed by the Council of the **League** of Nations on July 24th, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29th, 1923 This embodies the Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 1917 This Declaration was endorsed on August 10th, 1920, by the principal Allied Powers in the Treaty of Sèvres

Local Government. The country 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 body Municipal Corporations, Local Councils, and Village Councils

Municipal Corporations As set forth in the Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1934, the High Commissioner may proclaim the inhabitants of any area to be a municipal corporation There are now 24 municipalities, of which 22 were established under the Ottoman régime

Municipal corporations act by means of municipal councils, elected according to rules set forth in the Ordinance* and normally 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 measures, etc By-laws are issued, subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner The Municipal Courts Ordinance, 1928, empowers the High Commissioner to appoint fit persons of education and standing to be magistrates of a town The jurisdiction of municipal courts extends to any offences against municipal by-laws and regulations and certain ordinances 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, 1936, municipal councils, sitting as local town planning commissions, are responsible for the orderly and æsthetic 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 finances, 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 loans 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 1921, 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 constituted 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 each religious community recognised by Government should enjoy autonomy in its internal affairs, subject to the provisions of any ordinance or order 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 (Organisation) Ordinance of 1926 that any religious community in Palestine might make application for official recognition and the drawing up of rules for organisation These rules might, in suitable cases, authorise the community to form religious and cultural councils with powers to impose community fees and contributions for communal purposes So far the only religious community for whom 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 1921 Under the authority of this council are the Sharia Courts, which exercise exclusive jurisdiction as regards personal status of Moslems Institutions controlled by the Waqfs include an orphanage and some sixteen schools, whilst grants are made to a number of privately-owned Moslem schools Three polyclinics and three soup-kitchens for the poor are also maintained

Since 1937, however, the Supreme Moslem Council has been subject in all matters relating to the Moslem Waqfs (or religious endowments) to a Waqf Commission appointed by the High Commissioner The Commission consists of a chairman and two members, the present chairman and members being Moslems

ORGANISATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY Rules giving statutory effect to the organisation of the Jewish Community were issued by Government in 1927 under the Religious Communities (Organisation) 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 an Elected Assembly, a General Council (Va'ad Leumi), and the committees of local communities

(*a*) The Elected 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.

(*b*) The General Council, which is elected annually by the Assembly from among its members, administers the affairs of the Community according to the resolutions of the Assembly and represents the Jewish Community in its relations with Government It maintains a Hebrew education system and social welfare services, and co-ordinates Jewish health services

(*c*) 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, 5689, 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 designates the Zionist Organisation as such agency, with directions to take steps, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and

Whereas, with a view to securing such co-operation, the Zionist Organisation has proposed the establishment of an enlarged Jewish Agency, in which adequate representation shall be given to non-Zionists to enable them, jointly with the Zionist Organisation, to participate in the privileges and responsibilities of the Jewish Agency, and

Whereas the undersigned 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 enlarged 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 described 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 10 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 social 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

Agency to determine the economic soundness and practicability of any proposed plan of colonisation before appropriating any of the funds within its control for any particular settlement

Organs of the Agency

(4) (i) The organs of the Agency shall be

(*a*) The Council,

(*b*) The Administrative Committee,

(*c*) The Executive

(ii) There shall be a President of the Agency, who, unless otherwise decided by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the Council as constituted at the time, shall be the President for the time being of the Zionist Organisation

The Council

(5) (i) The Council shall be the supreme governing body of the Agency, it shall be the final authority in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Agency, and, subject always to the provisions of Article 3, shall lay down the guiding principles of policy

(ii) The Council shall be composed as to one-half of representatives of the Zionist Organisation, and as to the other half of representatives of the non-Zionists 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 Organisation 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-Zionists actually entitled to representation on the Council at the time

(iii) The Zionist Organisation shall appoint its representatives in accordance with its own constitutional practice The non-Zionists 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 recognised 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

(iv) 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 entitled to make a fresh appointment

(v) The Board of Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*), the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemeth Leyisrael*), and the governing bodies of such other organisations 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

(vi) 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 such period as the Council may determine.

(vii) 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 (iv)

(viii) The Council shall appoint a Chairman or Joint Chairman, and may appoint an Associate Chairman and one or more Vice-Chairmen

(ix) The person occupying the Chair at any meeting of the Council shall not thereby lose any voting 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

(6) (i) The Administrative Committee shall consist of forty members, of whom twenty shall be appointed by the 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

(ii) 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 be among the Zionist members of the Administrative Committee, it shall be filled by the Zionist Organisation

(*b*) If the vacancy be 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.

(iii) The Board of Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*), the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemeth Leyisrael*), and the governing bodies of such other organisations 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

(iv) 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

(v) 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 such 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

have decided by a vote of three-fourths of the members voting that unforeseen circumstances have made it impossible or undesirable to give effect to such decision,

(ii) Any such proposal shall likewise require to be carried in the Administrative Committee by a vote of three-fourths of the members voting

(vi) So far as circumstances permit, the Administrative Committee shall meet once in six months The time and place of its meetings will be fixed by its 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

(7) (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 directions 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

(iii) 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 nominee of the Zionist Organisation shall be replaced by a nominee of the Zionist Organisation, and a nominee of the non-Zionist members of the Council shall be replaced by a nominee of the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee

(iv) The Executive shall be regarded as forming a single whole, with a collective responsibility

(v) The Executive Offices of the Agency shall be in Jerusalem An office of the Agency shall be maintained in London under the direction of the President of the Agency, in conjunction with such members of the Executive as may be designated by the Council in consultation with the President, and shall be specially charged with the conduct of business between the Mandatory Power and the Agency

(vi) The Executive, while ordinarily meeting in Jerusalem or in London as the case may be, shall be at liberty, in exceptional circumstances, to meet at any other place which may be preferred by a majority of the members of the Executive

Representation of Absent Members

(8) (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 no 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, at a meeting of the Administrative Committee For the purposes of this paragraph, Palestine shall be regarded as part of Europe

Erez Israel (Palestine) Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)

(9) (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 covering 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 Erez Israel (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, on 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 Kayemeth Leyisrael)

(10) (i) Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the organisation or status of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemeth 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

(ii) 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 medium of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemeth Leyisrael*), 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 terms and conditions upon which the property so held by the Jewish National Fund shall be used, occupied, leased, or possessed by any person, association, or corporation shall be first approved and sanctioned by the Jewish Agency, and that any changes or modifications that may at any time be made with respect thereto shall likewise have the approval and sanction of the Jewish Agency, and provided, further, that this shall not 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 hostility 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 enabled to invest part of its funds in the purchase of shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any corporation now existing or hereafter organised in order to facilitate 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 to aid those seeking to settle on the land with 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) (i) In addition to the non-Zionists 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 other countries not affiliated with the Zionist Organisation, on their acceding to this Agreement through duly authorised representatives, and they shall thereupon become entitled to representation 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)

(ii) At every meeting of the Council the credentials both of the Zionist and of the non-Zionist members shall be examined by a credentials 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 credentials committee, the matter shall be decided by the Chairman of the Council

Termination of the Agreement

(12) (i) The enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine constituted by this Agreement may be dissolved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council, as constituted at the time at 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.

(ii) 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 cancelled, become operative as to 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

(iii) 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 or, in the interval between meetings of the Council, the Administrative Committee, may, however, reinstate such party within one year from the date of the last ordinary meeting of the Council at which it was not represented

(iv) In the event of the withdrawal, either as provided in paragraph (ii) or in paragraph (iii) of this Article, of parties to this Agreement entitled in the aggregate 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 prescribed in paragraph (ii), and on such notice 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 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

(13) 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.

Regulations

(14) The Administrative Committee shall have authority to make regulations not inconsistent with this Agreement relating to matters concerning 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

(15) This Agreement shall come into force as 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 recognise 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 purpose of Article 4 of the Mandate for Palestine, the same status in all respects as it had before the enlargement of the Jewish Agency

EXECUTIVE OF JEWISH AGENCY

(elected December 1946)

President: Rabbi Dr. A. H SILVER (General Zionist)
Dr FRITZ BERNSTEIN (General Zionist)
Prof SELIG BRODETSKY (General Zionist)
ISAAC GRUENBAUM (General Zionist)
Dr NAHUM GOLDMANN (General Zionist)
Mrs ROSE HALPERIN (General Zionist)
MOSHE KOLODNY (General Zionist)
EMMANUEL NEUMANN (General Zionist)
DAVID BEN GURION (Labour)
ELIAHU DOBKIN (Labour)
CHAIM GREENBERG (Labour)
ELIEZER KAPLAN (Labour)
BERL LOCKER (Labour)
Mrs GOLDIE MEYERSON (Labour)
MOSHE SHERTOK (Labour)
Rabbi J L FISHMAN (Mizrachi)
Dr WOLF GOLD (Mizrachi)
MOSHE SHAPIRO (Mizrachi)
S SHRAGAI (Mizrachi)

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE

H E Gen Sir ALAN GORDON CUNNINGHAM, K C B, D S O, M C (date of appointment November 19th, 1945)

PERSONAL STAFF

Liaison Officer: Major O R H CHICHESTER, R B (date of appointment September 23rd, 1946)
Military Assistant: Major the MASTER OF FORBES, Grenadier Guards (date of appointment June 1st, 1947)
Private Secretary: JAMES BLEWITT, M B E (date of appointment August 20th, 1946)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: H E the HIGH COMMISSIONER

Members:

Chief Secretary: Sir HENRY LOVELL GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, C M G
Attorney-General: LESLIE BERTRAM GIBSON, K C
Financial Secretary: DUNCAN GEORGE STEWART
District Commissioner, Jerusalem District: JAMES HUEY HAMILL POLLOCK, C M G, O B E
Civil Service Commissioner: KENNETH GORDON LINDSAY, O B E
Clerk to the Executive Council: JOHN BELLASIS PRUEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

(April 1st, 1947)

Chief Secretary: Sir HENRY L G GURNEY, C M G
Attorney-General: L B GIBSON, K C
Financial Secretary: D G STEWART
Civil Service Commissioner: K G LINDSAY, O B E.
Inspector-General of Police: Col W N GRAY, D S O
Director of Medical Services: H M O LESTER, O B E
Director of Public Works: C WILSON BROWN, C B E, M C
Director of Education: BERNARD DE BUNSEN
Director of Agriculture and Fisheries: Capt F R MASON
Director of Customs and Excise: R. W B BELT
General Manager, Railways: A F KIRBY, C M G
District Commissioners: J H H POLLOCK, C M G, O B E A N LAW, C M G, M C, C T EVANS, W R MCGREGOR, R H R CHURCH, W V FULLER
Commissioner for Commerce and Industry: Major H C BIGGS (Acting)
Postmaster-General: D H MACKAY (Acting)
Director of Land Settlement: R F JARDINE, C M G, O B E
Director of Department of Labour: A H COUZENS
Director of Social Welfare: W H CHINN
Clerk to the Advisory Council: JOHN BELLASIS PRUEN

POLITICAL PARTIES

ARAB POLITICAL PARTIES

Arab Palestinian Party, The: Leader JAMAL EL HUSSEINI
Al Difa'a (Defence) Party: Leader R NASHASHIBI
Al Istiklal (Independence) Party: Leader A ABDULHADI
Ashabab Party (Youth): Leader Dr H KHALIDI
Workers' Party, The: Leader (Vacant)
Liberation League (Communist), The: Leader F NASSAR

The first four parties are not parties technically and strictly in the European democratic sense, rather they are simply groups of influential Arabs in the community. They lack completely the organisation which characterises political parties elsewhere. The aims of the four parties are almost the same, all desiring the independence of Palestine

The fifth party is far more organised than the first four, but is not Socialist, as the title would imply

The Arab Higher Committee is formed from the first four parties, which, with the exception of the first (The Arab Palestinian Party), are very inactive

The Arab Higher Committee was first formed in 1936, with the Mufti of Jerusalem as its head, to direct the Arab revolt It was declared illegal in 1937 The Mufti fled to Syria, where he began his pro-Axis intrigues which culminated in Rashid Ali's revolt in 'Iraq in April 1941 and his own further flight to Berlin Other leaders were captured and exiled to the Seychelles The Committee re-formed in November 1945, this time on a legal basis. As it has power to co-opt members at will, and as it now again acknowledges the Mufti of Jerusalem as its Chairman, its meetings are held in Cairo, where the Mufti was granted asylum by the King of Egypt when he escaped from France in 1946 Its present membership is understood to be as follows:

MUFTI OF JERUSALEM (Chairman).
JAMAL EL HUSSEINI (Deputy Chairman).

Dr HUSSEIN KHALIDI	Sheikh HASSAN ABU SAUD.
EMIL GHOURY.	IZHAQ DARWISH.
RAFIQ TAMIMI.	MUIN AL MADI.
AHMAD HILMI.	IZZAK DARWAZA.

JEWISH POLITICAL PARTIES

General Zionists. The main plank in the political platform of the General Zionists is emphasis on unity and the belief that party differences impede the practical achievements of the Palestine Jewish community in the upbuilding of Palestine They therefore advocate the sinking of personal bias and difference of opinion as far as this constructive work is concerned, but they also claim that every shade of Jewish opinion is represented in their ranks Leaders include ISRAEL ROKACH.

Poale Zion and Labour Wing. The Palestine Labour Party (Poale Zion—the workers of Zion) has a large following At the last election to the Elected Assembly, 58 per cent of the electorate voted Socialist, and of these, 38 per cent voted for the Palestine Labour Party specifically. The extent of the progressive tendency in Palestine, with its consequent emphasis on the realistic issues of economics and agriculture, is the natural outcome of the vital role played by workers in the upbuilding of the National Home Leaders include BERL LOCKER, MOSHE SHERTOK, and DAVID BEN GURION

Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi. (The Hebrew word "Mizrach" means "the East") The Mizrachi are the religious wing of the Zionist Movement, whose dictum is "the land of Israel for the people of Israel according to the Law of Israel" They refute the assertion that Zionism is a purely political growth, 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 continually in the Old Testament and quoted on practically every page of the prayer book The practical application of their religious tenets consists of religious education and the establishment of settlements, schools, and certain social services on orthodox lines Leaders include His Eminence Chief Rabbi HERZOG, Chief Rabbi of the Holy Land, Rabbi FISHMAN, and Rabbi UNTERMAN, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv

Hapoel Hamizrachi (the Workers of the Mizrachi) is the left-wing branch of the movement, and is largely composed of the younger element of the orthodox community whose religious outlook is synthesised with Socialistic principles

Revisionists (New Zionist Organisation) Founded by the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, the Revisionist Party advocates a strong right wing policy in the pursual 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 mainly 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 *Tenua le-Achdut Avoda* to form the new *United Workers' Party* Leaders include MOSHE SNEH

A new party, the **Aliyah Hadashah** (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 recognises (Article 38) 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 39) These courts have a civil jurisdiction up to £P 250 in civil cases In criminal cases their normal jurisdiction extends over offences for which the maximum penalty is of £P 100 fine and one year imprisonment, and £P 200 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, certain offences normally triable on information may also be disposed of summarily by a magistrate, subject to the above maximum penalties

Magistrates also conduct preliminary inquiries for offences triable on information

Magistrates' Courts may be constituted as Land Courts, with material jurisdiction as in civil cases to determine questions of title to immovable property within the area of their jurisdiction

Finally, magistrates have jurisdiction in cases for recovery of possession, eviction, 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 lower than a certain statutory minimum, leave of the President District Court is required

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 Land Court an 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 40) 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 that 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 (either summarily or on information 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 nearly 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 native judges or by a British President or Relieving President sitting alone

Court of Criminal Assize (Article 41) This court is convened at stated intervals by the Chief Justice and District Court judges to try capital charges and other offences specially provided by ordinance An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal

Land Courts (Article 42) These courts deal with titles to immovable property, boundaries, and servitudes

As pointed out before, they may be constituted by a magistrate, unless the value involved exceeds £P 250, when they are constituted by District Court judges, but the court is independent of District Courts Appeals lie from the Land Court to the Court of Appeal.

The holding of immovable property is regulated by the Turkish law as amended from time to time by local ordinances Procedure is governed by the same rules of court which apply to District Courts

The Supreme Court (Article 43) The Supreme Court is constituted by a number of British and Palestinian judges which may sit in various compositions It is divided into two branches the one is a Court of Appeal from District Courts, the Court of Criminal Assize, and Land Courts, and the other branch is the High Court of Justice, which deals with matters which are not causes of trials but petitions or applications not within the jurisdiction of any other court and necessary to be decided for the administration of justice This includes applications for orders in the nature of habeas corpus, change of venue and orders directed against administrative officers whose decisions are not subject to appeal before the courts

Judgments of the Supreme Court may be taken to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council in England if the value of the subject matter involved is at least £P 500, and, in criminal cases, if there is a substantial miscarriage of justice

The Religious Courts mentioned in the Order in Council are the courts of the recognised religious communities They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community and in disputes concerning the constitution and internal management of Religious Courts (*Waqfs*)

The most important of those courts is the Moslem Religious Court, which has very wide exclusive jurisdiction (Article 52)

The Jewish Rabbinical Courts are also given competence, exclusive or concurrent, with that of the Civil Courts

For the Christian communities exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction is given to the courts of a number of communities recognised by the law The number of those 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 foreigners not being Moslems

Conflicts of law or jurisdiction between the Civil and Religious Courts are settled by a Special Tribunal convened *ad hoc* by the Chief Justice

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts (Article 56)

Article 45 of the order also mentions Tribal Courts for the District of Beersheba and such other tribal areas as the High Commissioner may deem fit Such courts apply tribal custom so 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 which deal with title to immovable property in areas declared under land settlement, and exclude the jurisdiction of Land Courts until the conclusion of settlement Judgments in land settlement are subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal

Municipal Courts. These courts are equivalent to the police courts in England Their jurisdiction extends to the trial of certain named offences against municipal by-laws They can impose a fine up to £P 20, or imprisonment of 15 days, and such judgments are subject to appeal to the District Court (by leave of the President thereof)

General Compensation Tribunal. These tribunals were set up during the war to deal with claims for compensation against Government

Admiralty Court. This court was set up in 1939 and deals with Admiralty claims

Rents Tribunals. These tribunals deal with claims for increase or decrease of rent

Certain ordinances empower named courts to deal with certain matters in accordance with certain rules, such as income-tax appeals, stamp duty, etc

Finally, a number of boards and commissions are statutorily empowered to deal with certain matters (such as the Cultivators' Commission to decide whether the person is a statutory tenant, the Appeal Tribunal in election cases and in billeting orders, etc , etc)

Article 46 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 1st, 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 to 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 in force in Palestine in so far as the circumstances of the country and its inhabitants and the limits of the British jurisdiction permits, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may require

The enactment of a considerable body of Emergency Regulations between 1936 and 1939, and of Defence Regulations during the war, have considerably restrained 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: Ramallah, Jerusalem, f 1936, programmes in English, Arabic, and Hebrew, Dir-Gen The Hon I H SAMUEL, European Dir KARL SALOMON, Oriental Dir F BATROUNI no of licences issued in 1947 100,000

AIR LINES

Palestine Airways Ltd.: f 1945, services internal and Haifa - Beirut

British Overseas Airways Corporation: service London - Lydda

Misr Airlines: service Cairo - Haifa

"Aviron" Ltd. established a twice-weekly Lydda-Samakh service

Palestine Airways and "Aviron" also provide air-taxi services.

The Jewish "Aviron" Company has a flying school at Ramleh with eleven planes The number of Palestinian pilots holding "A" licences had reached 128 in 1945

A **Transport Advisory Board** has been appointed to advise the Government on any matters relating to transport by road, rail, sea, or air, including questions of policy, legislation, economy, and planning The Board is under the Chairmanship of the General Manager, Palestine Railways The members are Dir of Civil Aviation, the Liaison Officer, the Controller of Road Transport, the Principal Asst Sec of the Dept of Economics, Chief Sec 's Office, Dr YUSEF CONSTANTINE SALAMEH, and Mr WALTER TURNOWSKY.

RAILWAYS

The Palestine Railways Administration is a department of the Palestine Government (Gen Man A F KIRBY, C M G) All its lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The Administration not only manages and operates railways in Palestine, but also in Egypt (Sinai) and Transjordan, and possesses running rights in Syria and the Lebanon The total route mileage operated in 1947 was 1,048 km of track, of which only 520 km are in Palestine, divided into 316 km standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in), 178 km narrow gauge (105 cm), and 26 km dual gauge

There are three railways operating in Palestine.

Hejaz Railway in Palestine (Haifa to Acre, Haifa to Samakh, and Tulkarm to Affule) These lines are all 105 cm gauge

Jaffa - Jerusalem (connecting Jaffa - Tel Aviv - Lydda - Jerusalem) This line is standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in)

Rafa-Haifa (Palestine portion of the line from Kantara, in Egypt) This line is standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in)

During World War II the facilities for handling traffic were considerably developed, particularly notable are the improved marshalling yards at Haifa and Lydda About half of the traffic since the end of the war has been on military account The main flow of traffic is to and from Haifa Port. The bulk of freight traffic consists of grain, provisions, cement and building materials, heavy bulk imported commodities, potash, citrus fruit for export, and oils for local consumption.

The staff is predominantly Arab (exclusively so in Transjordan and Sinai) The Administration employs about 6,700 persons, of whom 5,450 work in Palestine (including 600 Jews)

ROLLING STOCK

All locomotives are now oil-burning Rolling stock owned by the Palestine Railways Administration is as follows

Rolling Stock	Standard Gauge	105 cm
Locomotives	100	23
Coaching Stock	91	37
Wagons	2,494(*a*)	394(*a*)

(*a*) Daily augmented by up to 1,000 wagons from War Department and/or foreign railways

ROADS

There are 2,660 miles of all-weather roads (mostly asphalted) and 1,565 miles of seasonal tracks forming the road network of Palestine

MARITIME DEVELOPMENT

An analysis of Palestine's foreign trade shows how much the country depends on the sea In the three years preceding the war 1,362,000 tons of vital foodstuffs, building materials, machinery, and raw materials were shipped to Palestine, and a great number of cargoes left the shores with citrus fruits, the main item of the country's export trade

The passenger traffic, too, is mainly sea-borne, and the fact that before the war arrivals and departures amounted to about 80,000 per annum shows the importance of seaborne passenger traffic for the country

Under such circumstances it was obvious that steps should be taken to develop Palestine's shipping facilities Several shipping companies, such as the Palestine Maritime Lloyd and "Atid" Navigation Company, were established in 1934 These companies launched seven ships with a total tonnage of 15,000 and employed 200 Jewish sailors and seamen

Passenger and cargo shipping services were inaugurated between Palestine and the ports of southern and eastern Europe, and a freight coastal service established

The growing activities of the shipping companies made it necessary to increase the docking and repair facilities in Haifa port, such as the establishment of the Palestine Lighterage and Supply Company Limited and the "Ogen" Company for the transportation of passengers.

When the port of Tel Aviv was opened in 1936, interest in maritime enterprise was generally awakened, and soon more than 2,000 workers were employed in various activities of seafaring

The formation of several associations and companies followed in quick succession. The outbreak of war brought

the maritime development of Palestine to a standstill, but now the ports and docks of Palestine are again active at the pre-war level

Shipping Agents

Allalouf & Co.: P O Box 460, Tel Aviv, P O Box 755, Haifa, agents for The Hellenic Coast Lines Co Ltd, The Greek Line, The General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd of Greece, Goulandris Bros Ltd, Compania Transmediterranea, Transmediterrania Navigation Co, Naviera de Export Agricola, Islena Maritime S A, "Aucona" Compania Auxilar de Commercio y Navigations, Poland-Palestine-Levant Line, Jougolevant Steamship Co Ltd, A Tamelian & Co

Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd.: 8 Rothschild Bld, P O Box 1794, Tel Aviv, 41 Kingsway, P O Box 416, Haifa, P O Box 424, Jerusalem, P O Box 460, Jaffa, brs at Alexandria, Beirut, Tripoli, and Latakia, man agents of "Atid" Navigation Co Ltd, agents for The Fairplay Towage & Shipping Co Ltd (London), The Hellenic Lines Ltd, McCowan & Gross Ltd, The Moller Line (U K) Ltd (London), The Stanhope 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)

Belfanti & Catoni Ltd.: Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Tel Aviv Road, P O Box 2034, Tel Aviv, 39 Kingsway, Haifa, agents for. Blue Star Line, Daher Steam Navigation Co, Johnston Warren Line, Nederland Line, Pacific Steam Navigation Co, Port Line, Prince Line Ltd, Rio Cape Line, Rotterdamsche Lloyd, Royal Mail Lines Ltd, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co

Carmen Eastern Ltd.: 19 Lilienblum Street, Tel Aviv, 47 Kingsway, Haifa

Dizengoff & Co.: 19 Lilienblum Street, P O Box 1693, Tel Aviv, P O Box 846, Jerusalem, P O Box 300, Haifa, agents for American Export Lines, American President Lines, East Asiatic Co, Anglo-Egyptian Mail Line, Gdynia American Shipping Ltd, Hellenic Lines, Isthmian Steamship Co, J Lauritzen Lines, West Hartlepool Steam Navigation

Doron Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: 16 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv, owners

Federmann & Marcus: 30 Allenby Road, P O Box 97, Tel Aviv, agents for Egypt-Palestine Navigation Co, Orient Coastline, Navigation & Trading Co Ltd

Friedland, S.: P O Box 457, Haifa, agents for United Levant Lines (Antwerp)

Gargour, T., & Fils: P O Box 635, Jaffa, agents for United Levant Lines (Antwerp), Euxine Shipping Co Ltd, Stanhope Steamship Co Ltd

Heald, Henry, & Co.: 23 Kingsway, P O Box 607, Haifa, Tabu Street, P O Box 429, Jaffa, Head Office Beirut, br at Tripoli, agents for Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd, Bank Line, Clan Line, Buries Markes Ltd, Crawford Shipping Co, H G Mann, Medomsley Steam Shipping Co Ltd, Strick Line

Heald & Stapledon: 23 Kingsway, P O Box 607, Haifa, Tabu Street, P O Box 429, Jaffa; Head Office Beirut, br at Tripoli, agents for Bibby Line, Blue Funnel Line, Booth Line, Brocklebank Line, Cunard White Star Line, Glen & Shire Lines, Ocean Steamship Co, South American Saint Line, Orient Line, Nylle Cie. Havraise, China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.

Haifa Shipping Agency, The: 39 Kingsway, P O. Box 427, Haifa, agents for American Iraqi Shipping Co Ltd. (Amisco) (Baghdad), Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd. (London), Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd (Calcutta), Barr, Crombie & Co Ltd (Glasgow), Ben Line Steamers Ltd (Leith), Billmeir & Co (London), Allan Black & Co (Durham), British India Steam Navigation Co (Calcutta), British Tanker Co. Ltd (Walton-on-Thames), John Bruce & Co (Glasgow), Bulk Oil Steamship Co Ltd (London), Burie Markes Ltd (London), Canadian Transport Co Ltd (Vancouver), The City Line Ltd, James Chambers & Co (Liverpool), Clark and Service (Glasgow), Coastal Tankers Ltd (London), Counties Ship Management Co Ltd (Windsor), Cyprian Coastal Line Ltd (Larnaca), Dodd, Thomson and Co Ltd (Cardiff), Donaldson Bros & Black Ltd. (Glasgow), Elder Dempster Lines Ltd (Liverpool), Elder Fyffes Ltd (London), Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd, Ellerman & Papayani Lines Ltd, Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd, Empire Shipping Co Ltd (Vancouver), Furness, Withy & Co Ltd (London), General Steam Navigation Co Ltd (London), Sir James German & Son Ltd (Cardiff), Hall Line Ltd, Th & Js Harrison Line Ltd (Liverpool), P Henderson and Co (Glasgow), G Heyn & Sons (Belfast), H Hogarth & Sons (Glasgow), Houlder Bros & Co Ltd (London), Jaffa Orange Line (London), Lambert Bros Ltd (London), Lamport & Holt Line Ltd (Liverpool), Lyle Shipping Co Ltd (Glasgow), MacLay & MacIntyre Ltd (Glasgow), H G Mann (Shipping) Ltd, Moss Hutchison Line Ltd, Mungo Cambell & Co Ltd, Norton Lilly Management Corpn (New York), Oliver J Olsen & Co Ltd (San Francisco), Overseas Towage and Salvage Co Ltd, Pacific Steam Navigation Co (Liverpool), Port Line Ltd, Prince Line Ltd, Raeburn and Verel Ltd (Glasgow), Royal Mail Line, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd (Bombay), Shaw Savill and Albion Ltd, Sir William Reardon Smith & Son (Cardiff), Smith, Hogg & Co Ltd, W A Souter & Co Ltd, Turnbull, Scott & Co, The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co Ltd, United Africa & Co Ltd (Liverpool), United Towing Co Ltd (Hull), Westcott and Laurence Line Ltd

Hirscovich, Bernhard: 47 Kingsway, P O Box 717, Haifa

Kook, Sh. S., & Co. Ltd.: 33 Yehuda Halevy 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.: 74 Nachlat Benyamin Street, P O Box 1801, Tel Aviv, agent for Slobodna Plovidba A Topic (Yugoslavia)

Meshoulam Bros.: 19 Rothschild Bld, P O Box 1746, Tel Aviv, 3 Palmers Gate, P O Box 376, Haifa, agents for Société Commerciale Bulgare de Navigation à Vapeur (Varna).

Middle East Shipping Ltd.: 4 Hess Street, P O Box 1371, Tel Aviv, Pardess Building, P O Box 769, Haifa, Best Building, P O Box 225, Jaffa, agents for Gorthon Line, Orient Navigation Co, Torm Line.

"Nakhschon" Ltd.: P O Box 550, Haifa, owners.

Palestine Steam Ship Co. Ltd.: 1 Khayat Street, Haifa, agents for Federal Steam Ship Co Ltd, Khedival Mail Line (S A E), New Zealand Shipping Co Ltd, The Canadian-Australasian Line, The Hain Steam Ship Co, Trinder-Anderson Line, Union Steam Ship Co of New Zealand

Pardess Syndicate of Palestine Citrus Growers' Co-op. Soc. Ltd.: 20 Rothschild Bld , Tel Aviv, agents for Aktiebolaget Transmarine (Helsingborg), Den Norske Middlehavslinje (Fred Olsen Line, Oslo), Ellerman and Papayani Line Ltd , Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd , Moss Hutchison Line Ltd , Soviet Rumanian Shipping Co (Bucharest), Sovromstransport, Westcott and Laurance Line Ltd

Prince Line Agency Ltd.: Jaffa-Tel Aviv Road, Tel Aviv

Rosenfeld, Aaron: P O Box 74, Haifa, agents for American Export Lines Inc (New York), Armement Deppe Line, Holland-East Africa Line (Rotterdam), Holland-Australia Line (Rotterdam), Holland-British India Line (Rotterdam)

Scandinavian Near East Agency Ltd.: 49 Rothschild Bld , P O Box 1786, Tel Aviv, 1 Khayat Street, Haifa, agents for Armement Deppe Line (S A), Fern Line, Finska Angfartygas (A S), Compania de Navigation, Atlantic Austral (S A), General Navigation Co of Egypt, Svenska American Linien, Svenska Orient Linien and Affiliated Lines, Swedish East Asiatic Co , Wilh Wilhelmsen's Line, Zegluga Polska (S A)

Spinney's Ltd.: Harbour Street, Haifa, agents for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co

Traders & Shippers Ltd.: 293 Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv, 43 Kingsway, Haifa, owners

"Zym" Navigation Co.: P O Box 1723, Haifa, owners.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1920-46

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)
	£P	£P	£P
(July 1st, 1920–March 31st, 1921)	1,130,951	1,259,587	− 122,636
1921–1922	2,371,531	1,929,341	+ 442,190
1922–1923	1,809,831	1,884,280	− 74,449
1923–1924	1,675,788	1,675,105	+ 683
1924–1925	2,151,946	1,852,985	+ 301,961
1925–1926	2,800,324	2,092,647	+ 716,677
1926–1927	2,451,365	2,123,568	+ 327,797
1927–1928	2,358,369	2,700,414	− 342,049
1928–1929	2,497,011	2,997,750	− 500,739
1929–1930	2,355,623	2,245,989	+ 109,634
1930–1931	2,402,304	2,507,671	− 105,367
1931–1932	2,354,696	2,377,625	− 22,929
1932–1933	3,015,917	2,516,394	+ 499,523
1933–1934	3,985,492	2,704,856	+ 1,280,636
1934–1935	5,452,633	3,230,010	+ 2,222,623
1935–1936	5,770,457	4,236,202	+ 1,534,255
1936–1937	4,640,821	6,073,502	− 1,432,681
1937–1938	4,897,356	7,297,688	− 2,400,332
1938–1939	5,937,280	5,692,672	+ 244,608
1939–1940	6,768,352	6,004,738	+ 763,614
1940–1941	8,441,899	7,450,355	+ 991,544
1941–1942	8,325,552*	7,463,601	+ 861,951
1942–1943	8,851,877†	10,253,283	− 1,401,406
1943–1944	11,513,748	14,819,250	− 3,305,502
1944–1945	17,496,682	18,196,594	− 699,912
1945–1946	19,021,139	16,839,781	+ 2,181,358
TOTAL FOR ALL YEARS	140,556,940	138,480,888	+ 2,076,052

* Excluding railway deficit amounting to £P 42,867, 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 000s)

Country of Destination	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	2,469	721	853	1,022	2,182	2,891	4,372
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	6	3	17	39	18	15
Cyprus	15	103	119	285	467	346	539
Other British Possessions	129	131	464	524	1,221	1,407	2,066
Belgium	230	—	—	—	—	58	525
Holland	402	—	—	—	—	8	241
Italy	55	—	—	—	—	171	590
Norway	124	—	—	—	—	—	173
Sweden	172	—	—	—	—	192	501
Egypt	102	1,499	3,531	4,301	4,412	5,382	4,875
Iran	—	7	20	146	668	670	40
'Iraq	8	23	104	489	384	313	103
Syria and Lebanon	413	779	1,389	1,318	1,302	1,431	751
Transjordan	*	151	242	609	656	727	616
Turkey	44	443	1,059	1,464	753	952	737
U S A	109	141	868	2,339	2,384	4,895	5,081
Other Countries	747	212	24	238	170	935	3,266
TOTAL	5,020	4,216	8,676	12,752	14,638	20,396	24,485

* Not available prior to July 1941
Source. *Statistical Abstract* and *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*

PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

IMPORTS OF GOODS INTO PALESTINE
(£P. 000s)

Country of Origin	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	1,496	3,667	3,923	1,831	2,950	4,228	14,209
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	116	415	654	788	488	284
Cyprus	60	122	195	471	518	618	432
Other British Possessions	664	3,029	8,257	6,616	8,712	9,410	11,919
Belgium	339	2	2	—	—	—	1,147
Czechoslovakia	347	1	1	—	1	2	229
France	208	13	2	1	1	5	417
Holland	232	2	—	—	—	3	544
Italy	236	12	4	—	1	2	2,661
Poland	419	3	2	1	4	463	823
Sweden	106	5	—	—	1	42	535
Switzerland	108	4	—	—	—	87	337
Egypt	405	1,677	1,035	2,011	2,099	1,313	1,667
Iran	115	95	86	113	168	313	2,397
'Iraq	173	1,345	2,271	7,749	11,649	12,258	10,482
Saudi Arabia	9	210	438	494	221	156	2,223
Syria and Lebanon	1,015	395	679	1,460	1,400	1,623	3,146
Transjordan	*	285	674	2,172	1,441	1,783	1,697
Turkey	79	282	570	1,372	2,289	2,562	5,171
U.S.A.	970	1,318	2,196	1,887	3,109	4,456	5,774
Other Countries	4,374	742	525	371	872	879	4,338
TOTAL	11,357	13,325	21,375	27,203	36,224	40,691	70,432

* 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	Per cent of Total Exports						
	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	49 2	17 1	9 8	8.0	14 9	14 2	17 8
British Possessions*	2 6	3 1	5 3	4 1	8 3	6 9	8.4
U S A	2 2	3 4	10 0	18 3	16 3	24.0	20.8
Middle East†	11 6	71 4	74 6	67.7	59 3	48.3	31 4
Other Countries	34 4	5 0	0.3	1 9	1.2	6.6	21 6
TOTAL	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100 0

* Excluding 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	Per cent of Total Imports						
	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	13 2	27 5	18 3	6 7	8.2	10.4	20.2
British Possessions*	5.8	22 7	38.6	24 3	24 0	23.1	17 0
U S.A	8.5	9 9	10 3	6.9	8.6	10.9	8.2
Middle East†	16 4	34 0	29 8	60 8	56 8	51 9	39.0
Other Countries	56 1	5 9	3 0	1.3	2 4	3.7	15.6
TOTAL	100.0	100 0	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0

* 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 LIFE)

VALUE OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, RE-EXPORTS, AND TRANSIT TRADE, 1922-46 (£P)

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit Trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit Trade
1922	7,526,657	1,330,830	143,283	126,049	1935	5,726,241	1,388,555	193,750	406,00
1923	6,594,098	1,308,333	179,620	109,807	1936	4,948,908	1,412,520	240,056	241,32
1924	6,184,759	1,899,759	246,592	131,029	1937	5,401,384	1,231,602	145,479	202,9
1925	6,770,818	1,487,207	177,802	177,447	1938	11,356,903	5,020,368	603,217	671,91
1926	7,166,593	1,554,262	197,671	265,501	1939	14,632,822	5,317,769	348,682	549,87
1927	6,985,258	1,896,095	182,222	155,385	1940	12,560,812	4,072,823	183 140	796,27
1928	5,940,000	1,572,061	251,338	177,162	1941	13 324,983	4,210,256	662,021	913,88
1929	7,768,920	2,381,491	243,607	196,376	1942	21,375,222	8,676,399	579,730	3,046,72
1930	11,123,489	2,591,617	319,302	187,883	1943	27,202,900	12,752,351	492,507	6,204,20
1931	15,152,781	3,217,562	283 946	239,575	1944	36,223,716	14,038,164	965,131	6,938,21
1932	17,853,493	4,215,486	300,671	823,088	1945 .	40,691,327	20,395,991	795,381	6,171,20
1933	13,979,023	3,625,233	642,293	513,252	1946 .	70,431,829	24,484,872	3,073,927	5,419,79
1934	15,903,666	5,813,536	636,092	828,149					

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 value of imports has shown a strong upward trend from £P 5 7 million in 1922 to £P 70 4 million in 1946, while the value of exports has risen from £P 1 4 million in 1922 to £P 24 5 million in 1946 These increases amount to 1,235 per cent in the case of imports and 1,720 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 10,162 sq miles (26,319,000 dunams=26,319 sq km), which may be divided for our purpose into the following geographical areas

	sq km	dunams	sq miles
Valleys and plains	4,603	4,603,000	1,777
Hills	9,139	9,139,000	3,529
The Negev .	12,577	12,577,000	4,856

1,000 dunams = 1 sq km, 1 dunam = 0 247 acres

The Negev is the southern triangle of land stretching from the Beersheba district to Akaba on the Red Sea

POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION

Year*	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1922†	752,048	589,177	83,790	71,464	7,617
1931†	1,033,314	759,700	174,606	88,907	10,101
1944	1,764,522	1,061,277	553,600	135,547	14,098
1945 .	1,834,935	1,101,565	579,227	139,285	14,858
1946	1,912,112	1,143,336	608,225	145,063	15,488

* Revised *de facto* estimates at end of year. † Census figures

Source. *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*

NATURAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION

Year*	Excess of births/deaths			Crude rate per 1,000 population		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	
	Moslems	Jews	Total population	Moslems	Jews	Moslems	Jews
1922-25 . .	12,032	1,984	15,682	23 3	20 2	190 0	127 0
1926-30 .	15,561	3,508	20,916	25 2	22 7	193 4	95.6
1931-35 .	18,055	4,795	25,078	25 0	20 9	166 2	78 0
1936-40	22,826	7,212	32,677	27 7	17 8	142 3	59.5
1941	24,876	6,004	33.394	27 8	12 8	131 7	55 6
1942	23,289	6,765	32,251	25 3	14 1	140 3	58 0
1943 .	31,592	10,509	45,299	33 4	21 3	113 1	44.1
1944 .	35,713	11,902	50,790	36.4	23 1	102 9	36 1
1945	38,450	12,763	54,814	37 8	23 6	93 9	35.8
1946 . . .	40,421	12,962	57,279	38.3	22.7	90.7	31.5

* Annual average, 1922-40

Source: *Statistical Abstract* and *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.*

TOWNS WITH MIXED ARAB-JEWISH POPULATION

Name of Town	No. of Inhabitants			Increase 1931 over 1922 (per cent)	Increase 1946 over 1922 (per cent)
	1922 (census)	1931 (census)	1946 (estimate)		
Haifa	24,634	50,403	145,430*	104	491
Jerusalem	62,578	90,503	164,440†	45	163
ARAB TOWNS IN VICINITY OF JEWISH SETTLEMENTS					
Jaffa	32,524	51,866	101,580‡	59	211
Ramleh	7,312	10,421	16,380	43	124
Lydda	8,103	11,250	18,250	39	125
ARAB TOWNS IN PURELY ARAB DISTRICTS					
Nablus	15,947	17,189	24,660	8	55
Gaza	17,480	17,046	38,820	−3	116
Bethlehem	6,658	6,815	9,140	2	37
Hebron	16,577	17,531	26,300	6	59

* Jewish population, 74,230 † Jewish population, 102,000 ‡ Jewish population, 30,820

Source. *Supplement to Survey of Palestine, July* 1947, and *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*

RECORDED IMMIGRATION

Year	Jews		Arabs and other Non-Jews		Total Immigrants
	Capitalists*	Total	Capitalists*	Total	
1932	727	9,553	27	1,736	11,289
1933	3,250	30,327	17	1,650	31,977
1934	5,124	42,359	69	1,784	44,143
1935	6,309	61,854	89	2,293	64,147
1936	2,970	29,727	44	1,944	31,671
1937	1,275	10,536	25	1,939	12,475
1938	1,753	12,868	18	2,395	15,263
1939	2,606	16,405	17	2,028	18,433
1940	802	4,547	17	1,064	5,611
1941	314	3,647	8	623	4,270
1942	100	2,194	24	858	3,052
1943	164	8,507	47	1,360	9,867
1944	180	14,464	61	2,012	16,476
1945	35	12,751	50	2,268	15,019
1946	10	17,761	56	4,421	22,181

* 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, durra and maize, rice, animal foodstuffs, biscuits and cakes, Matzo (Passover cakes), cheese, chocolates, confectionery, citrus fruit (including oranges in cases and in bulk, grapefruit in cases and in bulk, lemons in cases and in bulk, other citrus fruit), water-melons, 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, solar, Diesel, 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 tissues, other silk manufactures, stockings and socks, wearing apparel of all kinds, toilet and laundry soap, paper and cardboard goods, bromine, potash, motor spirits, kerosene, curios and articles of religious interests, bead and mother-of-pearl manufactures, leather handbags, stationery, books, artificial teeth, perfumery and toilet preparations, window glass and other plate glass, blades for safety razors, machinery and parts, chemical fertilisers, drugs and medicines, matches, tanned and sole leather

Imports. Wheat flour, wheat, cigarettes, tobacco, confectionery and sweets, sugar, wooden furniture, wood for furniture, cotton, wool, silk, yarn, etc., asphalt, porcelain, 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 1, 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 20, 10, and 5 mils were introduced.

BANKING

HAIFA

Henry Heald & Co.: f 1845, London corresp Westminster Bank Ltd

Hoffnung's Bank Ltd.: f 1935, auth cap £P 50,000, br Kingsway, Haifa, Mans L HOFFNUNG, W ADAM

Holland Bank Union: f 1914, auth cap £P 6,000,000, London corresp Barclays Bank, Westminster Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Provincial Bank, S Japhet & Son, M Samuel & Co

Palestine Mercantile Bank Ltd.: f 1924, auth cap £E 100,000, brs Jerusalem, Rehovot, London corresp Martins' Bank Ltd, Mans S COHEN, D SIMBLER

JERUSALEM

Arab Bank Ltd.: f 1930, auth cap £P 1,000,000, res £P 1,200,000, brs Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, Tulkarm, Gaza, London corresp Midland Bank (Overseas Branch) Ltd, Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN

Arab National Bank Ltd.: f 1933, auth cap £P 1,000,000, brs Acre, Beisan, Gaza, Ramleh, Tiberias, Tulkarm, London corresp Midland Bank (Overseas Branch) Ltd, Chair AHMAD HILMI PASHA

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.): f 1836, London Office Barclays Bank (D C & O), 55 Lombard Street, E C 3, auth cap £10,000,000, res £4,569,000, brs Acre Hadar-Hacarmel Haifa Gaza, Jaffa, Nablus, Nazareth, Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv, Chair J S CROSSLEY, Man (Jerusalem) G R BROADBENT, M B E

Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine Ltd.: 2 Hassolel Street, f 1922, auth cap £E 150,200, brs Tel Aviv, Gen Man H VITELES

Jacob Japhet & Co. Ltd.: f 1933, auth cap £P 52,000, brs Tel Aviv, Haifa, London corresp S Japhet & Co, Midland Bank, N M Rothschild & Sons, Westminster Bank, Mans ROBERT C LOEWI, Dr ALFRED FEUCHTWANGER

Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: f 1923, auth cap £P 100,000, brs Tel Aviv, London corresp Westminster Bank, Midland Bank, Pres H FARBSTEIN

Ottoman Bank: f 1863, London Office. 20-22 Abchurch Street, E C 4, auth cap £10,000,000, res £5,000,030, brs Haifa, Jaffa, Nablus, Tel Aviv, Man G DENT

Palestine Corporation Ltd.: f 1922, auth cap £P 800,000, brs Haifa, Tel Aviv, London corresp Midland Bank, N Samuel & Co, Gen Man M JAFFEE

TEL AVIV

Agrobank Ltd. (*Agricultural and Building Bank for Palestine*). 65 Allenby Road, f 1931, auth cap £P. 100,000, London corresp. Anglo-Palestine Bank, Mans SH MIRENBURG, J and S TAUB

Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd.: f 1902, London Office 20 King William Street, E C 4; auth cap £1,000,000, res £425,000, brs Jerusalem, Haifa, Hadar-Hacarmel, Tiberias, Petah Tikvah, Rehovot, Hedera, Safad, Rishon-le-Zion, Chair S HOOFIEN, M B E, Gen Man Dr A BARTH

Bank Nurock Idelsack Ltd.: 14 Rothschild Boulevard, f 1934; auth. cap £P. 53,000, Mans SHLOMO NUROCKS, ABA IDELSACK

Ellern's Bank Ltd.: f 1934, auth cap £P 75,000, brs Haifa, Jerusalem, London corresp Samuel Montague & Co, S Japhet & Co, Midland Bank, Man Dir H ELLERN

I. L. Feuchtwanger General Commercial Bank: f 1934, auth cap £P. 75,000, brs Haifa, Jerusalem, London corresp Westminster Bank, Martins' Bank, Barclays Bank, N M Rothschild & Sons, Mans F DUNKEL, L FEUCHTWANGER

General Mortgage Bank of Palestine: f 1921, auth cap £P 1,000,000, London corresp Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd, Man E LEHMANN

Kupat-Am Bank Ltd.: f 1919, auth cap £P 250,000, brs Haifa, Jerusalem, London corresp Midland Bank, American Express Co, Gen Man S RAPOPORT

Palestine-British Bank Ltd.: P O Box 425, f 1930, auth cap £P 150,000, br Jerusalem, Mans WALTER N WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM LERNER, A CH ZWEBNER, A GOLDSTEIN

Palestine Credit Utility Bank Ltd.: f 1934, auth cap £P 50,000, Man MORRIS BREUER

Palestine Discount Bank Ltd.: f 1935, auth cap £P 500,000, brs Jerusalem, London corresp National Provincial Bank Ltd (Overseas Branch), Midland Bank, Westminster Bank, Chair and Man Dir LEON RECANTI

Palestine Industrial Bank Ltd.: f 1933, auth cap £P 150,000, br Haifa, London corresp Anglo-Palestine Bank, Man S MACHT

Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank Ltd.: f 1922, auth cap £P 50,000, brs Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Bankers Barclay's Bank (D C & O), Dirs BERNARD FLEXNER, ROBERT SZOLD, JULIUS WEISS, HARRY FISCHEL, JULIUS SIMON, HARRY VITELES, Miss GERTRUDE CARNOVSKY

Palestine Trade Bank Ltd.: P O Box 1992, cap £P 60,000, res £P 1,000, Mans E KONIKOFF, E BER, M KAPLAN, G JACOBOWITZ

Workers' Bank Ltd.: f 1922, p u cap £P 340,000, London corresp Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd, Dirs A BRUDNY, F NAPHTHALY

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative undertakings originated in Palestine among Jewish citrus growers and vintners who sought to improve their economic conditions by creating agencies for collective bargaining These undertakings were followed by others which had as their object the provision of capital on easy terms for financing the current needs of the small man Other attempts were also made to organise co-operative purchasing agencies for agricultural and industrial requirements All these undertakings, which date back to the end of the nineteenth century, made little or no progress until the means to develop co-operative undertakings on a sound and legal basis was provided by the co-operative legislation of 1920 passed by the civil administration set up after the British occupation As credit was the most pressing need of the bulk of the people, and because there were Jewish settlers from the European continent who were fully acquainted with the organisation and management of societies for credit, the co-operative movement began with facilities for providing credit The first societies to be registered and to achieve notable success were credit and thrift societies in urban and rural areas Soon afterwards co-operation was applied to other economic objects, and in a short space of time co-operative organisations became a potent instrument in the hands of the Jewish population for house building, the development of agriculture in all its branches, industrial production, and organisation of consumers

The co-operative movement in Palestine up to 1933 was exclusively Jewish Towards the close of 1933, following the recommendations made to the Government by an expert on co-operative organisations (Mr Strickland), the forma-

tion of Arab societies became one 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 Workers' Bank Ltd, Bank Zerubbabel 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 1945 there were 1,070 Jewish, 224 Arab, and 10 other co-operative societies These societies are divided into eleven main groups, namely

(1) Credit societies
Urban,
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) Miscellaneous agricultural societies
(g) Irrigation and water supply societies
(4) Industrial producers' and service societies
(5) Transport and travel service societies
(6) Contracting societies
(7) Housing societies
(8) Consumers' societies
(9) Miscellaneous societies
(10) Mutual insurance societies
(11) Audit unions

INSURANCE

PALESTINIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

"Hachsklarth" Co-operative Society for Cattle Insurance: Head Office P O Box 2115, Tel Aviv

"Hassneh" Insurance Co. of Palestine Ltd.: Head Office P O Box 995, Tel Aviv, br at Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem

Judea Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office 12 Herzl Street, P O Box 239, Tel Aviv, brs at P O Box 341, Haifa, and P O Box 501, Jerusalem

Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office 13 Ahad Ha'am Street, P O Box 1388, Tel Aviv, brs at P O Box 906, Haifa, and P O Box 659, Jerusalem

Palestine Fire Insurance Association and Palestine Accident Insurance Association: Head Office P O Box 183, Jerusalem

Palestine General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office 108 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv

Palestine Marine Insurance Office: Head Office 20 Rothschild Boulevard, P O Box 1842, Tel Aviv, br at P O Box 1060, Haifa

Palestine Marine Underwriters' Association: Head Office P O Box 2182, Tel Aviv

"Palglass", Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office 30 Ahad Ha'am Street Tel Aviv

"Securitas" Insurance Office: 33 Yehuda Halevi Street, P O Box 1791, Tel Aviv, brs in Haifa and Jerusalem

Shiloah Co. Ltd., Sickness Insurance: 112 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, br at 4 Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem

Zion Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office 120 Allenby Road, P O Box 1425, Tel Aviv, brs at P O Box 1397, Haifa, and 1 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

HAIFA

Bohan Haifa Property Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25 Kingsway

Consolidated Near East Co. Ltd., The: Allenby Street, P O Box 60

Carmon Eastern Ltd.: 47 Kingsway

Caspi, Jacob: 76 Kingsway, P O Box 27, brs in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa

Dizengoff, M., & Co.: P O Box 300

Ezra, J.: P O Box 1395

Forster, B.: St John's Street

Gabbe's Insurance Office: 10 Pevsner Street

Hamishah Insurance Service: 39 Kingsway

Holland, S.: 31 Kingsway, P O Box 467

Jabagi, E. S.

Levant Corporation Ltd.: 47 Kingsway

Mulford & Co. Ltd.: P O Box 463

Rosenberg, J.: P O Box 1408

Spinney's Ltd.: P O Box 534

JERUSALEM

Bensimon, S., & Co.: P O Box 43

Berman, David: P O Box 483

Tocatly, J. M.: Jaffa Road, Mizpah House, P O Box 820

JAFFA

Farwagi, Auguste: P O Box 586.

Halabi, Bendeli.

TEL AVIV

"Apal" Anglo-Palestine Agencies Ltd.: P O Box 1696

"Hermon" Insurance Office Co. Ltd.: 13 Achad Ha'am Street, P O Box 613

Jaffa Orange Syndicate Ltd. (Insurance Dept.): 20 Rothschild Boulevard

Lippmann, Raphael: Head Office 12 Herzl Street, P O Box 230, brs at Jaffa Haifa, Jerusalem

Meshoulam Bros.: 19 Rothschild Boulevard, P O Box 1746

Mivtah Insurance Agency Ltd.: P O Box 400

Palestine-Africa Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Ahad Ha'am Street, brs at 12 Allenby Road, Haifa, and 1 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem

Rivlin, J. J.: P O Box 272

Salomon Bros. & Co. Ltd.: 103 Allenby Road, Barclays Bank Building

Schwarzenberg, M.: 19 Rothschild Boulevard, P O Box 1291

Sochnuth Levituach Kelali Ltd.: P O Box 1488

Sternberg & Fried: P O Box 1110

International Co., The: 9 Herzl Street

Trading & Insurance Agency Ltd.: 19 Rothschild Boulevard

Union Insurance Service Ltd.: 70 Allenby Road

Zolotarewsky & Co.: Head Office 41 Lilienblum Street, brs in Haifa

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Al-Ghark Insurance Co.: Agent H S Omar, Dajany, Mamillah Road, P O Box 234, Jerusalem

Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd. (London): Agent J M Tocatly, P O Box 1025, Tel Aviv

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents P O Box 586, Jaffa, and at Jerusalem

Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd. (Sydney, Australia): Agents 28 Hamelachim Street, Haifa, 4 Storrs Street, Jerusalem, 9 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv

British-American Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agent M Israeli, 23 Lilienblum Street, P O Box 172, Tel Aviv

British & Overseas Insurance Co. Ltd. (London): Agent 108 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Agent Barnett Bros & Borchard Ltd, 41 Kingsway, Haifa and at P O Box 124, Jerusalem, P O Box 460, Jaffa, 8 Rothschild Boulevard, P O Box 1794, Tel Aviv

Comité Central des Assureurs Maritime de Paris: Agents Belfants & Catoni Ltd, P O Box 2341, Tel Aviv

Eastern Federal Union Co. Ltd.: Head Office Calcutta, Agents The General Insurance Office Ltd, P O Box 927, Tel Aviv

Economic Insurance Co. Ltd. (London): Agents Prince Line Agency Ltd, P O Box 2034, Tel Aviv

Equity and Law Life Assurance Society (London): Agent J M Tocatly, P O Box 1025, Tel Aviv

General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agent P O Box 35, Jerusalem

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Agents Hamishah Insurance Co, 30 Kingsway, Haifa, and 33 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

Guardian Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Palestine Corporation Ltd, Carmel Oriental Building, P O Box 1370, Haifa, and at Jaffa Road, Mizpah House, Jerusalem, P O Box 99, Tel Aviv

Legal & General Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agent 37 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv

Lloyds': Agents and Underwriters

S M Amzalek, 18 Jaffa Road, Tel Aviv

Barnett Bros & Borchard Ltd, 8 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

Hamishah Insurance Service, 33 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

Hertz Goldenberg Ltd, 37 Allenby Road, P O Box 434, Tel Aviv

Metropolitan Insurance Office Ltd, 18 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

Misrah Insurance Service, Trau & Steinweg, 12 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv

Salomon Bros & Co Ltd, P O Box 1452, Tel Aviv

R Ben Zur (Wolstein), 10 Mordechai Ben Hillel Street, Jerusalem

Dr Walter Braun, Jerusalem

E Shelley, P O Box 183, Jerusalem

London Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents M Dizengoff & Co, P O Box 1093, Tel Aviv

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: Agent Dr Walter Braun, Jerusalem

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Misrah Insurance Service, 37 Kingsway, Haifa

New Zealand Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agent Rachmani Shlomo, 7 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd. (London): Agent Jacob Rose, 12 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. (London): Agents Kupat Am Bank Ltd, P O Box 352 Tel Aviv

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Henry Heald & Co, 23 Kingsway, P O Box 607, Haifa

Sun Insurance Office Ltd. (London): Agent J M Tocatly, P O Box 1025, Tel Aviv

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: Agent Irvin Epstein, 19 Rothschild Boulevard, P O Box 384, Tel Aviv

United Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agent L Zeidel, 61 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

General Agent D Zimber, 13 Ahad Ha'am Street, Tel Aviv

Warden Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Palestine Milling & Trading Co Ltd, P O Box 582, Haifa

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Trading & Insurance Agency Ltd, 19 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

AGRICULTURE

ARAB AGRICULTURE

Arab agricultural progress made great strides during the last thirty years and the area cultivated by Arabs has increased from approximately five million dunams in 1920 to about 6,700,000 at the present time Large planting 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 moves along the established traditional lines, mainly the planting of more olive and fruit trees, the sowing of more summer field crops, and the accumulation 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 intensive Jewish agriculture is sold on the market, mainly through "Tnuva", the co-operative organisation

EXPANSION OF ARAB AGRICULTURE, 1921-45

Annual average of years	Olive output	Vegetable output	Cattle	Donkeys
	Tons	Tons		
1921-26	17,000	11,000	102,000	32,000
1933-38	26,000	60,000	120,000	75,000
1939-43	47,000	160,000	215,000	105,000
1944-45	78,000	189,000	248,000	121,000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAIN GROUPS OF CROPS, 1944-45

Crops	Area (in dunams)			Production (in tons)		
	Total	Jewish	Arab*	Total	Jewish	Arab*
Grains	4,367,629	215,191	4,152,438	209,955	16,579	193,376
Vegetables	279,940	40,207	239,733	244,834	55,730	189,104
Fodder	143,543	119,573	23,970	197,352	176,525	20,827
Fruit (excl citrus)	392,926	37,217	355,709	94,718	21,398	73,320
Olives	600,133	7,587	592,546	79,469	1,182	78,287
Melons	125,979	5,675	120,304	142,827	7,193	135,634
TOTAL	5,910,150	425,450	5,484,700	969,155	278,607	690,548

* Includes other non-Jews

Source *Survey of Palestine*

VALUE OF MAIN GROUPS OF CROPS, 1944-45

(£P 000s)

Crops	Jewish	Arab and other Non-Jews	Total
Grains	497	4,403	4,900
Vegetables	1,746	5,114	6,860
Fodder	951	157	1,108
Fruits (excl citrus)	1,380	3,139	4,519
Olives	53	3,320	3,373
Melons	84	970	1,054
TOTAL	4,711	17,103	21,814

Source. *Survey of Palestine*

JEWISH AGRICULTURE

One-quarter of the Jewish population in Palestine lives in rural settlements Although not 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 26,300,000 dunams (6,500,000 acres), that is approximately 1,800,000 dunams or 450,000 acres

The greater part of this land was originally swamp, sandy desert or rocky waste, and considered uncultivable less 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 supplies from underground sources and rain. The whole development of agricultural settlement has been bound up with securing 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 is 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 1924 and 1938, Jewish pioneers dug 548 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 denuded of natural high forests, though about 140,000 dunams, mainly in 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, 20,000 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 3,263,000 trees in thirty-eight afforestation areas during the last twenty

years On an average, 300 saplings are planted to each dunam. The Jewish National Fund estimates another 42,000 dunams require to be planted with trees, and plans to achieve this within the next four years

Character of Agricultural Production. The Jewish resettlement of Palestine in modern times began in 1882, but it was not until 1920 that organised colonisation began on a large scale Then, in order to establish settlements, the Jewish pioneers drained marsh land, irrigated desert, and terraced the mountain sides

The dominant branches of farming in Jewish Palestine are mixed farming 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) cereal growing Mixed farming, to-day the prevalent type of Jewish farming, owes its development to colonisation activities Its rapid growth was made possible by three factors training and adaptability of the young colonisers, 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 labour

Grain 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 1,029,000 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 durra and other grains In 1943 the wheat produce increased to 24 per cent of the total, oats 17 per cent, and durra and other grains 9 per cent

On Jewish farms the yield of wheat, barley, and maize is nearly twice as great as on Arab farms Thus twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre is the average yield in the Jewish villages of the Esdraelon Valley, as compared to about thirteen bushels in the nearby Arab villages

Dairy Farming and Livestock. The estimated total milk yield of Palestine in 1944 (including sheep and goats' milk) was 120,000,000 litres (27,000,000 gallons) Of this some 61,500,000 litres were produced by the Jewish dairy industry from approximately 16,000 milking cows This figure represented an increase of almost 100 per cent compared with the 1938 output In 1945 Jewish milk production was 72,200,000 litres, almost entirely the produce of Dutch-type cows, Arab milk production, estimated at 75,000,000 litres, was the produce of cows of local breed, goats and water buffaloes In 1946 the milk yield of the cow on the Jewish agricultural settlement was between 3,800-4,200 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 specialised in White Leghorns, and birds of a high quality have been produced. The latest census of total cocks and laying hens in all Palestine showed a total of 1,890,000, as compared with 995,000 in 1937, about 700,000 of these birds were raised on model Jewish farms The 1943 animal census showed that Jewish settlements possessed 1,900 sheep and Arab farms about 22,500 sheep.

Other Fruit Cultures. Some excellent vines are produced, but the export trade in these is small Grapes and wine are kept mainly for home consumption

Apples and pears are grown in the cooler climate of Northern Palestine, bananas, persimmons, avocados, chereymoyas and papayas grow in the Maritime Plain and in the Jordan Valley

Plantations. The citrus industry, based on modern technical methods and high capital investment, is producing chiefly for export This industry is divided almost equally between Jews and Arabs In 1945 the total citrus area was 263,977 dunams (Jewish 128,984 dunams).

Before World War II Jewish agriculture was, above all, plantation farming The pre-eminent place held by citrus in the decade before 1939 was held by vine from 1880 to 1900 and by almonds from 1900 to 1914, re by fruit whose production is limited to certain natural zones Citrus growing became predominant only during the years 1927 to 1936, then it developed from being a branch of general farming into a type of commercial farming Before the recent war only 9 to 10 per cent of Palestine's normal crop was consumed in the country Over 90 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 on the entry of Italy into the war, and this 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.

85 per cent of the citrus groves are orange, grapefruit takes second place, lemon third

Jewish and Arab citrus growers meet together in council to consider matters of common interest, e g approaching the Government about loans 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 lake fishing In the Beisan and Jordan valleys settlements are engaged in fish breeding Jewish fishermen now supply over 40 per cent of the fish caught annually, as against less than 4 per cent in 1939

The Farm Unit. By 1947 300 rural settlements had been established These are of three kinds: First, collective settlements where work, risks, 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 farms his own land, but with co-operative buying and selling In these latter, on principle, all work is undertaken by the Jewish farmer and his family Third, farming on an individual basis, employing Jewish or Arab labour in the plantation zone

High-scale 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.

GROWTH OF JEWISH RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Year	No of Settlements	Population (in 000s)
1882 .	5	0 5
1897 .	20	5
1917	48	12
1927	96	28
1931 .	110	38
1936	172	89
1941	231	113
1945	266	153
1947	300	165

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 (*a*) as a result of exports to the U S A , or (*b*) in the form of U S contributions to Jewish national institutions, or (*c*) as private remittances and capital investments Directly from the first two sources alone have come approximately $170,000,000 between 1940 and 1946, the precise totals of the private remittances and capital investments are not available, but they are known to have been very substantial It is understood that the dollars acquired by Palestinians from these sources in 1947 were at least as many as in 1946

Palestine's blocked sterling balances at the end of February 1948 were estimated to be about £100,000,000. These balances are mainly held, it is understood, by private Palestinian citizens Unlike the large sterling balances of such independent countries as Egypt, India, and 'Iraq, whose balances were accumulated by agreement, those of Palestine have been accumulated by compulsion under the powers vested in the Palestine Government and in the Palestine Currency Board (Director, H S Downie), which operates from London Whereas Palestine's blocked sterling balances are believed to be about £60 *per capita*, those of Egypt are thought to be about £25 *per capita*, 'Iraq about £12, and India about £3

It was officially announced in London on February 21st, 1948, that Palestine had ceased to belong to the sterling area It was announced at the same time that £7,000,000 were to be released from the blocked balances, of which £4,000,000 were to be used as working balances for the banks in Palestine and £3,000,000 for the country's current expenditure until the middle of May Further policy regarding the blocked sterling balances was to be settled, 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 ACQUISITIONS OF U S DOLLARS

(U S $000s)

Source	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Export to U S A	710	266	508	3,948	9,434	9,462	19,678	24,000
United States contributions to Jewish National Institutions	3,061	4,139	4,659	4,667	6,380	11,087	26,250	41,000
TOTAL .	$ 3,771	4,405	5,227	8,165	15,814	20,549	45,928	65,000

* Estimated

Source Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, 1947

INDUSTRY

ARAB INDUSTRY

Arab industrial enterprises in Palestine are limited mainly to the manufacturing of olive oil, soap, flour-milling, quarrying, bricks, pipes, tiles, paper and printing, cigarettes, leather and shoes, wood products, and other items mainly designed for regional exports and the home market

JEWISH INDUSTRY

Since 1920 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 return to the occupation for which they have been best trained The large Jewish immigration into Palestine, 400 000 in twenty years, has resulted in building and the allied trades becoming one of the country's major industries About 80 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 Palestine Potash Ltd , now a company with £1,000,000

capital, was formed in 1930 to exploit these resources. Mineral salts were the second largest export before the war, doubling every two or three years In more recent years, however, exports of oil, polished diamonds, and citrus fruit have leapt far into the lead, in that order

The second bulk raw material available, even though it does not originate within the country itself, is oil The big refineries in Haifa Bay, one terminus of the Mosul pipeline (and at present the only one in use), are of great actual and still greater potential importance Together with the potash works they could become the foundation of a heavy-chemical industry in the Middle East

In addition there is raw material for the manufacture of cement, and fairly good building stone in the hills, both important for the building industry of the country

Under modern conditions, however, the location of certain industries has become independent of the sources of raw material, and this dispersal has been assisted in Palestine by the "grid" which makes electric power available almost everywhere Cheap freight has enabled raw materials to be transported at little cost, the geographic position of Palestine, near the Suez Canal, through which international trade normally carries a substantial flow of most 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 building and expansion of the deep-sea harbour in Haifa, and the construction of airfields 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 experts, he developed industries based on local agricultural products (Rishon-le-Zion cellars for wines, Grands Moulins for grain)

(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 home

(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 Palestinian manufacturers' groups Recently the Jewish Agency has to an increasing extent furthered and directed industrial development by making guarantees available for the Anglo-Palestine Bank, and the Industrial Bank of the Manufacturers' Association for the import of raw materials and for the establishment of works of general significance

Type of Industries. In Palestine, as in all young industrial countries, industry is concentrated mainly on the production of consumers' goods It was estimated that before the recent war 75 per cent of industry was engaged in the manufacture of consumers' goods and only 25 per cent in capital goods

The bulk of the goods was absorbed by the home market During the war rapid progress was made in industrial development Changes in the scope of production are reflected not only in the increase of supply, but also in the increase in the variety of goods produced Palestine is now in a position to supply numerous machines and machine tools

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 92 per cent of the total of electricity used in Palestine The power is derived from a hydro-electric installation harnessing the waters of the Jordan and the Yarmuk Irrigation and industry account for about two-thirds of the annual consumption of electric current

The Palestine Potash Company holds the Dead Sea concession The waters of the Dead Sea lie 1,286 ft below sea level and contain an apparently inexhaustible supply of valuable minerals potash bromine, magnesium, common salt, as well as many others

The Nesher Cement Co, near Haifa, produces 400,000 tons annually and is one of the largest and most modern factories of its kind

The building industry is one of the largest industries in the country, owing to the rapid growth in population During a peak year of immigration—1930—13-14,000 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 1942

Other industrial establishments These comprise medium-sized and small factories, and workshops

By the middle of the war, in 1942, there were over 6,600 Jewish industrial enterprises, or about double the total of ten years before These included 250 metalwork factories, 130 woodworking factories, many spinning mills, a highly developed leather industry, and a recently developed, rapidly growing diamond-polishing industry. They were then employing about 56,000 workers and their production was at the rate of about £20,500,000 per annum The increase of production over the immediate pre-war levels was particularly noticeable in those 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 1935-36) 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.

By agreement with the Diamond Syndicate at the outbreak of war in 1939, a diamond industry of remarkable proportions has recently been developed at Nathanya In 1941 there were twelve factories employing 1,200 craftsmen, by 1946 there were thirty-four factories employing 4,550 craftsmen From a level of 1,033 carats valued at about £P 25,000 in 1940, exports (mainly going to the U S A) have expanded enormously 58,711 carats in 1943 (worth £P 2,609,000), 137,832 carats in 1945 (worth £P 5,909,000) and 116,564 carats in 1946 (worth £P. 5,501,000)

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 factories

(2) *Co-operative enterprises* These include most of the transport services by bus and truck, fifty-nine carpentry shops, thirty-six metal shops, thirty-eight food-processing businesses, a number of printing establishments, and many textile and shoe factories Certain collective settlements have found it an economic advantage to develop industries Such rural industries are mainly concerned with processing farm products or supplying the farmers' needs They include flour mills, bakeries, biscuit factories, vegetable- and fruit canning factories, carpentry and printing shops, shoe-repair stores, and trucking services In the semi-industrial 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 receives 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 deals 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	35,000	14 8
Manufacture	65,000	27 8
Building and Construction	16,000	6 8
Transport	10,000	4 3
Commerce and Trade	26,000	10 9
Professions	20,000	8.4
Office Employees	22,000	9 2
Police	6,500	2 7
Domestic Service	15,000	6 3
Capitalists	12,000	5 0
Miscellaneous	10,000	4.2
TOTAL	237,500	100 0

* 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 organic composition of industrial capital has shown a shift towards fixed capital, thus increasing the productivity of the worker

While the skilled workers command relatively good wage-rates, the real income is relatively low A particularly large proportion of workers' income is expended on rent (some 25 per cent) as compared with what is usual elsewhere (some 10-15 per cent)

Not only is the Jewish worker in Palestine handicapped by the high proportion of his income which he is compelled to spend on rent, and the low purchasing power of his wages in terms of food, but he is offered next to no public assistance 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 (Histadruth), but this fund is supported almost entirely by the contributions of the workers themselves (In 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 usual for the workers themselves 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 pre-war period it can be said that, apart from the sustained efforts of the Jewish Agency, little had been done to organise industry and labour The largest individual employers of labour were the railways, public works department, the two electricity undertakings, and the potash and cement companies already mentioned, together with the international oil companies and refineries.

The lack of labour legislation and the indifferent manner in which labour laws were enforced, 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 organistion 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 131,000 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 7 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 organised body which has rendered and is rendering good work in respect of social service in Palestine It is thus in a position to exercise, and does exercise, powers for collective bargaining on behalf of the workers

	Industry and Handicrafts				Industry only
	1922	1936-37	1942-43	1945-46	1945-46
No of enterprises	1,850	5,006	7,120	7,350	2,350
No of persons engaged	4,750	30,040	55,000	57,000	45,000
Production in £P 1,000	500	9,109	39,800	65,000	61,000
Capital invested in £P 1,000	600	11,637	23,000	30,000	27,000

(Reproduced by permission of Palestine House, Manchester Square, London, W 1, from the pamphlet *Industry in the Jewish National Home*)

Representing employers' interests there are

(1) ***The Manufacturers' Association***, with a membership of some 750 firms but excluding the oil companies, 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 26,000 and 27,000 employees, of whom between 20 to 25 per cent are really skilled workers, the remainder, apart from learners, 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 is 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 organisation 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 ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN PALESTINE

1942	42 364,000 kWh
1943	50,781,000 ,,
1944	58,020,000 ,,
1945	68,181,000 ,,
1946	76,829,000 ,,

Source: *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.*

MINERALS

The mineral resources of Palestine capable of commercial exploitation are very restricted The hill country is composed principally of limestone, which provides excellent building stone of various types and colours Calcareous sandstone abounds along the coast and was used by the Crusaders for their maritime forts and castles (e g Athlit and Acre)

The Dead Sea contains many valuable dissolved salts, including carnallite, magnesium chloride, bromides, and common salt A concession for the exploitation of these minerals was granted to Palestine Potash Ltd in January 1930

Petroleum and bitumen exudations are found around the southern 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 Menahemiya near Tiberias. Rock salt is obtained from the Jebel Usdum 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 baths for pleasure bathing in water of varying tepid temperatures have been provided

EXTRACTION OF MAIN MINERALS, 1937-44
(in tons)

Mineral	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Potassium chloride (potash)	36,467	58,200	70,093	88,961	101,607	104,237	93,749	105,050
Bromine	510	485	619	934	527	1,001	813	591*
Salt, sea, at Athlit	9,011	8,065	8,736	9,944	10,407	10,303	7,955	7,444
,, ,, ,, the Dead Sea	2,700	—	—	—	558	402	10,000	11,311
,, rock	727	444	645	599	576	1,886	1,822	1,181
Gypsum	3,934	3,984	4,524	4,403	4,841	8,118	5,990	7,428
Plaster of Paris	—	111	191	237	258	1,095	209	268
Sulphur	502	1,215	842	1,380	3,149	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, needlework, food trades, clerical work, sundry 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 organisation Cultural activities play an important part in the life of the worker, 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 Press organ *Davar*, for the publishing company "Am Oved", the "Ohel" 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 ("Maziv")

As is obvious, however, the major functions of organised labour are mainly concerned with economic matters The Histadruth develops economic activities through its economic institutions and through workers' own enterprises on the land (based on co-operation in various forms), self-labour and nationally owned land (co-operative and collective settlements), and in townships (producer, transport, and housing co-operatives) All its economic enterprises are directed through Hevrath Ovdim, 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 Ovdim, 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 organise cultural and social welfare work In addition there exists the Federation of Working Youth (Hanoar Haoved), 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: 33 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv

Manufacturers' Association of Palestine: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv, f 1924, Publ *Hataassiya*; Gen Sec A Z CRYSTAL, F C C S

Palestine Citrus Control Board: Hinawi Building, Tel Aviv Road, Jaffa, f 1940

Palestine Economic Society: P O Box 593, Jerusalem, f 1921, 200 mems, Publ occasionally on widely varying subjects, Pres M JAFFEE, M A, B SC, LL B, Hon Sec E KOENIG

Palestine Industrial Council: P O Box 593, 4 Hasolel Street, Jerusalem, f 1941, Pres M A NOVOMEYSKY, Hon Sec Dr E KOENIG

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Acre Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: Acre; f 1919

Arab Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 346, Julian's Way, Jerusalem, f 1936

Gaza Chamber of Commerce: Gaza, f 1925.

Haifa & District Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 1277, Haifa, Pres ANIS NASR, Vice-Pres FUAD ZABEN, Hon Sec EMILE FERJAN, Treas HASSAN SHARIF MANSOUR, Committee KAMEL ABDUL RAHMAN, HABIB HAKIM, ISMAIL SHEIKH HASSAN, FUAD FABBA' GEORGE AZZAM, JAMIL FARSOUN, SALEH SHBIB, SABA KHOURY, MICHAEL TOUMA (hon mem), MOHAMMAD SHARIF MANSOUR RASHID HAJ IBRAHIM (hon. mem).

Hebron Chamber of Commerce: Hebron, f 1935

Jaffa Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 338, Jaffa, f 1922, 12 mems, Publ *Bulletin* (monthly), Hon Sec SHAFIC NAJEM

Jenin Chamber of Commerce: Jenin.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 183, Mizpah House, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem, f 1919, mem of federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Publ monthly bulletins, Hon Life Pres E SHELLEY, Pres A P S CLARK, Vice-Pres M CASPI, M H ELIACHAR, M EISENSTADT, G E DENT, Sec M SIMON, Committee A E MULFORD, I D MANN, M GETSTEIN, S HAZAN, M OCHSHORN, J E SHAMAH, S ANGEL

Jewish Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*Haifa and District*) P O Box 176, Kingsway, Haifa, f. 1921, 600 mems, Publ *Bulletin* (annual) and monthly circular letters to mems, Pres S NATHANSON; Hon Sec J GOTFRIED

Nablus Chamber of Commerce: Shweitra Street, Nablus, f. 1918

Nazareth Chamber of Commerce: Kawar Building, Nazareth, f 1912

Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce: P O Box 501, 5 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, f 1922, 900 mems, Publ *Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report*, Pres Dr S LIPSHITZ, Sec.-Gen I KATZ

EDUCATION

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Since the inauguration of the civil administration in Palestine in 1920, a dual system formed on a linguistic basis, Arab and Hebrew, has gradually developed These systems are divided into public and non-public schools On the Arab side the public schools comprise Government schools, and on the Jewish side the schools controlled by the Va'ad Leumi Non-public schools are classified by their religious denominations: Moslem, Christian, and Jewish

The number of schools and pupils in the school years 1938-39 to 1943-44 were :

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

School Year	All Schools	Arab Schools				Jewish Schools		
		Government	Other Schools			Va'ad Leumi	Other Schools	Total
			Moslem	Christian	Total			
	No of Schools							
1938-39	1,482	395	181	192	768	406	308	714
1939-40	1,514	402	178	195	775	419	320	739
1940-41	1,491	403	191	186	778	413	298	711
1941-42	1,521	404	177	189	770	442	309	751
1942-43	1,530	403	161	181	745	488	297	785
1943-44	1,624	422	150	177	749	551	324	875
	No of Pupils							
1938-39	166,646	50,020	14,172	23,997	88,189	53,334	25,123	78,457
1939-40	176,446	54,367	14,204	25,274	93,845	56,900	25,701	82,601
1940-41	177,864	54,645	15,505	24,659	94,809	59,163	23,892	83,055
1941-42	183,554	56,558	14,751	25,619	96,928	62,655	23,971	86,626
1942-43	188,779	58,325	14,567	25,908	98,800	66,317	23,662	89,979
1943-44	203,359	63,141	14,995	27,232	105,368	73,133	24,858	97,991

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	68,000	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'ad 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

Arabic and English literature are continued by all 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 specialised 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

GROWTH OF THE ARAB PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

School Year	No of Schools	No of Teachers	No of Pupils			Average No of pupils per teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1920-21	244	525	13,656	2,786	16,442	31
1925-26	314	687	16,146	3,591	19,737	29
1930-31	308	744	19,346	4,942	24,288	33
1935-36	384	1,148	33,053	9,712	42,765	37
1936-37	382	1,176	33,203	9,510	42,713	36
1937-38	402	1,299	38,245	11,155	49,400	38
1938-39	395	1,312	39,702	10,318	50,020	38
1939-40	402	1,340	42,219	12,148	54,367	41
1940-41	403	1,364	42,661	11,984	54,645	40
1941-42	404	1,450	44,244	12,314	56,558	39
1942-43	403	1,452	45,603	12,732	58,325	40
1943-44	422	1,687	49,375	13,766	63,141	37

Source *Statistical Abstract of Palestine*, 1944-45

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 as organised 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 73,133 pupils, roughly three-quarters of all Jewish pupils receiving instruction in Palestine.

Organisation of the Hebrew Public School System. The Va'ad Leumi school falls into three groups. General, Mizrachi (religious), and Labour The general schools include about 54 per cent of the pupils In Mizrachi 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 Kindergartens 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 schools other than those of the Jewish Labour Federation. In addition to the Executive Committee, a Pedagogical Council (Va'ad Hachinuleh), 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 1943-44 551 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 co-educational

Teachers' Training. For the training of teachers two General and two Mizrachi training colleges exist, in which secondary school subjects are studied concurrently with educational science

GROWTH OF THE HEBREW PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

School Year	No of Schools	No of Teachers	No of Pupils			Average No of pupils per teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1925-26	177	707	8,211	8,963	17,174	24
1930-31	260	1,031	10,446	11,624	22,070	21
1935-36	354	1,704	19,902	21,245	41,147	24
1936-37	373	2,070	22,686	24,602	47,288	23
1937-38	395	2,206	23,952	25,968	49,920	23
1938-39	406	2,374	25,725	27,609	53,334	22
1939-40	419	2,517	27,697	29,203	56,900	23
1940-41	413	2,649	29,140	30,023	59,163	22
1941-42	442	2,827	30,690	31,965	62,655	22
1942-43	488	3,029	32,561	33,756	66,317	22
1943-44	551	3,480	35,992	37,141	73,133	21

VA'AD LEUMI EDUCATION BUDGET, SCHOOL YEAR 1943-44

Revenue from	Amount	Expenditure on	Amount
	£P		£P
Government.		Administration	
Ordinary grant	65,000	Salaries	13,405
Compensatory allowance	46,520	Expenses	7,756
Jewish Agency grant	72,300	Maintained schools	
Va'ad Leumi	3,900	Teachers' salaries	63,337
Local authorities	17,707	Other charges	12,734
School fees	32,049	Grants to other schools	50,483
Miscellaneous	965	Compensatory allowances	78,046
		Pensions and miscellaneous	20,471
Total revenue	238,441		
Deficit	7,788		
TOTAL	246,229	TOTAL	246,229

Source *Statistical Abstract of Palestine*, 1944-45

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Moslem Schools. The number of non-Government Moslem schools is relatively small The Supreme Moslem Council controls a few schools and orphanages With the exception of the Rawdat Al-Maârif and Al-Ibrahimiya 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 three secondary schools, where English is used A considerable number of kuttabs 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 enrolment of 14,995 pupils, of whom 3,312 were girls

Christian Schools. Various foreign organisations 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 Custode di Terra Sancta, and the Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church supervise schools of their respective denominations, 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, Bishop Gobat School (all Anglican), the Terra Sancta College (Franciscan), the Greek Lycée, Schmidt's Girls' College (German Roman Catholic), and the Collège des Frères (French), all in Jerusalem, the American Friends' Mission Schools in Ramallah, the Tabeetha 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 Frères 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 Bishop Gobat School, both with adequate accommodation for boarders, are attended mainly by Christians but also by Moslems and Jews Bishop Gobat School, founded in 1853, 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 Ramallah and the neighbouring villages The Church Missions 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	119	34	28	14	195	1939-40	15,700	4,919	3,635	1,010	25,274
1940-41	108	31	30	17	186	1940-41	15,058	4,642	3,682	1,277	24,659
1941-42	116	31	31	11	189	1941-42	16,091	4,781	3,800	947	25,619
1942-43	110	30	28	13	181	1942-43	16,059	4,778	3,862	1,209	25,908
1943 44	109	30	29	9	177	1943-44	17,111	5,042	3,932	1,147	27,232

Jewish Schools. In addition to the schools controlled by the Va'ad 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, Ha'ifa, Tiberias, and Safad, 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 Talmud Torah type, giving religious instruction with a small amount of general education The "Etz Hayim" 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 in "Etz Hayim" is Yiddish, but in most of the Talmud Torah schools of the Agudat-Israel the language of instruction is Hebrew.

In 1941-42 the Talmud Torah schools of the Agudat-Israel, and an additional number of such schools of semi-public character, were recognised as eligible for grants, and improvements have been introduced in the staffing, equipment, and syllabus

The following table gives figures in respect of Jewish schools not included in the Hebrew public school system:

School Year	Alliance Israélite Universelle	Anglo-Jewish Association*	Women's International Zionist Organisation	Agudat-Israel Organisation	Under Private Control	Total
	No of Schools					
1939-40	9	1	8	22	280	320
1940-41	9	1	8	23	257	298
1941-42	9	1	8	27	264	309
1942-43	9	1	8	22	257	297
1943-44	9	1	8	31	275	324
	No. of Pupils					
1939-40	4,413	403	616	2,461	17,808	25,701
1940-41	4,114	408	533	2,692	16,145	23,892
1941-42	3,990	391	469	3,360	15,761	23,971
1942-43	4,092	419	407	2,878	15,866	23,662
1943-44	4,284	410	502	3,675	15,987	24,858

* 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 gardens, with three assistant inspectors, is in charge of agricultural instruction in Government rural schools The Kadoorie Agriculture School for Arabs at Tulkarm provides a two-year course in the theory and practice of agriculture The Kadoorie Agriculture School for Jews at Mount Tabor was opened in 1934 The largest agricultural school is the Mikva Israel, near Tel Aviv, controlled by the Alliance Israélite An agricultural secondary school was opened by Jewish farmers at Pardess Hanna in 1934 An important development in agricultural education was achieved in Jewish settlements by the placing 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 1936 a Government Trade School for Arab students was opened in Haifa, which provides 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 into 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 1918, inaugurated 1925.

President: Dr J L. MAGNES
Chairman of Board of Governors: Dr. C. WEIZMANN.
Deputy Chairman of Board of Governors: Prof. S. BRODETSKY.
Chairman of Executive Council: Sir LEON SIMON, C.B.
Rector: Prof M FEKETE.
Administrator Dr D W SENATOR, O B.E.
Number of students: 11,000.
The library contains 480,000 volumes

DEANS

Faculty of Humanities. Prof. H TORCZYNER.
Faculty of Science Prof G RA AH
Pre-Faculty of Medicine Prof S ADLER, O B E.
Faculty of Agriculture Prof. I. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, M B.E.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Agriculture:
ELAZARI-VOLCANI, ISAAC, M.B.E., DIP. AGR. (Agriculture).
Faculty of Humanities:
ALBECK, HANOKH, PH.D. (History of Halakha and Aggada).
ASSAF, SIMHA (Gaonic and Rabbinic Literature).
BACHI, ROBERTO, Dr. iur. (Statistics and Demography).
BAER, ISAAC F., PH.D. (Mediæval Jewish History).
BENTWICH, NORMAN, M.A. (International Relations).
BANETH, DAVID H., PH.D. (Arabic Language and Literature).

BERGMANN, HUGO S., PH.D. (Philosophy).
BONAVENTURA, ENZO J., PH.D. (Psychology).
BUBER, MARTIN, PH.D. (Social Philosophy).
CASSUTO, UMBERTO, M D , D LITT (Bible).
EPSTEIN, JACOB N , PH D. (Talmudic Philology).
GUTTMAN, JULIUS, PH D. (Jewish Philosophy).
KLAUSNER, JOSEPH, PH D. (Modern Hebrew Literature and History of the Second Temple Era).
KOEBNER, RICHARD, PH D. (Modern History)
MAYER, LEO A , PH D. (Near Eastern Art and Archæology)
ROTH, LEON, M A , PH D (Philosophy)
SCHOLEM, GERSHOM, PH D. (Jewish Mysticism)
SCHWABE, MOSHE, PH D. (Classics).
SEGAL, MOSHE Z., M.A. (Bible).
SUKENIK, ELEAZAR L , PH D. (Palestinian Archæology).
TORCZYNER, HARRY, PH D. (Hebrew Philology)
WEIL, GOTTHOLD, PH D (Arabic and Turkish Philology).

Pre-Faculty of Medicine:
ADLER, SAUL, O B E , M.B , CH B , D T M , M R C P. (Parasitology)
FEIGENBAUM, ARYEH, M D (Ophthalmology).
FRANCO, SHELOMO E., M D (Pathological Anatomy).
HALBERSTAEDTER, LUDWIG, M D (Radiology).
MER, GIDEON, O B E , M D. (Epidemiology)
WERTHEIMER, ERNST, M D. (Pathological Physiology).
ZONDEK, BERNHARD, M D (Gynæcology and Obstetrics)

Faculty of Science:
BORTELSKY, MAX, PH.D (Inorganic Chemistry)
BODENHEIMER, FRITZ S , PH D (General Zoology and Entomology)
FARKAS, LADISLAUS, Dr Ing (Physical Chemistry).
FEKETE, MICHAEL, PH D. (Mathematics)
FODOR, ANDOR, PH D (Biological and Colloidal Chemistry).
FRAENKEL, ABRAHAM, A. PH.D. (Mathematics)
PICARD, LEO, PH D (Geology)
RACAH, GIULIO, PH D (Theoretical Physics)

HEBREW TECHNICAL COLLEGE
(Institute of Technology)

HAIFA

Founded 1912, inaugurated 1924-25

Principal Ing SOLOMON KAPLANSKY
Chairman of Board of Governors: ELIAHU BERLIGNE
Chairman of Academic Council Prof H NEUMANN
Financial Secretary YEHOSHUA NESSYAHU
Academic Secretary MORDECHAI LEVY, PH D
Librarian Dr R FEINER

The library contains 20,000 volumes

Number of students: 617 men, 33 women, total 650

Publications annual scientific publications

The Hebrew Technical College is a fully developed engineering faculty of university rank, offering undergraduate courses leading to the degree of Ingenieur and research facilities in a recently established post-graduate school

DEANS

Department of Architecture Prof E RATNER, DIP ING
Chaim Weizmann Department of Chemical Engineering I KALUGAI, M SC , M AM , CHEM SOC
Department of Civil Engineering Ing S. ETTINGEN, M A.H E (Lond), M A INT , R C.
Department of Industrial Engineering (including Division of Mechanical Engineering and Division of Electrical Engineering) Prof F OLLENDORFF, DIP ING , DR ING

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Department of Architecture:
KLEIN, ALEXANDER, ARCH. (Town Planning)
RATNER, EUGENE, DIP. ING. (Architectural Design, History of Architecture).

Chaim Weizmann Department of Chemical Engineering:
SAMUEL, RUDOLF, PH.D., F INST.P., F.PHYS.SOC. (Lond.), F.IND.AC., SC. (Physical Chemistry and Molecular Physics).
CIMERMAN, SAUL, D.SC., ING.CHIM. (Analytical Chemistry).
HEIMANN, HUGO, PH.D (Chemical Technology).
KALUGAI, ISAAC, M.SC. (General and Organic Chemistry).

Department of Civil Engineering:
BREUER, JOSEPH, Ing. (Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering).
HABER-SCHAIM, ISAAC, DIP ING. (Theory of Constructions, Soil Mechanics).
NEUMANN, HEINRICH, Dr. Ing (Strength and Elasticity of Materials, Building Materials, Structural Engineering).
SCHWERIN, EDWIN, Dr. Ing (Theory of Structures, Applied Mechanics).
ETTINGEN, SHLOMO, C E , M.A.H E. (Lond.), M A INT.R C. (Highway and Railway Engineering).
FREUDENTHAL, ALFRED, Dr. Ing. (Tech) (Bridge Design).
GROSSMAN, JEREMIAH, PH D. (Mathematics).
SHENBURG, DOV, B SC , D MECH E. (Surveying, Elements Machines)

Department of Industrial Engineering:
KURREIN, MAX, Dr Ing (Tech.) (Mechanical Technology, Shop Management)
TCHERNIAVSKY, ARON, D SC. (Experimental and Mathematical Physics).
OLLENDORFF, FRANZ, Dr Ing (Electrical Technology, Modern Physics)
FRANK, SHLOMO, DIP. ING , A M I MECH E. (Reciprocating Engines and Steam Generators).
ILBERG, HANAN, DIP ING. (Turbo Machines).

COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

Agricultural School, "Mikva Israel": near Tel AVIV, Principal A KRAUSE

Al-Kulliah al-Arabiyah (*The Arab College*) Jerusalem, f 1919, founded as training centre for teachers of Government schools, preparation for the Palestine Matriculation, Palestine Intermediate, and Palestine Diploma (B A), Arts and Sciences, Head A S AL-KHALIDI, number of professors 5; number of students 100

The British Council School of Higher Studies: Jerusalem, f 1945, this school was founded to offer tuition and facilities for study in English subjects and the humanities to students who wish to continue their studies at university level through the medium of English

Director R J HILTON, B A , B LITT (Oxon) (Acting)
Director of Studies S W WHITE, M A (Cantab).

STAFF

English Studies:
HILTON, R J (Literature).
ADAMSON, Miss V., B.A. (HONS) (Lond) (Language and Literature).

Languages:
KAMAL, ABDUL HAFEZ, B A. (HONS) (Lond)
HILTON, R J
YOURGRAU, Dr W.
SCHACHTER, H , B A (Lond)
ASTLEY, Sir FRANCIS, Bt., B.A. (Oxon).
RUBINSTEIN, A

History:
WHITE, S. W. (Mediæval and Modern History).
CUNNINGTON, Miss E A , M.A. (Lond.) (Mediæval History)
JONAS, Dr. H , PH D. (Marburg) (Ancient History).

Economics:
WHITE, S. W. (Economics and Economic History).

British School of Archæology in Jerusalem: c/o American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem; f 1919, Dir Major G E KIRK, M A ; Publ *Palestine Exploration* (quarterly)

Ecole Biblique et Ecole Archæologique Française: P O Box 178, Jerusalem, f 1890, Dir. R P R DE VAUX, O P , Librarian R P R BENOIT, library contains 25,000 vols., research, Biblical and Oriental studies,

exploration and excavation in Palestine, Publ *Revue Biblique* (quarterly), *Etudes Bibliques*, *Etudes Palestiniennes et Orientales*, *Etudes Archæologiques*, special publications on Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Emmaus

Etz Hayim, General Talmud Torah and Grand Yeshivah: P O Box 300, Jerusalem, f 1841
President Rabbi I Z MELTZER, Talmudical Prof
Vice-President Rabbi S S SALASNIK, Talmudical Prof
Principal Rabbi J M TUCAZINSKY, Talmudical Prof
Treasurer Rabbi E M ISENSTEIN
Secretary Rabbi A PARUSH-GLICKMAN
The library contains 10,000 volumes
Number of students 1,395

Government Trade School: Haifa, f 1937
Director D A RUSSELL
Number of students 80

Jerusalem Law Classes: Jerusalem, f 1921
Director The Attorney-General to the Government of Palestine
Number of students 250

Mizrachi Teachers' Training College for Men: P O Box 7008, Jerusalem, f 1920
Principal E KATZENELENBOGEN, PH D
Secretary NACHMAN HELLER, F C I S
Librarian Rabbi Dr E POSNER
The library contains 14,500 volumes
Number of students 160

Pontifical Biblical Institute: P O Box 497, Jerusalem, f 1927, Object completion of studies on Biblical geography and archæology, library contains about 5,000 vols, Publ volumes on excavations in Teleilat Ghassul in the Jordan Valley, Dir P ANDREWS FERNANDEZ, S J

School of Law and Economics: Tel Aviv, f 1935
Directors P DICKSTEIN, Dr S EISENSTADT, Prof M LAZARSON, Prof B SIEFF
7 professors, 105 students

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES

Agricultural Research Station: Rehovot; f 1929, Research divisions agronomy, horticulture, citriculture, applied botany, soil chemistry, animal husbandry, plant pathology, entomology, rural economics and planning, instituted by the Jewish Agency

Daniel Sieff Research Institute (*Chaim Weizmann Research Foundation*): Rehovot; f. 1935, Object. theoretical and practical research, Publs various, on chemical and scientific subjects
Hon Director of Research Dr CHAIM WEIZMANN

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

BERGMANN, E., PH D. (Berlin)
BERGMANN, F., M.D, PH.D. (Berlin).
BERLIN, T., PH.D. (Jerusalem)
BLOCH, B. M., PH.D. (Prague)
DEUTSCH, B, PH.D. (Vienna)
GOLDSCHMIDT, F., PH.D. (Berlin)
HASKELBERG, I., PH.D. (Paris)
HELLINGER, E., PH.D. (London)
HIRSBERG, Y., PH D. (Brussels)
ROSENFELD, B., PH.D. (Munich)
SANDER, L., Dr. Ing. (Darmstadt)
SHAPIRO, D., PH D. (Berlin)
SIMON, E., PH D. (Berlin)
SPRINZAK, Y., PH.D. (Jerusalem)
TAUB, L., PH.D., MAG.PHARM. (Munich)
TAUB, W., PH.D. (Geneva)
VOLCNI, B., PH.D. (Jerusalem).
WEIZMANN, A., PH.D. (Zürich) and 13 technical assistants.

Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency: P.O. Box 7041, Jerusalem, f. 1936, Dir Dr ALFRED BONNÉ; Librarian Mrs F BLUMENSTOCK, Objects: 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, Publs *Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency*, results and investigations of the Research Institute are issued also in current bulletins and monographs

Mekize Nirdamim Society: 3 Redak Road, Jerusalem, f. 1863, Pres Prof S ASSAF, Sec Dr A H. FREIMANN, Object publication of Hebrew works of the older classical Jewish literature, 600 mems

The Middle East Society of Jerusalem: P O Box 7050, Jerusalem, f 1946, Chair M RENÉ NEUVILLE (French Consul-General), Hon Sec N N NIMRI, Hon Treas STANLEY GOLDFOOT, Members of Council ABDEL MONEM BEY MOSTAFA (Egyptian Consul-General), ADEL BEY JABR, Dr A BONNÉ (Head Economic Research Institute), ELIE ELIACHAR, J A HILTON (Chair Municipal Commission, Jerusalem), NAJEEB BEY ABU SHAAR (Legal Adviser Saudi Arabian Consulate) R NEWTON, T V SCRIVENOR (Palestine Administration), Objects 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 authoritative discussion of matters falling within the Society's scope of interest, to exchange ideas, opinions, and information with other societies and institutes elsewhere which specialise in these interests and studies, Publ *Journal of the Middle East Society* (quarterly)

The Palestine Association of Jewish Economists: 45 Rambam Street, Jerusalem, f 1943, Central Cttee Dr A BROMBERGER, Dr L GRUNBAUM, Dr Y LEIMAN, A MOHLIVER, L SCHNEIDER, Dr E KOENIG

Palestine Economic Society: P O Box 764, Jerusalem, Pres. M JAFFEE, M A., LL.B., F.R ECON S.; Chair. M. NOVOMEYSKY, M INST M M, M.I CHEM.E.; Objects. 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 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W 1, f 1865, Pres The Archbishop of Canterbury, Hon Sec 'Rev C. B MORTLOCK, M A, F S A, Object systematic investigation of the archæology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of Palestine, Publ *Palestine Exploration* (quarterly)

The Palestine Historical and Ethnographical Society: P O Box 1062, Jerusalem, f 1925; Pres Prof B DINABURG, Sec Dov NEUMAN, M A, Object to promote the study of Jewish history, manners and customs all over the world, 550 mems, Publ *Zion* (quarterly), containing summaries in English

The Standards Institution of Palestine: P O. Box 601, 200 Dizengoff Road, Tel Aviv, Dir ARNOLD ARNSTEIN, CH E, Objects 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

Cercle Sportif de Jaffa: P O. Box 630, Jaffa

The Educational Institute: Jaffa

The Moslem Club: Haifa

The National Sports Club: Jaffa

The Orthodox Club: Haifa

Tarek Ben Ziad 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, Chair Sir RONALD ADAM, Bt, GCB, DSO, OBE, Rep in Palestine J B S JARDINE, Asst Rep J LIVINGSTONE, Asst Rep (Functional) Major I R DYER, Chief Accountant R A M WELSH, Books Officer R J HILTON, Librarian Miss C M POLLOCK, Dirs H RICHARDSON (Tel Aviv), K C HUNTER (Haifa), J A CAYTON (Jaffa), H E WARRINGTON (Nablus)

Habimah (*The Hebrew National Theatre*) P O Box 222, Tel Aviv, f 1918, Dirs BARUCH CHMERINSKY, ZVI FRIEDLAND, performances plays on all subjects in Hebrew, cast 26 actors

Hamatateh (*The Palestine Theatre of Satire, Musical Comedy, Operetta, Co-operative Society Ltd*) P O Box 158 Tel Aviv, f 1928, Dir BARUCH GORIATSHIKOV, performances satirical plays, cast 11 (approx)

"Ohel" (*Palestine Workers' Theatre, Co-operative Society*) P O Box 107, Tel Aviv, f 1925, Dirs MOSHE HALEVY, FRIEDRICH LOBE, performances plays on Biblical and Jewish historical subjects, Jewish life in the Diaspora, human and general cultural problems, cast 27 actors

The Palestine Symphony Orchestra: Ohel Hall, Tel Aviv, f 1936, Conductors M TAUBE, BRONISLAW SZULC, G SINGER, C MCNAIR

Young Men's Christian Association: St Julian's Way, Jerusalem, f 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, f 1921, hrs Jerusalem, Haifa, Galilee

Manufacturers' Association of Palestine: P O Box 297, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv, f 1924

The Palestine Arab Medical Association: 36 Mamillah Road, Jerusalem, f 1944, 300 mems, hrs Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, Gaza, Pres Dr TAWFIK CANAAN, Hon Sec Dr MAHMOUD T DAJANI

Palestine Composers' and Authors' Association Ltd.: P O Box 234, Tel Aviv, f 1930, 100 mems, Board of Dirs MAX BROD, Y GOROCHOV, P B HAIM, A BOSKOVITZ, M MAHLER-KALKSTEIN

The Palestine Industrial Council Ltd.: P O Box 593, 4 Hasolel Street, Jerusalem, f 1941

Palestine Jewish Bar Association: P O Box 1881, Tel Aviv, P O Box 433, Jerusalem, 650 mems, Publ *Hapraklit* (monthly), Pres Dr M DUNKELBLUM, Vice-Pres Dr M DOUKHAN

The Palestine Jewish Medical Association: 9 Yarneh Street, Tel Aviv, f 1912, 2,300 mems, Object functions of scientific, professional, and public (social) nature, Publ *Bulletin* (quarterly), Pres M SHERMAN, M D

Society of Municipal Engineers of Palestine: P O Box 1433, Haifa, f 1943, Pres H KENDALL

Students' Federation in Palestine: Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Hebrew Technical College, Haifa; 1,000 mems, Publ *New Hastudent*

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

The British Council Library: Jerusalem, Chief Librarian Miss C M POLLOCK, B A (HONS) (Lond), F L A, number of volumes, 10,000

Ecole Biblique et Ecole Archéologique Française: P O Box 178, Jerusalem, Librarian R P R BENOIT, number of volumes, 25,000

General Jewish Historical Archives: P O Box 1062, Jerusalem, f 1940, maintained by the Palestine Historical and Ethnographical Society, Dir Dr J MEISAL, 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. FEINER, number of volumes 20,000

Jewish National and University Library: P O Box 503, Jerusalem, f 1892, Librarian (Vacant), Acting Librarian Dr I JOEL, number of volumes, 480,000, MSS, 2,025 (Hebrew)

Library of Economic Archives for the Middle East: P O Box 7041, Jerusalem, f 1931, Dir ALFRED BONNÉ, incorp into the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency, number of volumes, 6,000

Library of the Franciscan Order: P O Box 576, The Flagellation, Jerusalem, Librarian Fr BELLARMINO BAGATTI, number of volumes, 6,300

Medical Library of Palestine: Jerusalem, f 1912, Librarian MIRJAM RABINOVITZ, M D, hrs Tel Aviv, Haifa, Affule, Rehovot, Tiberias, Petah Tikvah, Hedera, number of volumes, 3,000

Municipal Library "Shar'ar Zion": P O Box 80, 8 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv, f 1891, Librarian Prof Dr HEINRICH LOEWE, number of volumes, 100,000, general library in ten languages

Zionist Central Archives: P O Box 92, Jerusalem, f 1919, Dir Dr G HERLITZ, Librarian P GRAETZ, number of volumes 20,000

MUSEUMS

"Bezalel" Jewish National Museum: P O Box 398, Jerusalem, f 1906, Dir M NARKISS, largest collection of Jewish ecclesiastical art in the world, collection of paintings, drawings, and sculptures by modern Palestinian artists, also collection of 20,000 prints, 60,000 reproductions, 30 000 book plates, and an art library of 15,000 vols, Publ *Omanuth* (quarterly)

Government of Palestine, Department of Antiquities: Jerusalem, f 1920, Dir R W HAMILTON, F S A, Asst Dir C N JOHNS, Curator J H ILIFFE, Librarian Dr I BEN-DOR, Publ *Quarterly* of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine

Museum of the Franciscan Order: P O Box 576, The Flagellation, Jerusalem, Dir SYLVESTER J SALLER, O F M, Curator The Most Rev Fr ALBERTO GORI, O F M

Museum of Jewish Antiquities: Hebrew University, Jerusalem, f 1941, Dir Prof E L SUKENIK, 5,000 specimens of pottery, glass, bronzes, ossuaries, inscriptions, and models, over 4,000 ancient coins

Tel Aviv Museum: Tel Aviv, f 1931, Man Dir Dr K SCHWARTZ, permanent exhibition of Palestinian art

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Tourist Season. Palestine provides a good season 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 numerous on Mount Carmel, give an excellent cure to the sick, and Palestine, with her medical and surgical skill, has good prospects of becoming the medical and health centre of the Middle East Tel Aviv and Haifa have excellent hotels, beaches and sea-bathing facilities In winter the Lake Tiberias area is much frequented because of its mild climate

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

Abrahamoff Bros.: Herzl Street, Tel Aviv
David Jamal & Son: Mamillah Road, Jerusalem
Diesenhaus Travel Agency: Nachlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv
Hadad Travel Office: Kingsway, Haifa
International Tourist Office: Herzl Street, Tel Aviv
Jamal Bros.: Julian's Way, Jerusalem
Melchi Travel Office: Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv
Orbis Travel Office: Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv
Orient Lloyd: Allenby Road, Tel Aviv
Orient Tours: Julian's Way, Jerusalem
Orient Travel Office: Herzl Street, Tel Aviv
Palestine Egypt Lloyd Ltd.: Allenby 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: Nachlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv
Thos. Cook & Sons Ltd.: German Colony, Haifa
Thos. Cook & Sons Ltd.: Julian's Way, Jerusalem
Zionist Information Office for Tourists: Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
Zionist Information Office for Tourists: Nachlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv
Zionist Information Office for Tourists: Palmersgate, Haifa

ANTIQUITIES, SHRINES, AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Many excavations in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries by eminent European archæologists 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 Hashim. This mosque is a building of great antiquity and contains the tomb of Hashim, the Prophet's great-grandfather

ASKOLON

Askolon is another city which was the stronghold of pagan religion and strongly opposed Christianity Askolon 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

RAMLEH

Ramleh is of historical interest to the English people as it was the capital of Richard Cœur de Lion during the Third Crusade

JERUSALEM

As long ago as 1400 B C Jerusalem was an important stronghold of Palestine 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

To the members of the Islamic faith the **Mosque of Omar** or **Qubbet es-Sakra** is the most important religious building in Jerusalem The mosque was built by the middle of the seventh century

The Wailing Wall. The Wailing 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 old 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

Falastin (*Palestine*) P O Box 194, f 1911; morning, Arabic, Editor YUSEF I HANNA

JAFFA

Al Dif'a (*Defence*). P O Box 255, f 1934; morning, Arabic, Editor IBRAHIM SHANTI

JERUSALEM

Palestine Illustrated News: P O Box 1051, English

Palestine Post: P O Box 81, f 1932, morning, English, Editor GERSHON AGRONSKY

TEL AVIV

Al-Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): P.P. Box 806; f 1942, organ of the Hashomar Hatzair (advocates of binational State), morning; Hebrew, Editor MORDECHAI BENTOV

Davar (*The Word*) P O Box 199, 45 Sheinkin Street, f 1926; official organ of the Histadruth, Hebrew, Editor Z RUBASHOV

Haaretz (*The Land*) P O Box 233, 56 Maze Street, f 1918, Independent Liberal organ of the General Zionists, morning; Hebrew, Editor GUSTAV SCHOCKEN

Haboker (*The Morning*) P O Box 25, 40 Yehuda Halevy Street, f 1935, right-wing organ of the General Zionists, morning, Hebrew, Editor JOSEPH HEFTMAN

Hamashkif (*The Scout*) P O Box 1180, 2 Tchlenov Street f 1939, organ of the Revisionists, morning, Hebrew

Hatzofeh (*The Watchman*) P O Box 2045, 16 Herzl Street, f 1937, organ of the Mizrachi (religious) section, morning, Hebrew

Yediot Aharanot (*Evening News*) P O Box 109, f 1939, evening, Hebrew, Editor NOACH MOZES

Yediot Hadashot (*Latest News*) P O Box 1585, 36 Ahad Ha'am Street, f 1936, morning, Hebrew, Editor Dr I. LILIENFELD

Yediot Hayom (*News of the Day*) P O Box 4133, f 1936, morning, Hebrew, Editor Dr FRIEDRICH REICHENSTEIN

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

HAIFA

Al Ittihad (*Union*) Arabic

JERUSALEM

Amudim (*The Column*) organ of the Aliyah Hadashah (New Immigration) Party, Hebrew

Bamishor (*The Straight Path*) religious and literary subjects, Hebrew

Forum: literary journal, English.

Ha'olam (*The Universe*) official organ of the Zionist organisation, Editor M KLEINMANN

Hed Hamizrach (*Echo of the East*) organ of the Sephardi Jews.

Kol Yisrael (*The Voice of Israel*) organ of the Agudat-Israel (right-wing religious section)

Nase Osvobozeni (*Czech*) political, economic, and cultural matters relating to Czechoslovakia

Palestine Gazette: P O. Box 293; f. 1919; Government publication

W. Drodze: Polish, political and literary subjects

Yediot Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa: German; political, economic, and cultural subjects; guide to European immigrants

TEL AVIV

Aspaklaria: Hebrew, digest of foreign and Palestinian subjects

Davar Liladim (*Word for the Children*) Hebrew, journal for youth

Haderekh (*The Way*) religious and political subjects, Hebrew.

Ha'poel Hatzair (*The Young Worker*) official organ of the Palestine Labour wing, Hebrew

Hayesod (*The Foundation*). religious, literary, and social subjects, Hebrew

Iton Moyuhad (*The "Special" Journal*) popular, social, and pictorial, Hebrew

Kolno'a (*The Cinema*) subjects relevant to the cinema, Hebrew.

Nyweit (*The New World*) political, economic, and cultural subjects, Yiddish.

Palnews: economics, English

"Sikot" (*"Needles"*). satire and cartoons, Hebrew.

Tesha Ba'arev (*The Nine P M*) satire and social affairs, Hebrew

MONTHLIES

HAIFA

Al Bushra (*Good News*). Mount Carmel, f. 1935, Arabic, monthly organ of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Arab countries

JERUSALEM

Al Akhbar Al Kamasiyyah: Arabic, religious

Al Miyah Al Hayyah (*The Living Life*) Arabic and English Christian religious life and worship

Al Muntada (*The Club*) Arabic, cultural and general

Ba'ayot: Hebrew, political, economic, and cultural

Hashed: Hebrew, religious, literary, and social.

Hamelakha: Hebrew, general professional subjects.

Hed Ha'Hinukh: Hebrew, education

Hygiena U'briut: Hebrew, health and hygiene.

Light: English, Toc H affairs in the Middle East.

Lines of Communication: English, church news.

Palestine Review: English

Sinai: Hebrew, religious, historical, and literary

Sion: Armenian, religious, literary, and philology

Yalkoot: Hebrew, general.

TEL AVIV

Avar Hapo'alot (*The Word of the Working Woman*): Hebrew, subjects relating to women workers

Gazith (*The Paving-Stone*) 8 Zvi Brook Street, f 1932, art, literature, Editor G TALPHIR

Gilyonot (*Editions*) Hebrew, literary matter and criticism

Hameshek Hashituft (*The Co-operative Farm*) Hebrew

Hapraklit (*The Advocate*) Hebrew, legal matters

Hatasiyah (*Industry*) Hebrew and English, industry and economics

Iton Agudat (*Unions' Journal*) Hebrew, technical

Life in Palestine: English, pictures and features of Palestine life

Ma'arakhot (*Battle-Line*) Hebrew, political, economic, and military

Mis'har Ve Kalkalah (*Economic Affairs*) Hebrew, trade and economics

Moznayim (*Scales*) Hebrew, literary

Palestine and Middle East: English, general

Tekhnikah U-Mada (*Technology and Science*) Hebrew, science, engineering, and industry

Tlamin (*Furrows*) Hebrew, cultural, social, and economic

Vediot Iriyat (*Municipal News*) Hebrew, municipal affairs

Mibifnim (*From Within*) 'Ain Harod, Hebrew, social and agriculture

BI-MONTHLIES

HAIFA

Al Rabitah (*The Link*): Arabic, religious and community news.

JERUSALEM

Refuat Hashinayim Be'eretz 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 Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Kiryat Sepher (*Reading List*): Hebrew, judicial and Palestine bibliography

Leshonenu (*Our Language*) Hebrew research work in the Hebrew language

Palestine Journal of Botany: English and French, scientific papers on botany

Tarbitz (*Academy*) Hebrew, research work in humanities

Yediot Ha'hevrah Ha'ivrit La 'Hakirat Eretz Yisrael Ve Atikoteha (*News of Exploration and Archæological Research in Palestine*) Hebrew, exploration in Palestine and articles on archæology

Zion: Hebrew, research in Jewish history.

TEL AVIV

Acta Medica Orientalia: English, medicine

Ma'hbarot Lesifrut (*Literary Digest*) Hebrew, literary and art

PUBLISHERS

D. B. Aaronson: P O Box 1175, Jerusalem; f. 1940, English, Hebrew, and Arabic, Dir -Gen. DOV-BER AARONSON

A.B.C. Bookstore: 71 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, wholesale and retail

Am Oved: P O Box 199, Tel Aviv, publishers for Histadruth publications

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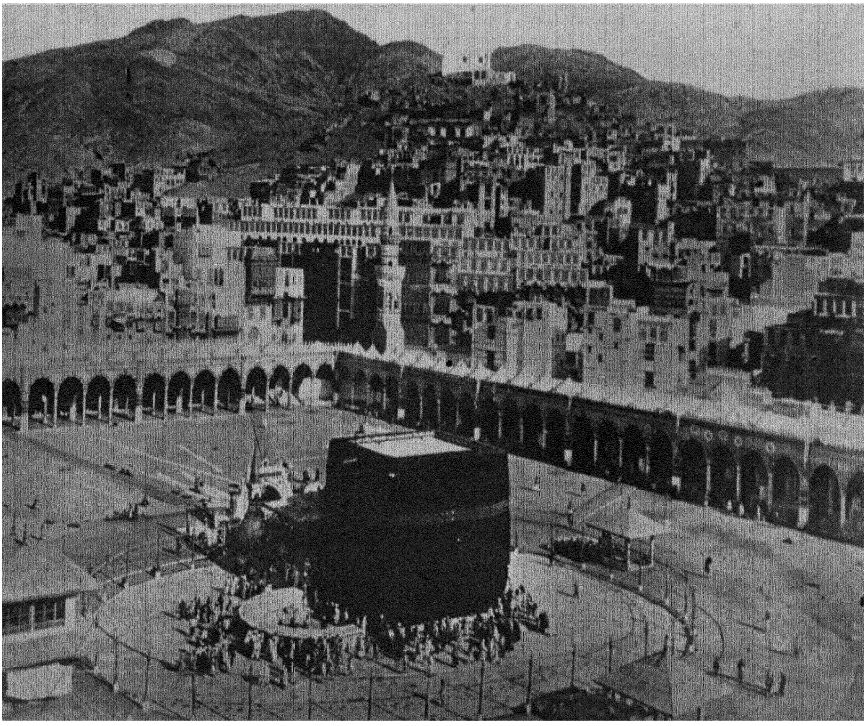
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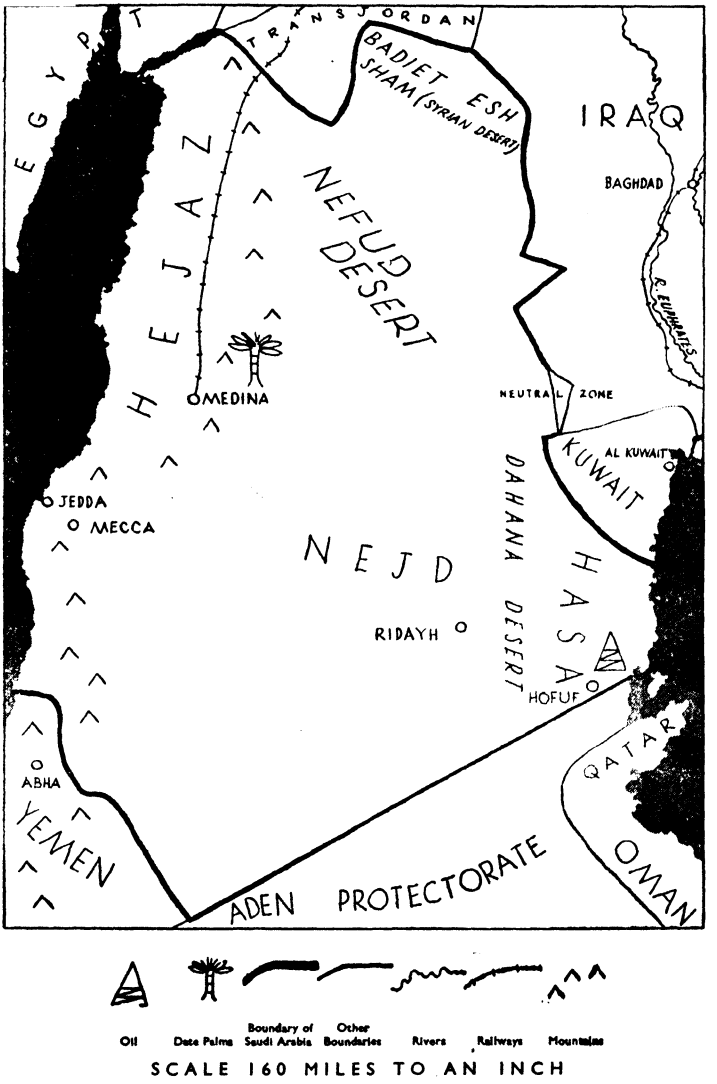
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THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA *Photo Dorien Leigh Ltd., Agency*

MECCA

SAUDI ARABIA



Oil | Date Palms | Boundary of Saudi Arabia | Other Boundaries | Rivers | Railways | Mountains

SCALE 160 MILES TO AN INCH

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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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 flanks by the Aden Protectorate and Yemen

WADIS

Rivers which flow perennially from source to mouth are unknown in Saudi Arabia, but there are perennial streams in the Hasa and Nejd districts Typical of Arabia are the Wadis—river-valleys—which carry floods after a rain-storm

HARBOURS

Jedda is the main port of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the most important communication link 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 Kharj, 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 civilisation in the same sense that Christianity is a fundamental part of European and American civilisation 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 civilisation

Pre-Islam Arabia. At the time of the prophet Mohammed's appearance Arabia was plunged into the deepest night of paganism and idol worship Polygamy to an unlimited extent was practised Immorality 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 Amina, a daughter of Wahb 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'd 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

Manhood. At the age of twenty-five Mohammed took service with Khadija, a Koreishite lady and a kinswoman of his, 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 left his home seeking solitude 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 untenable, and the Prophet permitted a part of his followers to migrate to Abyssinia in order to escape the persecution of the Koreish This was called the first exile (Muhajajarat) and occurred in the fifth year of Mohammed's mission (A D 615)

The Hegira. In A D 622, soon after the death of Khadija, Mohammed was still persecuted by the Koreish, so with only a few of his companions, he undertook the Hegira—the flight to Medina

Establishment of Islam. The laws of the Medina congregation formed the first draft of that constitution which made Islam a mighty religion and a wide-flung empire

After many years of strife, and by then an established and beloved religious leader of his people, Mohammed made peace with Mecca and the Koreish and returned to that city.

The Prophetic Message. The essence of Mohammed's prophetic message is the certainty with which he alone saw the fateful event that awaited all those who were then 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 faith preached by Mohammed is the eternal truth that there is only one God and that he is the apostle of Him The leading doctrine and indeed the meaning 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 recital of the Creed (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 Ramandan (Ramadan 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 Moslem, 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

SCHISMS, 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, Shafe'i, Maliki, and Hanbali The Sunis 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 rightful Caliph or Imam of Islam and true successor of Mohammed The orthodox Shi'as recognise the following as the rightful Imams.

(1) Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet
(2) Hasan, son of Ali.
(3) Husain, second son of Ali
(4) Ali II, son of Husain
(5) Mohammed al Bakir, son of Zainul
(6) Ja'far as Sadik, son of Mohammed al Bakir
(7) Abu'l Hasan Musa al-Kazim, son of Ja'far as Sadik
(8) Ali III, son of Abu'l Hasan Musa al-Kazim
(9) Abu Ja'far Mohammed, son of Ali III
(10) Ali IV, son of Abu Ja'far Mohammed
(11) Abu Mohammed al-Hasan ibn Ali al-Askari, son of Ali IV
(12) Mohammed al-Mahdi, son of Abu Mohammed al-Hasan ibn Ali al-Askari (It is the belief of the Shi'as that he is still alive and is to reappear in the last days before the Day of Judgment)

Up to the present day the last Imam is represented on earth by the doctors of law, whose opinions are final in all matters concerning religious and State affairs The Shi'a faith is the national religion of Iran

Isma'ilis. Like the orthodox Shi'as, the Isma'ilis profess loyalty to Ali but do not agree to the accession of Abu'l Hasan Musa al-Kazim, son of Ja'far as Sadik, to the Imamship, and hold that Isma'il, the eldest son of Ja'far as Sadik, is the rightful person to follow his father as Imam The Isma'ilis further believe that the Imams were only visible from the time of Ali to the death of Mohammed, the son of Isma'il, and that from that date on commenced the succession of concealed Imams

Wahhabism. Wahhabism can be termed the reform movement of Islam Its founder, Mohammed 'Abu'l-Wahhab, born in 1691, seeing the corruptness 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 chief of the House of Saud in the person of Abdu'l Aziz, under whose leadership Wahhabism spread throughout Arabia Saud, 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 1814 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 keeper of the holy places of Islam.

Druzes. The Druzes are a religious community established mainly in Syria This community was founded by al-Hakim, a Fatimite Caliph, who was helped by Hamza and al-Darazi in this task Hamza is the author of the religious books of the Druze The belief of this community is in the acknowledgment of one God and that the divinity has made itself visible to mankind on many occasions and appeared last in the person of Hakim, and is finally expected to appear on earth in the person of Hamza, the only mediator between it and the people The Druzes 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 animation 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

Bahaism. Bahaism made its appearance in Iran during the early part of the nineteenth century and is in its expression a kind of Eastern socialism This movement was founded by Mirza Ali Mohammed who, preaching throughout the country, denounced the corrupt society of his day In an armed revolt against the constitutional government he 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 humblest 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 Shafe'i, and the Hanbali—are used

The Hanafi School. Abu Hanafi and two of his disciples (Abu Yusuf Ya'qub al Ansari and Mohammed as Shabani) 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 recognises 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 Shafe'i School. Established mostly in Southern Arabia and in Egypt, the doctrine of this school is very conservative and uncompromising in its attitude to custom

The Hanbali School. Operating mainly in Saudi Arabia, the tenets of this doctrine are well suited to the puritanical reform 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 exists, side by side with the Sharia courts (judging cases of personal status, marriage, divorce, etc.), the civil court, 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 where judgment is passed according to the law of the community, in matters concerning the personal status, by the recognised 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 Sharia 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 who seem good in your eyes, marry but two or three or four, and if you still fear that you shall not act equitably, then only one" This saying from the Koran explains Mohammed's awareness of the social undesirability of polygamy and his striving, without antagonising 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 one has to consider the customs prevailing in Arabia at the time of Mohammed's ministry. Polygamy, as among all Eastern nations of antiquity, was the recognised institution. Some members of the pre-Islamic society carried their aversion to women so far as to destroy 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 Hegira 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 emphasise that this step was taken in an age when no Christian nation, 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 enacted by early Islamic law to raise the status of women are the following.

On coming of age the law gives to women the same right 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 civilisation 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 Jauf of Yemen from 1200-650 B C Parallel with the Minaean kingdom the Sabean kingdom flourished, with the first capital at Sirwah (Kharibah) The second Sabean period began approximately in 650 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 Jafnids was established in Arabia At the time of Mohammed 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 forming of an Arabian nation His early successors enlarged 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 1229, 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 Ibn Wahhab was born in Nejd in 1691 and strictly 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 observed the laxities and superstitions of the Islamic communities 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 ibn Saud, then already a chief with considerable political influence

This protection of the religious leader within the family of the Sauds led to the foundation of the powerful Wahhabi dynasty Mohammed ibn Saud married the daughter of 'Abu'l-Wahhab, and their son Abdu'l-Aziz, upon the death of his father (1765), led a Wahhabi army to the farthermost corners of Arabia The great military head of the Wahhabi movement was Saud, the eldest son of Abdu'l-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 1814 on the death of Saud, Abdullah became the leader of the Wahhabists In spite of his high integrity and personal bravery his army met with serious reverses, and he was taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pasha and executed at Constantinople in 1818 Abdullah was succeeded in 1830 by Faisal, who established the Wahhabi rule in Eastern Arabia with Riyadh as the capital of his kingdom Faisal died in 1866, being succeeded by Abdu'llah

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 Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman Al Faisal Al Saud that the House of Saud and Wahhabism once more became a driving political and religious power in Arabia King Ibn Saud was born in 1880 at Riyadh His family engaged in continuous war with Ibn Rashid, and was forced to leave Ridayh and to move to the south of Arabia where Ibn Saud grew up in the puritanical tenets of the Wahhabi movement, and where he founded the Ahvan or Brotherhood movement

In 1901, with only forty men, Ibn Saud decided to recapture Riyadh, which was held by the Rashid family With great personal courage 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 1913 he was able to conquer the Turkish province of Al Hasa on the Persian Gulf

AFTER 1914

The independence of Ibn Saud was recognised by Great Britain in the treaty of December 26th, 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 Husein, received a subsidy of £200,000 sterling a month from the British Government, and the then Emir Ibn Saud was paid £5,000 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 1921 that Ibn Saud was able to defeat the Rashid family and annex their domain to the House of Saud

Subsequently King Husein of the Hejaz refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or to sign the Treaty of Sèvres, 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, tempted into a dispute over an oasis, the Hashemite and Saudi 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 a reform in the establishment of safe conduct and good reception for the annual pilgrimage was not heeded by King Husein, and the request of the Egyptian Government to establish medical facilities was not granted So it is not surprising that the attitude of the Moslem world generally was not unfavourable at the time to the Wahhabi invasion of the Hejaz King Husein had to face 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 18th King Ali announced his withdrawal from the Hejaz, and

on the 25th of the same month Ibn Saud declared officially that the war was over On January 8th, 1926, he was declared King of the Hejaz In 1927 the British Government recognised in the Treaty of Jedda the independence of Ibn Saud 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 subventions 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 18th, 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 this 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 henceforth our title shall be King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Second Article This change will take effect from the date of its announcement

Third Article This change 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 rest of the regulations, instructions, and decrees proceeding and ensuing from us shall remain effective after this change

Fifth Article Forms of our present government, whether in Hejaz, Nejd or their Dependencies, shall retain their present status temporarily until new forms take their place on the basis of the new unification

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 organisation, 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 wisdom 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 21st of Jumada Ula (September 22nd) and corresponding to the first day of Libra, for the announcement of the unification 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 18th, 1932)

ABDUL-AZIZ.

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 29th, 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, Moslem 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 Affairs, Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Financial Affairs, Public Education, Military Affairs

Legislative Assembly. Under the Constitution this Assembly is organised and headed by the Agent-General, his advisers, and six notables

Councils of Jedda and Medina. An Administrative Council is elected in Jedda and Medina consisting of the qu'aimmuquam, 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 sheikh, his legal advisers, and two notables, and empowered to enforce organisations and regulations

General Municipal Councils. In each of the municipalities of Mecca, Medina, and Jedda 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 Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the General Municipal Council

HEAD OF STATE

H M King ABDUL-AZIZ IBN ABDUL RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD, G C B G C I E (acceded 1926)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Viceroy of Nejd and Commander-in-Chief: H R H Emir SAUD (Crown Prince)

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of Consultative Chamber: H R H Emir FAISAL, G B E, K C M G.

Viceroy of Hejaz: H R H Emir FAISAL, G B E, K C M G

Emir of the Holy City of Medina: H R H Emir MOHAMMED

Minister of Riyadh: H R H Emir NASIR

Minister of Defence: H R H Emir MANSOUR

Minister of Finance: Sheikh ABDULLAH AL-SOLIMAN

Minister of State: Sheikh YOUSSIF YASSIN.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF SAUDI ARABIA

(By courtesy of Col. Gerald de Gaury, and Messrs. Harrap & Co. Ltd)

Nejd and its Dependencies: administered from the capital, Riyadh

Province (or Emirate) of Nejd or Aridh: headquarters at Riyadh

DIVISIONS (or lesser Emirates) within Province of Nejd Hauta, Al Hariq, Wadi Dawasir, Washm, As Sudair, Muhammal, Khurma, including Turbah and the neighbouring oases

BEDOUIN DIVISIONS attached direct to headquarters of the Aridh Province Subaih and Suhul, the Ataiba, Duwadmi, including Sha'ara and numerous Ikhwan settlements, Qahtan, the Mutair, with headquarters at Artwiya

Province of Qasim: headquarters at Anaiza DIVISIONS Anaiza, Buraida, including villages along the Wai ar Rumma, Ar Russ (Rass), including Qasr ibn 'Ugail, Subaih, and Naibaniya, Mudhnib

Province of Jabal Shammar: headquarters at Hail, Gov ABDUL AZIZ BIN MUSA'AD DIVISIONS Hail, Taima, which enjoys a great measure of independence under its hereditary ruler IBN RUMMAN, Khaibar, the Mutair Division

Province of Hasa: headquarters at al Hofuf, Gov SAAD BIN ABDULLA JALUWI DIVISIONS al Hofuf, which includes Jisha and Mubarraz, Qatif, including Darin Island, Tawrut, Ruffiya, and islands off the Hasa coast near Qatif, Jubail, including Ainain, Bedouin Divisions of Al Murra, Manasir, Ajman, Mutair, Beni Khalid, Rashaida, Beni Hajir, Awazim

Province of Asir (Province of Upper Asia) headquarters at Ahba, Gov TURKI BIN SUDAIRI Divisions Abha, Shahran, including Suq Ibn Mushait or Khamis Mushait, Qahtan, Rijal Al Ma', Najran

Province of Asir Tihama. DIVISIONS Sabya, including Darb, Jizan, Arish

The Hejaz: administered by the Viceroy, H R H. Emir FAISAL DIVISIONS (or Emirates) of the Hejaz Qaraiyat al Milh, including Qaf and Minwa, Jauf (formerly under the Jabal Shammar Province of Nejd and its Dependencies), including Sakaba, Tebuk, with jurisdiction over the Bani Atiya and Huwaitat, Al 'Ula, with jurisdiction over the Hutaim and Wuld Ali, Dhaba, with jurisdiction over Tuqaiqat and Huwaitat (Tihama), Wejh, with jurisdiction over the Billi, Umm Lajj, Yenbo, Medina, with jurisdiction over most of the Harb, Rabigh, Qadhim, Jedda, Mecca, Taif, Ghamid and Zahran, Beni Shehr (headquarters at An Numas), Lith, Qunfidha, Birk, with jurisdiction over the Beni Hasan

The following towns are municipalities: Mecca, Medina, Jedda, Yenbo, Rabigh.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Egypt: Sheikh ABDULLAH AL-IBRAHIM, Cairo
Great Britain: Sheikh HAFIZ WAHBA, London
'Iraq: Sheikh ABDULLAH EL KAIL, Baghdad
Syria: Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ BEN ZEID, Damascus
Turkey: Sheikh FOUD HAMAZA, Ankara
U.S.A.: Sheikh ASSAD EL FAGIH, Washington, D C

CONSULS-GENERAL

Egypt: Sheikh HUSSEIN FATANI (acting)
Syria and Lebanon: YHIAH TAVOLBOLSEE, Damascus

ACTING CONSULS, FIRST SECRETARIES

Great Britain: Dr S J DAWOUD EI MUSSALLAMY, London
'Iraq: Sheikh FAKRI AL ARD, Basra.
Palestine: Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ KAHHIME, Jerusalem.
Turkey: TANWFIK HAMZA, Ankara
U.S.A.: Sheikh AHMAD ABDUL JABBAR, Washington, D C.

ATTACHÉS

Great Britain: M SHEIFFIK SABBAN, London.

SECOND SECRETARIES

Great Britain: M AHMED FAFEI EL DIN

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Justice throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is administered by Islamic law Sentences in the kingdom are given according to the Koran and the Sunnat of the Prophet

COMMUNICATIONS

AIR LINES

Saudi Arabian Air Service. Weekly service throughout the Middle East

British Overseas Airways. There are at present four services in operation, starting from Cairo, which call at points in the Arabian Peninsula One weekly service serves Jedda on the Cairo and Port Sudan route

The Trans-World Airline Agency Ltd. Operate on their Washington-Cairo service to points in Saudi Arabia

RAILWAYS

The city of Medina is the terminus of the Hejaz railway (distance from Damascus to Medina, 820 miles) The railway lines destroyed during World War I are still under reconstruction by the Saudi Arabian Government

ROADS

Omnibuses and taxis operate between Jedda and Mecca and throughout the country As a general means of transportation the camel and camel caravan are still used

PORTS

Jedda is the main port of the kingdom, with facilities for the anchorage of steamers India is reached by sea from Jedda in ten days, services being operated by Turner & Morris Steamship Co There is a frequent service by the Khedivial Steamship Co between Saudi Arabia and Egypt

Shipping Agents

JEDDA

Ali Reza Zainal: agent for Mogul Lines, Turner & Morris Steamship Co, Halal Shipping Co, Cowasji Dinshaw Co

Bank Misr: agents for Misr Steamship Line.

Fazil Arab: agent for Hansa Line.

Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd.: agents for Khedivial Mail Line, Pharonic Steamship Line, P & O Co, British India Line, Ellerman Lines, U S Pioneer Line, U S Roosevelt Line, Isthmian Line

International Agencies Ltd.: agents for Dutch Lines including Holland-Lloyd, Blue Funnel, and Lamport and Holt.

Exporters and Importers

JEDDA

Ajaji Brothers.
Al-Qusaibi Brothers.
Al-Janir Brothers.
Ali Reza Zainal.
American Eastern Corporation.
Bank Misr.
Fazil Al Arab.
Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd.
Husain Uwaini & Co.
International Agencies Ltd.

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—1s 6d.

Area and Population. The area of the kingdom comprises roughly 1,000,000 sq miles, with an approximate population of 7,000,000

Principal cities and towns with estimated population

Mecca (150,000)	El Wedj (5,000)
Medina (45,000)	Hail (30,000)
Riyadh (50,000)	Hauta (15,000)
Jedda (40,000)	Hofuf (31,500)
Taif (25,000)	Ojair (5,000)
Rabigh (7,000)	Dharan (20 000)
Buraida (30,000)	Ras Tanura (30,000)
Yanbu (10,000)	Shagra (12,000)
Qatif (20,000)	Konfodah (5,000)

Principal Imports and Exports.

Imports cotton piece goods, hardware, rice, tea sugar, grain, tobacco, foodstuffs, motor cars

Exports petrol, oil, gold, gum, skins and hides, cattle, horses, camels, wool and abas, charcoal, dates, clarified butter, carpets, sesame, coffee, limes, 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 those 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 visas are required for all nationalities and are obtainable at the Legations of the kingdom

BANKING

The Eastern Bank Ltd.: Jedda, Head Office, 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E C 2 f 1909, sub cap £2 000,000, res fund £850,000 Chair SIR JAMES LEIGH WOOD, KBE, CB, CMG

Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: Jedda, Agents Gellatly, Hankey Co Ltd Dixon House 1 Lloyds Avenue, London, E C 3

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.: Jedda, Head Office, 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, f 1824, cap fl 40,030,000, res fund fl 12 000,000, Chair Dr E HEIDRING, Gen Mans C J Baron COLLOT D'ESCURY Dr H ALBARDA, A A VAN SANDICK, Y A DEKNASRI, London corresp National Provincial Bank Ltd, Overseas Branch 1 Princes Street London E C 2

AGRICULTURE

The growing of crops is judged by Western standards is 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 Kharj, 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 renowned 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 economist recently indicated that total new oil reserves to be discovered in the Persian Gulf area will probably exceed 150,000,000,000 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 Bahrein Because the great tertiary oil layers of Persia and 'Iraq had been eroded from the island, and because they knew of no commercial oil in the older beds they concluded that the chances for oil were not great 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 Bahrein the American engineers recommended the Dammam field, lying on Saudi Arabian territory, and as a result the purchase of the concession was obtained in 1933 from King Ibn Saud This concession covers 450 000 sq miles The Standard Oil Co of California then organised and formed the California-Arabia Standard Oil Co, which later became the Arabian-American Oil Co Exploration and drilling began in 1935

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 Dammam covers an area of approximately 10 000 acres, Abqaiq some forty miles to the south, is only in the early stages of its development, but has already been proved for over some 30,000 acres In 1944 de Golyer estimated Saudi Arabia's reserves at a minimum of 2,000,000 000 barrels, but this has been enlarged by later developments

At the present time production is going on in the following three fields Dammam, Abqaiq, and Qatif, and by the end of 1946 the Arabian-American Oil Co's output was 260,000 barrels a day During the war "Aramco" (Arabian-American Oil Co) built the Ras Tanura refinery, which is able to operate at 190 per cent of rated capacity of 50,000 barrels a day and has become the mainstay 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. (*Gold 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 ABDULLAH ALIREZA

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 of cost throughout the kingdom

COLLEGES

Madrasat Ahl El Hadeath: Mecca
Madrasat Ihdin El Bathat: Mecca
Madrasat El Fiah: Mecca

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

The Arab Archeological Society: Mecca.

Society of Esaff Alkhiria: Mecca, f 1946, Pres H E. Sheikh MOHAMED SAROOR AL-SABBAN, Hon. Sec. Sheikh AHMED SIBA'E

LIBRARIES

Library of Alharam: Mecca
Library of the Education Department: Mecca.
Library of El Mecca.

THE PRESS

El Manhal: Souk el Sagheer, Mecca, f 1937, Chief Editor ABDUL QUDDEES BIN EL QUASIN EL ANSARI

Um ol Quari: Mecca

El Medina: Sharia el-Ainia, Manakha, Medina, f 1937, Editors ALI and OSMAN HAFIZ

Al-Bilad Al Saudieh: Mecca.

PERIODICALS

El Manhal: Mecca

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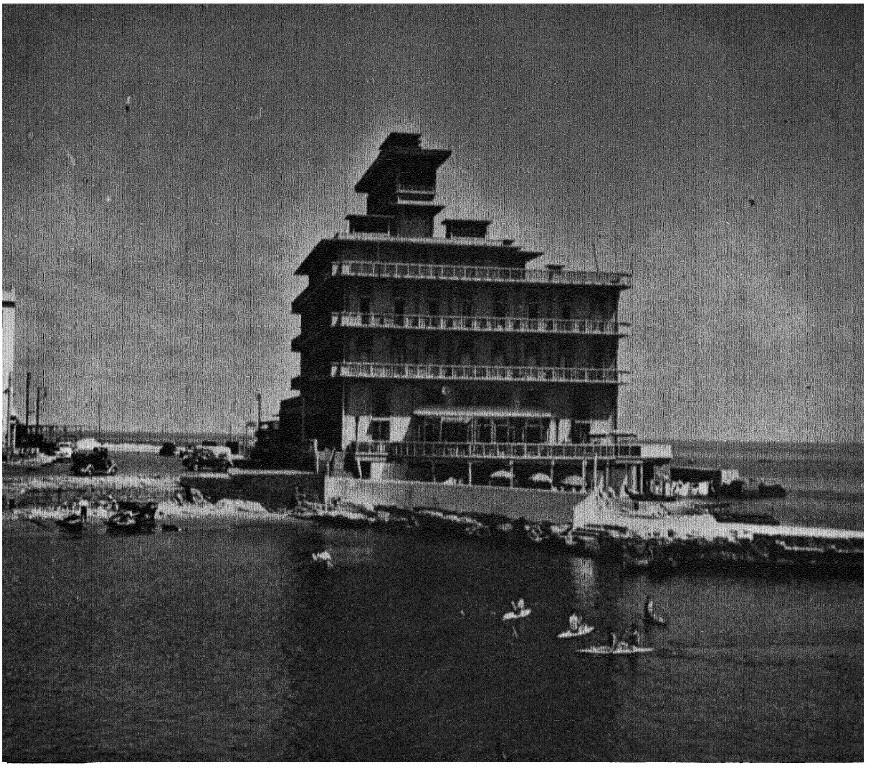
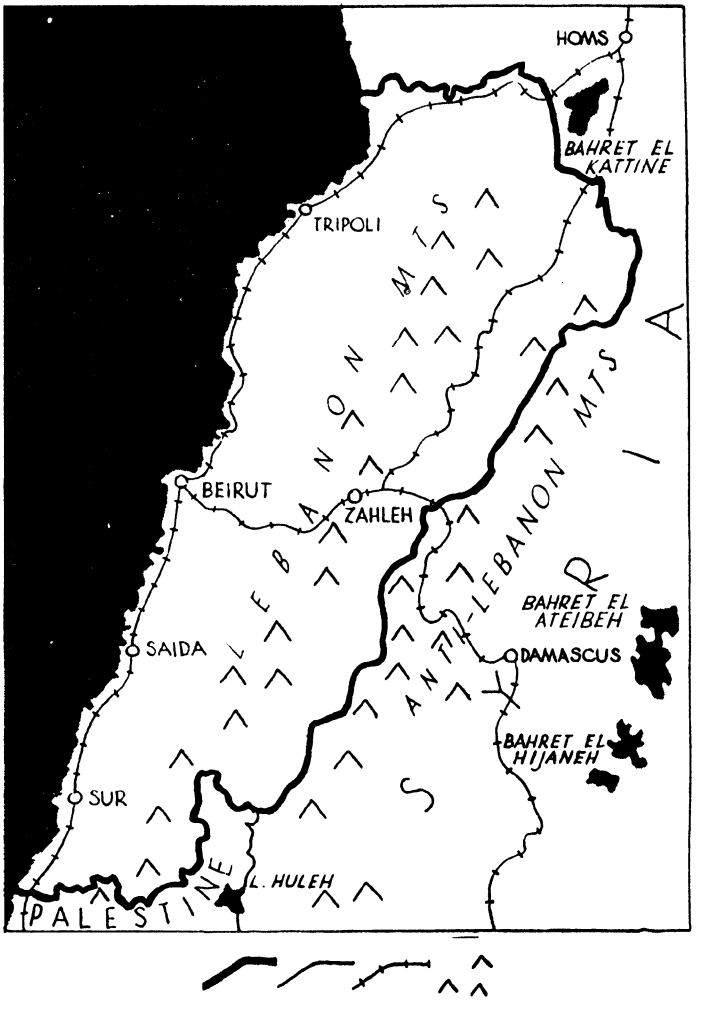


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THE REPUBLIC OF THE LEBANON

HOTEL ST. GEORGE'S, BEIRUT

LEBANON



SCALE 18 MILES TO AN INCH

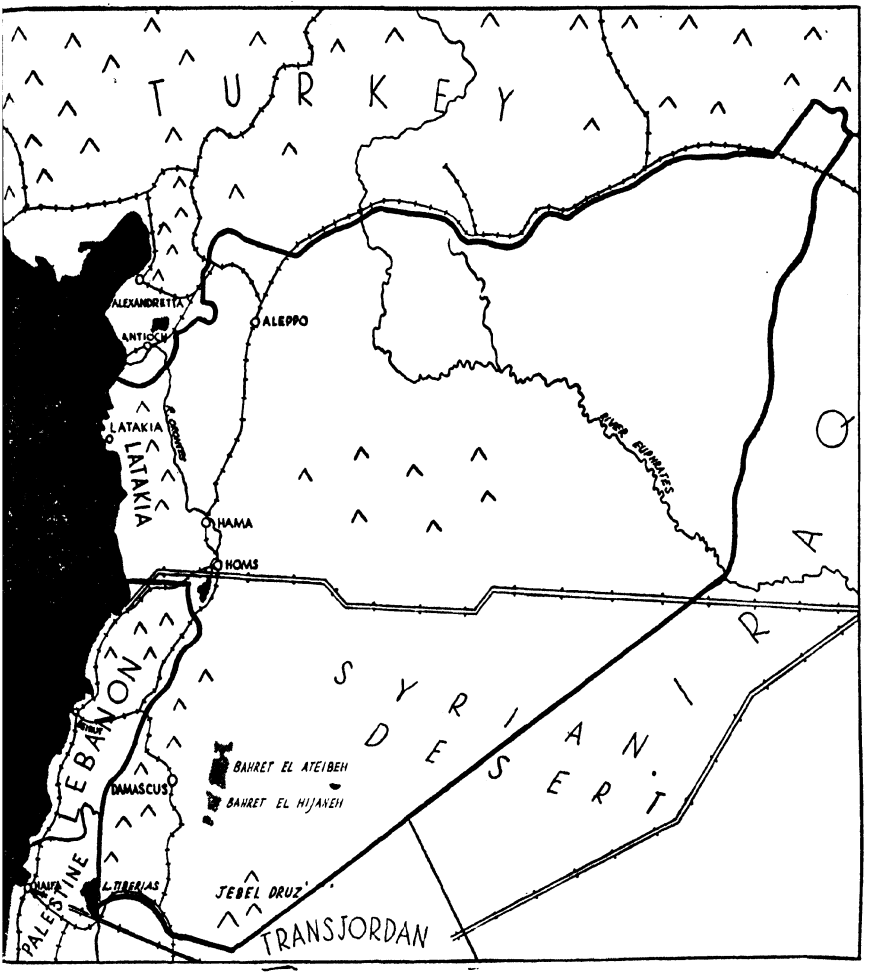


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THE REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

BAALBEK: SIX CORINTHIAN PILLARS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER

SYRIA



Boundary of Syria | Other Boundaries | Rivers | Railways | Mountains | Oil Pipelines

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 highly-faulted Jurassic rocks of the Anti-Lebanon mountains are situated to the east of Biga', followed by the Jebel Ansariyeh 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 Lubnan, rise to a height of 9,900 ft , and cover an area of approximately 100 miles in length and 28 miles in width The "cedar block" 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 Baalbeck to Tripoli Important summits lying in the more southerly direction are the ridge of Jebel-el-Baruk (7,000 ft), Jebel Niher, with Tamat Niha (6,070 ft), and the Jebel Rihan (5,389 ft) The Anti-Lebanon range emerges from the plain of Hasya-Homs, and its highest peaks are the Halimat el-Kabu (8,257 ft) and the Tal'at Musa, with a height of 8,721 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 northward course from the Lebanon range and runs across the northern frontiers to Antioch (Hatay) 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 trans-shipped 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 to a lesser extent a 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, forming the great bridge between East and West, have experienced waves of immigration throughout their long history Egypt and the Mediterranean countries, Anatolia and Central Asia, as well as the Arabian Peninsula, 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 on the coast

POPULATION

The population of Syria is now about 3,400,000 The census of 1943 showed a population of 2,860,411, this figure excluded about 400,000 nomad Bedouin

The population of the Lebanon was estimated, in 1944, to be 1,126,601 (census, 1943 1,047,745)

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 (1943)	LEBANON (1944)
Sunnis	1,071,053	235,595
Shi'as	12,742	209,338
Druzes	87,184	74,311
Alawis	325,311	—
Isma'ilis	28,527	—
Latins (i e Roman Catholics of the Latin Rite)	5,990	3,117
Maronites	13,349	327,846
Greek Catholics	46,733	94,280
Greek Orthodox	136,957	109,883
Armenian Catholics	16,790	10,048
Armenian Orthodox	101,747	59,749
Syrian Catholics	16,247	4,984
Syrian Orthodox	40,135	3,753
Chaldean Catholics	4,719	1,330
Nestorians	9,176	—
Protestants	11,187	10,440
Jews	29,770	5,666
Yazidis	2,788	—
Others	—	6,261
TOTAL	2,860,411	1,126,601

Divis on 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 eleventh 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 come 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 Chaldean 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'an or Petra was used In the other direction, routes went north-west from Syria into Asia Minor and north-east through Mosul into Kurdistan, Persia, and Central Asia Trade brought wealth and employment to the inhabitants This 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 2000 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 impressed 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 towns 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

Pompey invaded Syria proper in 64 B C 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 directed invasion against Syria from the border of the Upper Euphrates At the same time Herod was deputed by Rome to exercise the Governorship over Judea, 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, in 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 ended in Syria, and the Semitic character was preserved in the countryside which still used the Semitic language Large Semitic immigrations produced such strong States as the Nabæatan State in Transjordan and the Kingdom of Palmyra, which grew powerful enough to shake 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 transformation of the Roman into the Byzantine Empire raids by Persian soldiery began on the towns of Syria Antioch was taken in A D 540, and by the early years 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 Assisted by the previous immigrations of Semitic people, the Arabisation of Syria made great progress, and for a hundred years there was almost unbroken peace, under the dynasty of the Omayyids great prosperity was brought to the country

With the coming of the Abbasid dynasty in the eighth century the centre of the empire was removed from Damascus to Baghdad, and unrest and wars once more swept the country Syria never again became the centre of the Moslem world Under the Abbasids the Arabic 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 civilisation Separatist movements appeared in large numbers, and Syria was once more plunged into unrest and war New Islamic sects developed in and after the ninth century, to name only the Alawis, the Druzes, and the Isma'ili movements

In the eleventh century the Seldjuk 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 Seldjuk infiltration, as such, split itself into two dynasties, residing respectively at Aleppo and Damascus The first organised 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 progress of the first Crusade was checked by Emir Zeng, whose son (Nur-ed Din) in A D 1146 captured Edessa 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, Askalon, 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 Mongol invasion The first wave arrived in 1259 under Hulagu Khan, but the Sultan of Egypt defeated this enemy and extended his dominion over all Syria Until the invasion in 1400 by Tamerlane, Syria enjoyed a period of peace During the fifteenth century the power of the Mamelukes was broken by the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, who secured the whole Mameluke 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 1831 Syria was occupied by the army under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who wished to use Syria as a stepping-stone towards Constantinople The Sultan of Turkey agreed in 1833 to Mohammad Ali's control of Syria This era can be justly termed the beginning of the modern age in Syria He introduced a centralised government, reformed the judiciary, founded schools, and permitted the infiltration of foreign missionaries But his control of Syria was

disliked by the Great Powers and by the Sultan of Turkey, and in 1839 the Sultan ordered his armies to invade Syria His troops were defeated by the forces 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 *sanjaq* 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 1841 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 D.uze 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 Moslem 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 unrest and national aspitations 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 realise their ambitions, and negotiations started between the Sherif Husein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, then British High Commissioner in Egypt, who vouched 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 Husein that the two districts of Mersina and Alexandretta, and portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, 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 recognise 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 5th, 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 *vilayets* and that a careful consideration was necessary. Husein responded by postponing the whole question until after the war

On May 16th, 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 recognise an independent Arab State or a Confederation of such 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 right of priority In coastal Syria, from a point between Acre and Sur up to and including Cilicia, 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 form, but Britain was to be accorded Haifa and Acre

In June 1916 the Sherif Husein and his sons started the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Turks The actual 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, Homs, Hama, Damascus, and Transjordan were 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 Husein 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 1919 the Peace Conference decided that the newly conceived Mandate systems should be applied to the Arab provinces At the suggestion of President Wilson an American Commission (known as the Crane Commission) toured this 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 interests

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 Mandate 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.

It was no wonder that the rule of France over Syria and Lebanon began in an atmosphere of disappointment, suspicion, and resentment on the part of the Arabs Acclaiming separatist feelings among the various populations, the French established several indigenous Governments: the first was the State of Greater Lebanon; the others were the States of Latakia, the Jebel Druze, Aleppo, and Damascus, with the *sanjaq* of Alexandretta with a special regime In 1922 a Syrian Federation was created which included Damascus, Aleppo, and the Alawis, and gave legislative power to a Federal Council, which elected as its President Subhi Barakat In 1923 the Federation was dissolved by General Weygand, and the two States of Damascus and Aleppo were combined into the State of Syria with the capital at Damascus, and from 1925 onwards the territories were divided into the four political units known as the State of Greater Lebanon, the State of Syria, the State of Latakia, and Jebel Druze In 1923, on the death of a Druze chief, a French official was elected as Governor of the Jebel Druze In 1925 unrest in this State came out into the open when three Druze leaders were asked to go to Damascus and then arrested there and sent to Palmyra 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 laid many parts of it in ruins The insurrection never spread to Northern Syria, and the French forces, strengthened by reinforcements, managed to quell the disturbances by the end of 1926 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 Hashim al-Atasi was elected President of the Assembly in the following June A draft of the Constitution (modelled on the Western democratic countries) 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 1930, 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-Abid 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 termination of the Mandate under the French High Commissioner Not being able to come to an agreement with the French authority, the National Ministers resigned and, succeeded by the Moderates a treaty between France and Syria was drawn up The reception of the draft in the Chamber was most unfavourable and had no chance of being ratified This was followed by the suspension of the Chamber and the President governed the country provisionally by means of decree laws In 1936 a general strike was declared in Damascus as a protest against the attitude of the French Government which prevented Syria from gaining her independence A delegation of Syrian politicians arrived in France to conduct negotiations for the conclusion of a Franco-Syrian Treaty, and on September 9th, 1936, the Franco-Syrian Treaty was initialled Latakia and Jebel Druze were annexed to Syria The conclusion of this treaty had its repercussions in the Lebanon and was followed by the Franco-Lebanese Treaty.

In 1937 Turkey gained the establishment of a special régime for Alexandretta and in 1939 she annexed the *sanjaq*, arousing much protest and disturbance in Syria On the outbreak of World War II the Lebanon Chamber was dismissed by the French High Commissioner, and in Syria many political organisations 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 republics 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 8th 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 26th, 1941, the independence of the Lebanon—was officially proclaimed A new Chamber met and elected Shoukri el-Kouatli President of the Republic of Syria on August 17th, 1943, and on September 21st, 1943, Bechara el-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 Legislative Assembly 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 organised pattern of the Lebanese Government follows closely that of Syria, differing chiefly in that the President is elected for a six-year term

SYRIA

Syria is an independent and sovereign State and constitutes one political 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 Dwellings are inviolable 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 civilians 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. Dwellings are inviolable; 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-KOUATLI. (elected August 1943)

THE CABINET

President of Parliament for Four Years: H E FARES EL-KHOURI

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: H E JAMIL MARDAN BEY

Minister of the Interior and Public Health: H E Dr MOUHSIN BARAZI

Minister of Finance: H E WEHBEH HARIRI

Minister of Justice and Public Works: H E AHMED RIFAI

Minister of Defence: H E AHMED-EL-CHARABATI

Minister of Education: H E Dr MOUNIR-EL-AJLANI.

Minister of National Economy: H E SAID GHAZZI

DEPUTIES (Syrian Parliament)

Damascus: JAMIL MARDAM BEY, SAMI KABBARA, ZIKI AL KATIB, MOUNIR-EL-AJLANI, MOHAMED-EL-MOUBARAK, LOUTFI-EL-HAFFAR, NASSIB-EL-BAKRI, HABIB KAHALEH, FARID ARSLANIAN, SAID GHAZZI, NOURI AL IBESH, NOURI-AL-HAKIM, MOHAMET AKBIK, SABRI-EL-ASSALI, AHMED-EL-CHARABATI, FARES EL-KHOURI, GEORGE SEHNAOUI, WAHIB MIZRAHI

Aleppo: RUCHDI EL-KIKHYA, NAZEM EL-KOUDSI, WEHBEH EL-HARIRI, MAROUF EL-DAWABIBI, LATIF GOUNEMEH, RIZKALLAH ANTAKI, DIKRAN KERAJIAN, LOUIS HENDIE, MOUSTAPHA BARMADA, ABDEL WAHAB HOMED, AHMED EL-RIFAI, AHMED KANBAR, ABDULLAH EL-FATTAL, GABRIEL GAZALE

Hama: AKRAM HORANI, MAHMOUD EL-CHEKFAH, ADIB NASSER, ABDUI RAHMAN AZEM, MAHOMED EL-SERRAJE

Homs: HANI SIBAI, FAED ATTASSI, ISSA EL-YOUNESS, SAMI TAYYARAH, ADNAN ATASSI, FARHAN JANDALI, MOUSALLAM EL-HADDAD

LEBANON

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: H E SHEIKH BECHARA EL-KHOURY

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: H E RIAD BEY SOLH

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works: H E GABRIEL MURR

Minister of Justice: H E AHMED EL HUSSEINI

Minister of the Interior: H E CAMILLE BEY CHAMOUN

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Education: H E HAMID FRANGIÉ.

Minister of Finance: H E MOHAMED EL ABBOUD

Minister of Defence: H E Emir MAGID ARSLAN

Minister of National Economy: H E SOLEIMAN NAUFAL

DEPUTIES (Lebanese Parliament)

Beirut: ABDALLAH EL-YAFI, HUSSEIN EL-OUENI, SAMI BEY SOLH, MELKON HARABEDIAN, Marquis MOUSSA DE FREIGE, HABIB ABICHAHLA, RACHID BEYDOUN, MOSSES DERKALOSSIAN, Dr RAIF ABILLAMA

Mount Lebanon: CAMILLE CHAMOUN, GABRIEL MURR, AHMAD EL-HUSSEINI, AHMAD BERJAOUI, KHALIL ABIJAOUDE, WADIH NAIM, Sheikh FARID EL-KHAZEN, GEORGES ZOUEIN, BAHIGE TAKIEDDINE, KAMAL JUMBLATT, Dr ELIAS KHOURY, Emir MAGID ARSLAN, Sheikh SÉLIM EL-KHOURY, PHILIPPE TAKLA, AMINE NAKHLE, YOUSSEF KARAM, NADRA ISSA-EL-KHOURY, JOSEPH DAOU, MICHEL MUFARREG, GEBRAN NAHAS, Dr. CHAHID EL-KHOURY, Dr YOUSSEF HITTI

South Lebanon: RIAD SOLH, YOUSSEF EL-ZEIN, MOHAMED SAFIEDDINE, ADEL OSSEIRAN, NASSAR GHOLMIEH, JOSEPH SCAFF, AHMAD EL-ASSAD, MOHAMED EL-FADL, MOHAMED ALI GHOTAIME, IBRAHIM AZAR

North Lebanon: MAEZ EL-MOKADDAM, SOLEIMAN AL-ALI, Dr. JOSEPH FADDOUL, MOHAMED EL-ABBOUD, NASSOUH AGHA EL-FADL, ADNAN EL-JISR, HAMID FRANGIE, YOUSSEF KARAM, NADRA ISSA-EL-KHOURY, JOSEPH DAOU, MICHEL MUFARREG, GEBRAN NAHAS

Bekaa: SABRI HAMADE, IBRAHIM HAIDAR, CHEBLI AGHA EL-ARIANE, YOUSSEF CHAMOUN, ADIB EL-FERZLI, HENRI PHARAON, RAAFAT KAZOUN

SYRIA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Brazil: H E MAZHAR EL BAKRI, Rio de Janeiro
France, Switzerland, and Belgium: H E KHALED EL AZEM, Paris
Great Britain, Sweden, and Ireland: H E NAJEEB EL ARMANAZI, London
'Iraq: H E AFIF EL SOLH, Baghdad
Saudi Arabia: H E HAIDAR MARDAM BEY, Jedda
Turkey and Greece: H E IHSAN EL SHARIF, Ankara
U.S.S.R.: H E Dr FARID ZEIN EL DEEN, Moscow
U.S.A.: H E. FAEZ EL KHOURY, Washington, D C.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

Belgium: Dr KHALED SHATILA, Brussels
Egypt: Prince NASSIB SHEHAB, Cairo
Iran: Dr FARID EL KHANI, Teheran
Switzerland: OMAR EL JABRI, Berne

COUNSELLORS

U.S.A.: HUSNI EL SAWAF, Washington, D C
Brazil: TAWFIC EL YAZIJI, Rio de Janeiro

CONSULS

Egypt: NASHAT EL HUSSAINI, Alexandria
Great Britain: SALEH EL HAFFAR, Manchester
'Iraq: ZOUHEIR MOURABET, Mosul
Palestine: MOUAYAD EL MOUAYAD, Jerusalem, SABET EL ARISS, Haifa
U.S.A.: RAFIC ASHA, New York
Turkey: ABDUL KARIM EL DANDASHI, Adana

SECRETARIES

Brazil: ZOUHEIR EL DALATI, Rio de Janeiro
Great Britain: SAID RAAD, London
'Iraq: BAHA EL DEEN BAKRI, Baghdad
U.S.S.R.: ABDUL MOUTTALEB EL AMINE, Moscow

ATTACHÉS

Brazil: IZZAT HAFEZ, Rio de Janeiro, FARID LAHAM, San Paulo
Belgium: YORKI HAKIM, Brussels
Egypt: ZOUHEIR AJLANI, NIZAR KABBANI, Cairo
France: ADIB DAOUDI, FAEZ NAHLAOUI, BADI HAKKI, Paris.
Great Britain: ZOUHEIR MARDAM BEY, RAFIC JWEJATI, NABIH OMARI
'Iraq: MOUZAFFAR KOUBROUSLI, MAMOUN HAFFAR, RAJAI ADME, Baghdad.
Saudi Arabia: JAWDAT MOUFTI, Jedda.
Switzerland: ABDUL KARIM ATASSI, Berne
Turkey: SALIM YAFI, Ankara
U.S.S.R.: ADNAN DIAB, FAISAL DALATI, Moscow
U.S.A.: GEORGE TOMÉ, NIHAD IBRAHIM PASHA, Washington, D C , NIZAR KAYALI, New York

LEBANON

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Argentine: H E GEBRANE TUENI, Buenos Aires
Brazil: H E YOUSSEF SAOUDA, Rio de Janeiro
Egypt: H E SAMI EL-KHOURI, Cairo
France: H E AHMAD DAOUK, Paris
Great Britain: H E Dr VICTOR KHOURI, London
Iran: H E SALIM HAIDAR, Tehran
'Iraq: H E KAZEM SOLH, Baghdad
Mexico: H E JOSEPH ABOU KHATER, Mexico City
Switzerland: H E JAMIL MEKKAOUI, Berne
U.S.A.: H E CHARLES MALIK, Washington, D C
U.S.S.R.: H E KHALIL TAKIEDDINE, Moscow
Vatican: H E CHARLES HELOU, Vatican City

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

Belgium: JOSEPH HARFOUCHE, Brussels
Transjordan: ABDALLAH NAJJAR, Amman
Turkey: IBRAHIM BEY AHDAB, Ankara

COUNSELLORS

Brazil: ABED EL RAHMAN ADRA, Rio de Janeiro
Egypt: HALIM ABOU IZZEDIN, Cairo
France: ALPHONSE AYOUB, Paris
Great Britain: NADIM DIMECHKIÉ
U.S.A.: GEORGE HAKIM, Washington, D C

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS

Argentine: TOUFIC AOUAD, Buenos Aires (Consul)
Brazil: HECTOR KLAT, San Paulo (Consul-General), MOHAMMED FATHALLA, San Paulo (Vice-Consul)
Canada: MAURICE TABET, Ottawa (Consul)
Dakar: MOHAMED SABRA, Dakar (Consul-General), ALBERT KHOURI, Dakar (Vice-Consul)
Egypt: ROBERT KLAT, Alexandria (Consul-General), ISSAM GEYHUM, Alexandria (Consul), YOUSEF AKAR, Cairo (Consul-General), GALEB TURK, Port Said (Consul)
India: TAREK YAFI (Hon Consul), Bombay.
Nigeria: EZAT EL ZEIN, Lagos (Consul).
U.S.A.: EDOUARD GHORRA, New York (Acting Consul-General), RAMEZ CHAMMA, New York (Consul)

SECRETARIES

Argentine: MAHMOUD HAFEZ, Buenos Aires
Belgium: MUNIR GANDOUR, Brussels
Brazil: NAJATI KABANI, Rio de Janeiro
Egypt: SALAH MANZER, Cairo
France: NAGIB DAHDAH, Paris
Great Britain: JOSEPH CHEDID, London
'Iraq: YOUSEF KAMAR, Baghdad
Mexico: MICHEL CHIDIAC, Mexico City
Switzerland: Emir NAGIB CHEHAB, Berne
Turkey: Dr ALIF JIBANE, Ankara
Vatican: ALBERT NASSIF, Vatican City

ATTACHÉS

Egypt: ISABELLE BECK, Cairo, JEAN RIACHI, Cairo
France: EDMOND RAFOUL, Paris, HELEN SAAB, Paris
Great Britain: FOUAD RIDA, London
Iran: FARZ RAGI, Tehran
Transjordan: JOSEPH NAIFAA, Amman
Turkey: BILAND BEYDOUN, Ankara
U.S.A.: EMILE MATTAR, Washington, D C, ANGELA JURDAK, Washington, D C

POLITICAL PARTIES

SYRIA

The National Bloc Party (Present Government)
Al Doustour (*The Constitution*) (The Opposition)
Al-Ba'ath (*Renaissance Party of Arab Nationalism*) Leaders SALAH EDDIN BITAR, MICHEL AFLAK

LEBANON

Constitutional Party: Leader Sheikh BECHARA EL-KHOURY
National Bloc Party: Leader EMILE EDDE.
Al Nida El Kawmi Party (*Party of Arab Nationalism*) Leader KAZIM BEY SOLH

Youth Organisations playing a prominent part in the political life of the Lebanon
Al-Kateb: Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL
Al Najjade: Leader ANIS SAGHIR

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 Court.
(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 Fatoua, 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 Sharia Courts, and the Administrative Law is used in the Council of State

Judges:

Supreme Court of Appeal: YOUSSEF HAKIM
Moslem or Sharia Court: AZIZ KHANI (KADI)
Council of State: AREF NAKADI
The Mufti of Syria: MUHAMMED ISTAWANI

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 (P T T and Broadcasting). Damascus, f 1947, wavelength operated 506 and 390 metres, wireless licences issued 15,000, Dir-Gen TEWFIC BEY EL-HAYANI

LEBANON

Commercial Broadcasting Station: Beirut

AIR LINES

SYRIA

British Overseas Airways Corpn.: London-Malta-Cairo (Sun, Tues, Wed, Fri), connecting services Air Misr, Cairo-Damascus (Wed, Sat, Sun) B O A C, London-Marseilles-Malta, Lydda-Beirut, connecting services Iranian Airways, Beirut-Damascus (Tues), Middle East Airlines, Beirut-Damascus (daily)

Pan-American Airways: New York-Shannon-London-Damascus (alternate Thurs)

LEBANON

British Overseas Airways Corpn.: London-Marseilles-Malta-Lydda-Beirut (weekly)

Air France: Paris-Marseilles-Rome-Brindisi-Athens-Rhodes-Beirut (weekly)

Middle East Airlines: All directions

Misr Airlines: Cairo-Beirut (daily)

Cie. 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-Rayak, 331 km. (standard gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in), Beirut-Rayak-Damascus, 147 km (narrow gauge, 105 cm), Homs-Tripoli, 102 km (standard gauge). French-owned and exploited, with Government co-operation

Hejaz Railway (the C F H) Damascus-Deraa (in Syria), 249 km. (narrow gauge), part of the network (1,586 km), also serving Palestine and Transjordan Administered by Palestine Railways.

Syria and Baghdad Railway (the L S B): Aleppo-Tel Kotchek (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 information officially available, about 854 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			
	D P H	C F H.	L S B	Total
Locomotives				
Standard Gauge	23	—	15	38
Narrow Gauge	40	37	—	77
Pass'g'r Carriages				
Standard Gauge	47	—	8	55
Narrow Gauge	73	21	—	94
Wagons				
Standard Gauge	441	—	609	1,050
Narrow Gauge	382	359	—	741

Source *Le Guide 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 Hitti: Rue An-Nasr
Poitours (S.A.), Imm.: Orient Palace Hotel
Transarabia Co. Ltd.: Rue Fouad 1er

Shipping and Forwarding Agents (Lebanon)

BEIRUT

Agence Debbas: Avenue Foch, P O Box 3, f 1911, Dir SELIM D DEBBAS
Ibrahim Baltagi & Sons: Station de Pilotage, at the Port.
Atid Navigation Co. Ltd.: P O Box 561, Souk-el-Kazaz, f 1933, Dir ELIE A CARAPIPERIS
Beliama Trading Co.: Rue Foch
Georges Chammas: Rue du Port
Daher & Co.: Rue du Port
J. V. Delbourgo & Son: Rue du Port

Derwiche Y. Haddad: P O Box 42, Rue du Port; f 1890, brs Tripoli, Haifa (Palestine), Dir FOUAD EL-KHOURY.

Alex. Edde & Co.: P O Box 1025, Rue du Port, f 1939, services U S A, Beirut, Dir ALEXANDRE EDDÉ

F. Edde & Co. (*Comptoir Maritime de Syrie*) P O Box 183, Rue Allenby, f 1920, Dir FARID EDDÉ

Gasim Eynard: Rue Fakhry Bey

Agence Hitti: Rue de l'Etoile and Rue Maarad

Fayed Khalil & Co.: 24 Rue du Port

Khedivial Mail Line: Rue du Port

Messageries Maritimes: Rue Foch

R. Pharaon & Sons: P O Box 1, Rue Maarad, f 1868, Dir MICHEL PHARAON

Poiteurs S.A. & E.: 51 Avenue des Français.

Trava Ltd. (*The National Company of Lebanon and Syria*): 55 Avenue des Français

H. Zabbal & Sons: Rue de la Marseillaise, P O Box 731, Beirut, f 1907, Dir and Propr AZIZ ZABBAL

Zakaria El-Kaaki & Sons: Rue du Port, f 1925; Dir MOHAMED Z KAAKI

TRIPOLI

Kh. & A. Abdul-Wahab: Al-Mina

Moussah Ahdab & Sons: Rue Azme

Nicolas Batache & Bros.: P O Box 542, f 1910, Dirs. NICOLAS, GEORGES, TOUFIC and EDOUARD BATACHE

Henry Heald & Co.: Al-Mina

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1936 TO 1945
(in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

YEAR	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1936	2,593,819	38,930	2,386,526	26,939
1937	2,494,929	69,182	2,187,624	42,012
1938	2,848,132	107,470	2,668,721	66,697
1939	2,692,230	113,253	2,481,146	75,070
1940	1,283,015	83,936	1,090,806	46,255
1941	311,283	77,863	67,245	48,608
1942	579,680	174,875	99,996	91,543
1943	1,083,091	246,171	707,429	168,065
1944	441,871(a)	98,852(a)	121,335	46,984
1945	522,515(a)	135,688(a)	146,181	45,789

(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	375	12,687	447	8,316
Vegetable products	62,169	13,779	98,317	30,869
Oils, fats, and greases	195	282	638	998
Foodstuffs	39,509	12,550	20,369	7,628
Mineral products	303,986	12,058	342,361	13,610
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and toilet articles	9,222	6,963	12,728	13,779
Leather and hides	2,162	3,020	1,566	4,025
Rubber	1,118	4,192	810	1,519
Wood and cork	5,327	2,494	6,492	3,404
Paper	1,266	1,430	2,067	1,992
Textiles	6,827	17,780	12,059	29,963
Stone products	1,548	718	1,701	1,466
Common metals	5,891	3,259	19,514	7,544
Electrical appliances	633	1,785	1,837	3,258
Vehicles	1,535	3,844	1,384	3,736
Other goods	108	2,011	225	3,581
TOTAL	441,871	98,852	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	1,751
Vegetable products	40,912	17,286	56,253	24,114
Foodstuffs	5,516	6,959	3,957	5,044
Mineral products	69,827	3,023	81,794	3,149
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and toilet articles	536	1,295	314	1,576
Leather and hides	70	522	53	358
Rubber	60	204	43	161
Wood and cork	1,860	765	919	445
Paper	44	90	119	195
Textiles	991	14,242	811	7,752
Stone products	387	595	477	423
Common metals	123	118	144	200
Electrical appliances	11	91	12	9
Other goods	122	779	75	612
TOTAL	121,335	46,984	146,181	45,789

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
Melted sheeps' butter	1,896	1,230	102	263
Wheat	97,180	4,844	26,536	11,936
Lemons	41,934	2,608	1,149	168
Silkworm cocoons	745	809	45	175
Cotton	11,316	3,777	126	95
Olive oil	33,549	9,797	97	181
Wool	15,861	12,791	9,019	15,269
Maize	9,101	355	54	5
Onions	79,818	1,982	8,319	1,473
Oranges	70,027	3,789	370	27
Barley	152,860	4,207	7,389	2,728
Apricot pulp	12,575	1,568	6,933	5,744
Liquorice roots	16,479	889	3,975	853
Soap	4,304	1,056	1,576	2,305
Raw silk	143	879	511	23,866
Leaf tobacco	7,451	3,598	9,165	10,807
Cotton goods	1,189	1,631	985	9,209
Silk goods	3,137	5,996	605	16,385

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 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	(a)	(a)	228	1,018
French Empire	20	76	514	512
Germany	(a)	(a)	21	26
Belgium	(a)	(a)	3	31
Cyprus	4,384	1,167	7,791	2,123
Egypt	17,135	4,292	17,194	10,708
U S A	6,547	9,054	20,854	23,676
United Kingdom	14,620	14,056	18,478	16,077
Greece	—	—	6	59
India	26,615	5,816	6,004	6,880
Iraq	206,713	17,173	254,893	22,525
Iran	2,810	4,860	8,718	9,075
Italy	(a)	(a)	22	44
Palestine	100,638	13,036	113,792	16,295
Rumania	(a)	(a)	61	95
Saudi Arabia	61	51	350	650
Sweden	4	26	157	91
Switzerland	19	419	41	1,297
Czechoslovakia	(a)	(a)	1	3
Transjordan	1,004	299	8,996	3,730
Turkey	9,095	13,407	7,770	7,505
U S S R	32	853	51	1,719
Other countries	52,194	14,268	56,515	11,549
TOTAL	441,871	98 853	522,515	135,688

(a) Included among "Other countries"

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

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	56,056	6,220	49,213	5,104
Palestine	20,573	7,976	25,222	10,763
Transjordan	938	1,450	1,289	1,449
Turkey	618	226	594	55
Total exports to bordering countries	78,815	15,872	76,318	17,371
France	(a)	(a)	7,379	4,208
French Empire	69	511	17,784	8,943
Germany	(a)	(a)	- -	—
Belgium	(a)	(a)	—	—
Cyprus	1,043	602	6,735	1,700
Egypt	16,099	3,099	34,772	5,226
U S A	3,507	5,209	2,174	2,505
United Kingdom	355	10,491	482	5,193
Greece	—	—	12	8
India	2	6	—	—
Iran	6	68	10	58
Italy	(a)	(a)	23	103
Japan	(a)	(a)	—	—
Netherlands	(a)	(a)	—	—
Rumania	(a)	(a)	190	22
Saudi Arabia	111	467	50	245
Sweden	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	20	31
Yugoslavia	(a)	(a)	—	—
U S S R	213	404	-	—
Other countries	21,745	10,255	232	176
TOTAL	121,335	46,984	146,181	45,789

(a) Included among "Other countries"
Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

SYRIA

Area and Population. Area, population, and density of population of Syria (1943 Census)

DISTRICTS	AREA IN SQ KM	POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ. KM
Damascus	6,565	603,889	92
Aleppo	20,670	870,159	42
Homs	42,500	212,424	5
Hama	5,994	157,458	26
Hauran	4,471	112,842	25
Euphrates	56,332	225,023	4
Jazirah	21,577	146,001	7
Latakia	6,303	452,507	72
Jebel Druze	6,692	80,128	12
TOTAL	171,104	2,860,411	17

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

Population of principal cities (1943 Census):

CITIES	POPULATION
Damascus	286,310
Aleppo	320,167
Homs	100,042
Hama	71,391
Deraa	10,737
Deir-Ez-Zor	61,139
Hassetcheh	9,428
Latakia	36,687
Saida	8,290

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

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	'Unayza-Ruwallah satellites of the Ruwallah (groups of the Dana-Moslems)	Ruwallah	5,000	25,000
		Achagea	500	2,500
		Swalmeh	165	525
		Abdell	150	650
		Uld Ali	465	2,325
		Hassaneh	125	925
	Sebah	Sebah-Betyna	650	1,350
		Sebah-Abedeh	2,090	10,450
	Umour	Khorsan	74	370
		Abu-Harb	126	630
	Khayat	Khayat	260	1,100
	Sleib	Sleib	153	765
Deir-Ez-Zor	Fedaan	Korsah	950	5,000
		Uld	1,200	6,000
Hassetcheh	Shammah	Shammah of the Zors	1,665	8,325
		Shammah Khorsah	4,260	23,100
		Hadideyin	6,100	30,500
Aleppo	Hadidyine	Shamaliyin	679	3,395
	Mahuli	Gubliyin	503	2,515
	Bu-Khamis	Bu-Khamis	525	2,500
	Leheib	Leheib	345	1,745
	Gayar	Gayar	465	2,300
	Uwahhab	Uwahhab	470	2,200
	Umour	Mahashi	27	110
Selemieh	Faoura	Faoura	640	1,110
	Beni-Khaled	Beni-Khaled	1,500	7,000
Jebel Druze		Messaid	585	2,000
		Hassan	530	2,000
		Sharafat	205	1,025
		Adamat	380	1,600
		Shenabel	255	1,170
		Saadiyeh	200	1,100
		TOTAL	31,602	151,185

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

LEBANON

Population of principal cities (1943 Census)

CITIES	POPULATION
Beirut	350,970
Tripoli	71,501
Zahle	20,096
Sauda	17,695

Area, population, and density of population of the Lebanon (1943 Census)

DISTRICTS	AREA IN SQ KM	POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ KM.
Beirut	19	233,970	12,314
Bekaa	4,232	156,066	37
North Lebanon	2,004	226,063	113
South Lebanon	2,022	167,266	83
Mount Lebanon	1,893	264,380	139
TOTAL . .	10,170	1,047,745	103

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

Total population estimated in 1944, 1,126,601

Principal Imports and Exports: Syria and The Lebanon

Imports. Cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, chemicals and allied products, raw hides, sugar, coal, and motor vehicles

Exports. Wool, olive oil, silk, textiles, cotton, eggs, citrus fruits, wheat, tobacco, barley, liquorice, maize, onions, soap, animal produce, butter, and apricots

CURRENCY

The monetary unit is the Syrian and Lebanese pound (£S and £L) These notes were exchangeable in Paris at the rate of 54 35 francs for one Syrian or Lebanese pound (£1 English equalled 8 81 Syrian or Lebanese pounds) up to February 7th, 1948 On that day Syria left the French franc bloc, 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 8 83 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

ALEPPO

The Arab Bank Ltd. (*Banque Arabe*) Head Office, P O Box 886, Jerusalem, Palestine, f 1930, cap £P 1,000,000, res fund £P 1,200,000, Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN, Aleppo Man MOHAMMAD ADEL ATASSI

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: Rue Jaftaili, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Rue Tchiftlek, Head Office, 50 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France, cap 276,307,500 francs, Pres M JEAN PALLIER

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: Rue Tchiftlek

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (*Afrique*) Head Office, 17 Boulevard Baudin, Algiers, f 1940, cap 200,000,000 francs, res fund 30,000,000 francs, Pres M GUSTAVE MERCIER

DAMASCUS

The Arab Bank Ltd. (*Banque Arabe*) Rue Mouawia, f 1930, Head Office, P O Box 886, Jerusalem, Palestine, cap £P 1,000,000, res fund £P 1,200,000, Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: Rue Station Hejaz, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Banque Misr-Syrie-Liban: Rue El-Nasr

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (*Afrique*) Rue Mouawia, f 1940, Head Office, 17 Boulevard Baudin, Algiers, cap 20,000,000 francs, res fund 30,000,000, Pres M GUSTAVE MERCIER

Banque Zilkha, S.A.L.: Rue Asroumié, f 1935, Head Office, Rue Allenby, Beirut, Lebanon, cap £L 1,000,000, res fund £L 250,000, Pres K A ZILKHA

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Souk Hamidié, Head Office, 50 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France, cap 276,307,500 francs, Pres M JEAN PALLIER

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: Rue el-Nasr.

Imperial Bank of Iran: Damascus, inc. 1889; Head Office, 11 Telegraph Street, Moorgate, London, E C 2; cap £1,000,000, res account £980,000, Chair Rt. Hon LORD KENNET, P C, G B E, D S O, D S C, brs throughout Iran, 'Iraq, and the Persian Gulf

HAMA

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: Rue Jabri, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

HOMS

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: Rue de Sérail, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375 000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Banque Syrie Liban: Jouret El-Chayah

LATAKIA

Banque Agricole: Boulevard Cayla

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: f 1920, Rue Ghassasné, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

LEBANON

BEIRUT

The Arab Bank Ltd. (*Banque Arabe*) Rue Allenby, f 1930, Head Office, P O Box 886, Jerusalem, Palestine, cap £P 1,000,000, res fund £P 1,200,000, Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN

Banque de Syrie et du Liban (*Institut d'Emission*) Rue Allenby, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Banque Misr-Syrie-Liban: Rue Foch, f 1930, cap £L 1,000,000, res fund £L 69,171, Pres S E Dr HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (*Afrique*) Rue Allenby, f 1940, 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 PETRI-GUASCO

Banque Zilkha, S.A.L.: Rue Allenby, f as K A Zilkha (*Maison de Banque*) 1935, cap £L 1,000,000, res fund £L 250,000, Pres K A ZILKHA

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Rue Fakhreddine, Head Office, 50 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France, cap 276,307,500 francs, Pres M JEAN PALLIER

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: Rue Allenby

Imperial Bank of Iran: Beirut, inc 1889, Head Office, 11 Telegraph Street, Moorgate, London, E C 2, cap £1,000,000, res account £980,000, Chair Rt Hon LORD KENNET, P C, G B E, D S O, D S C, brs throughout Iran, 'Iraq, and the Persian Gulf

G. Trad & Co.: Rue Allenby

Pharaon & Chiha: Rue Maarad

Robert Sabbagh & Co.: Rue Patriarche Hoyek

BAALBECK

Banque de Syrie et du Liban (*Institut d'Emission*) f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Banque Mirjane: Rue Moutran

TRIPOLI

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: Place du Tell, f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

Banque Misr-Syrie-Liban: Place du Tell, f 1930; cap £L 1,000,000; res fund £L 69,171, Pres S E Dr HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA.

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Place du Tell, Head Office, 50 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8eb, France, cap 276,307,500 francs, Pres M JEAN PALLIER

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: Rue El-Mina

TYRE

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

ZAHLÉ

Banque de Syrie et du Liban: f 1920, Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France, cap 57,375,000 francs, Pres M RENE BUSSON

INSURANCE

Agents and Representatives (Syria)

ALEPPO

George Abdini: Khan El-Zaim

Jambart Selim & Sons: P O Box 108, Khan Meyassar, f 1906

L'Union de Paris: Agents HINIDEH BROS

DAMASCUS

Al-Ghark (*Société Egyptienne*) Rue Abou-Obeida

Allawardi Bros.: P O Box 323, Souk Koudsi, f 1933

Ayoubi & Midani: Rue Fouad Ier

Chaoui & Co.: Rue Jadet El Suleimanie

Michel Fallah & Co.: Quai Barada

Fattal Khalil & Sons: P O Box 15, Rue Nehlaoui, f 1897

Elias Gannage & Sons: Rue Jadet El Suleimanie, f 1887, Agents Northern Assurance Co Ltd

Ibrahim Khalil Homsy: P O Box 72, Rue Marestah, f 1925

George Khoubbieh: Rue Sandjakar, f 1924

Union de Paris: Rue Sandjakar, f 1829, cap 100,000,000 francs, Pres. M HENRI AUTERBE

HOMS

Nadim Trabeulsi: P O Box 39, f 1923

Agents and Representatives (Lebanon)

BEIRUT

A.B.O. (*Société Anonyme*) (*Arabia Insurance Co*) Rue Allenby

Anghelopoulo & Gharaieb (*Guardian*) Rue du Patriarche HOYEK

Osman Beyhum (*La Protectrice*) Place de l'Etoile

Caporal & Co. (*Pearl*) Rue Allenby

J. V. Delbourgo & Son (*Phoenix and Lloyds*) Rue du Port

M. Dizingoff & Co. (*London*)

Casimir Eynard (*Caledonian*) Rue Fakhry Bey

Khalil Fattal & Sons (*Provincial, National, and Atlas*).

Henri Heald & Co. (*Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co*)

Issa-Khoury & Co. (*L'Union Suisse*) Rue Maarad

Ramiz Khairallah & Co. (*New Zealand*). Rue Allenby.

F. A. Kettaneh (*Misr*) Avenue des Français

Lebanese & Syria Bonded Warehouses Co. (*Prudential*). Rue de la Marseillaise

Mercury (*Société Libanaise pour le Commerce et Industrie, and General, Accident, Fire, and Life*) Rue Patriarche Hoyek

Georges G. Fernainy & Co. (*Alliance*) Rue al Moutran

Wajih Naamani (*Cabec*) 92 Rue Patriarche Hoyek

Antoine Nammour (*Al-Charh*) Place des Canons, Imm Sursock

Alfred Nasser & Co. (*Norwich Union*) Pres de l'Association des Commercants

Pharaon & Sons (*Caledonian Insurance Co*) P O Box 1, Place de l'Etoile

G. N. Saab (*Geosaab*) Souk El Arwanm, Imm Bustros

Trava Ltd. (*The National Company of Lebanon and Syria*). 55 Avenue des Français

Union de Paris: Rue Fakhreddine, Imm de l'Union

Weber & Co. (*Helvetia and La Suisse*) Souk El Arwnm

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	1,017,000	22.1
Syria	250,000	1,165,000	1,415,000	17,110,000	8.3
TOTAL	280,000	1,360,000	1,640,000	18,127,000	9.0

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

Main Crops. Cereals are by far the most important crops grown in Syria and the Lebanon The following figures give the average annual production for the years (1932-41) for both republics, as well as the average annual exports over three years (1936-38).

Crop	Average Annual Production		Average Annual Exports (Metric Tons)
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Wheat	504,933	480,663	17,000
Barley	325,246	295,434	38,900
Maize	25 343	30,453	1,152
Sorghum	84,343	61,563	21,260

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

Plantation Crops: Cotton, hemp, and tobacco 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 tobacco of the smoke-cured, Latakia type Hemp is mostly used in local manufacture of ropes and strings The average annual production for the years 1932-41, and the average annual exports for 1936-38, were

Crop	Annual Average Production		Average Annual Exports Metric Tons
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Cotton	30,412	5 135 (ginned)	3,003 (ginned) 3,264 (seed)
Tobacco	5,255	3,030	1,305
Hemp	4,533	3,542	—

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

Leguminous Field Crops. These are cultivated extensively for human consumption, and vetch is grown as winter food for farm animals The following table gives the ten years' averages for production for the years 1932-42 and the three years' averages for exportation (1936-38)

Crop	Average Annual Production		Average Annual Exports Metric Tons
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Lentils	42,544	30,563	5,254
Chick-peas	25,603	14,346	4,355
Vetch	55,543	40,433	3,558
Haricot beans and broad beans	14,546	12,345	6,191

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

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, 1932-41) and for exports (three-year average, 1936-38), were

Crop	Hectares Cultivated	Metric Tons Produced	Metric Tons Exported
Olives	85,533	81,543	297 fresh and salted olives 8,578 oil
Grapes	55,533	244,424	2,491 fresh 533 dried
Figs	7,432	26,532	2,130 ,,
Citrus	5,665	59,645	13,740 oranges 343 lemons
Apricots	5,423	20,543	804 fresh fruit 2,965 dried 401 fresh pulp

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

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	90 0
Mules	29.7
Donkeys	182.2
Cattle and Buffaloes	491.9
Sheep	3,079 9
Goats	2,631.0
Camels	80 2
Pigs	9.6
Poultry	5,147 0

Source. *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 after 1940 the **Groupement Pétrolier de Syrie et du Liban** (G P S L) was formed incorporating the National Petroleum Co , Socony-Vacuum Oil Co Inc , Shell Co of Syria Ltd , Syrian Lebanon Oil Co (S L O C), Société du Naphte, and Mourgue d'Algue In August 1940 a plant for the refining of crude oil was built at Tripoli This refinery treated 100,000 tons of crude oil in 1941 and was able by 1944 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 (in tons and thousands of Syrian or Lebanese pounds).

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE
1936	2,029,562	5,074
1937	1,824,205	4,561
1938	2,208,504	22,085
1939	2,105,033	21,050
1940	923,244	9,232
1941	—	—
1942	—	—
1943	559,318	15,526

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 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 ORGANISATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: Damascus, Pres. M SIOUFI

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, whereas it is on a low level in Syria.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SYRIA IN 1944-45

SCHOOL GRADES	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS		TOTALS	
	No	Students	No	Students	No	Students
(a) *Primary Education*						
All Districts, ...	448	58,750	295	36,488	743	95,244
except Jebel Druze .	31	2,724	44	1,698	75	4,422
,, Latakia .	125	9,238	34	2,581	159	11,819
TOTAL	604	70,718	373	40,767	977	111,485
(b) *Secondary, Technical, and Teachers' Training Schools*						
All Districts, . . .	22	5,594	13	1,446	35	7,040
except Jebel Druze	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Latakia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22	5,594	13	1,446	35	7,040
(c) *Higher Education*						
Damascus (City only) . .	5	540	—	—	5	540
TOTAL	5	540	—	—	5	540
GRAND TOTAL	631	76,852	386	42,213	1,017	119,065

Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE LEBANON FOR THE YEARS 1942-45

TYPES	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			STUDENTS		
	1942	1943	1944-45	1942	1943	1944-45
Public .	267	248	308	21,056	22,854	30,112
Private .	986	(a)	963	73,608	(a)	71,526
Foreign Institutes	326	326	326	43,654	46,726	45,065
TOTAL	1,579	(a)	1,597	138,318	(a)	146,703

(a) Not available
Source *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

SYRIA

COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

STATE UNIVERSITY

DAMASCUS

Founded 1924

Rector: (Vacant)

DEANS

Faculty of Arts. (Vacant).

Faculty of Engineering (*Aleppo*) M JABRI.
Faculty of Law SAMI MIDANI.
Faculty of Medicine MOURCHED KHADER.
Faculty of Science TAWFIK MOUNAJJED.

ASSOCIATE COLLEGES

Higher Teachers' College: Damascus.

The Agricultural and Commercial Colleges will be established in 1948.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

The Arab Academy: Damascus; f. 1919.
President MOHAMMAD KURD ALI
Secretary KHALIL MARDAM BEY
Librarian and Acting President ABD EL KARDER EL MAGHRIBI
The library contains 38,654 volumes, 2,783 MSS
Number of members 20, corresponding members 80
Prominent members of the Academy

MOUHAMMAD KURD ALI	PHILIP HITTI
FARES EL-KHOURI	ERNEST HERZFELD
SHEKIB ARSLAN	CARL BROCKELMANN
ISSAF EL NASHASHIBY	LOUIS MASSIGNON
TAHA HUSSEIN	H A R. GIBB
AHMED AMIN	IGN KRATCHKOVSKI
KHALIL MITRAN	HASSAN HUSSNI ABD EL WAHAB
RIDA EL SHABIBY	
ABD EL AZIZ AL MAYMANI	ABD EL HAY EL KATTANY

Al Kalima Society (*Al Kalima Charities*) P O Box 107, Aleppo, f 1924
President FATHALLAH SAKKAL
Vice-President VICTOR ASSOUAD
Secretary ABDALLAH HALLAK
Treasurer JOSEPH MASSOUD
Number of members 25
Publications *Al Kalimat* (Arabic), Editor FATALLAH SAQQAL

LIBRARIES

Bibliothèque Nationale Azzahiryc: Damascus, f 1880, Dir OMAR RIDA KAHHALEH, Librarian ABD EL MEGID EL HASSANI, number of volumes 35,882, number of MSS 6,783

Bibliothèque Nationale: Bab El-Faradj, Aleppo

Library of the Arab Academy: Damascus, f 1919, Librarian ABD EL KARDER EL MAGHRIBI, number of volumes 38,654, number of MSS 2,783

LEBANON

COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

BEIRUT

Founded 1866.

President BAYARD DODGE, M A, LL D, D D
Vice-President COSTI ZREIK, PH D
Secretary and Treasurer GEORGE B STEWART, B A
Registrar FARID AMIN LULEHIAN, B B A
Librarian Mrs EDITH LAIRD, B A

DEANS

Arts and Science HAROLD W CLOSE, PH D
Medicine JAMES OLIVER PINKSTON, PH D
Pharmacy RUDOLPH JOHANNES PAULY, PH D
Nursing Miss ELIZABETH MOSER
Number of students 2,286
The library contains 70 335 volumes
Publication Social Studies Series (in Arabic), Editor Prof SAID HIMADEH

PROFESSORS

Faculty of Arts and Sciences
AL MAKDISI, ANIS ILYAS KHURI, M A. (Arabic)
CLOSE, HAROLD WILBERFORCE, PH D (Chemistry).
HIMADEH, SAID B, B C, M A (Applied Economics).
KURANI, HABIB AMIN, PH D (Education)
JURDAK, MANSUR HANNA JURDAK, M.A (Mathematics).
LEAVITT, LESLIE WESTBROOK, M A. (Education)
MALEK, CHARLES HABIB, PH D. (Philosophy).
SMITH, BYRON PORTER, PH.D. (English).
SOLTAU, ROGER HENRY, M.A. (Political Science).
WEST, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, PH D (Chemistry).
ZREIK, COSTI KAISAR, PH.D. (History)

Faculty of Medicine:
JIDEJIAN, YERVANT DAVID (Surgery)
KERR, STANLEY E, PH D (Biochemistry).
KHAYAT, GEORGE BULUS, B A, M D (Internal Medicine)
KRUEGER, HUGO MARTIN, PH D (Pharmacology)
NACHMAN, HENRY, M D. (Pediatrics).
PINKSTON, JAMES OLIVER, PH.D. (Physiology).
SPROUL, EDITH ELIZABETH, M D (Pathology).
SARKUM, PHILIP FARIS (Pathology) (Histology).
SHANKLIN, WILLIAM MATTHIAS, PH D (Histology and Neural
TEEL, HAROLD MORRISON (Gynaecology and Obstetrics).
YENIKOMSHIAN, M D, D T M, and H M R C P

Faculty of Pharmacy
PAULY, RUDOLPH J, PH D (Pharmaceutical Chemistry).

ASSOCIATE COLLEGE

International College: Beirut, Lebanon
Principal ARCHIE CRAWFORD, M A

Additional Teaching Staff

Associate Professors	31
Instructors	69
Lecturers	18

UNIVERSITE SAINT JOSEPH

BEIRUT

Founded 1881

Rector Rev VICTOR PRUVOT, S J
Dean of the Faculty of Divinity Rev FERNAND DE LANVERSIN, S J
Chancellor of the French School of Medicine and Pharmacy: Rev FRANÇOIS DUPRE LA TOUR
Chancellor of the French School of Law Rev PIERRE MAZAS, S J
Chancellor of the French School of Engineering Rev GEOFFREY DE BONNEVILLE, S J
Director of the Oriental Institute Rev RENÉ MOUTERDE, 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.
Ksara Observatory.

Faculty of Divinity

Founded 1846 as a theological seminary, and established in 1881 as a university with the right to grant degrees

Chancellor Rev JEAN-BAPTISTE JANNSENS
Vice-Chancellor Rev JACQUES BONNET-AYMARD, S J
Rector Rev VICTOR PRUVOT, S J
Dean Rev FERNAND DE LANVERSIN, S J
Librarian Rev RENÉ MOUTERDE, S J
Number of students 76 (1945-46)

PROFESSORS

ABELA, CHARLES, S J (Moral Theology).
ANDRE, GEORGES, S J (Canonic Law)
CAPELLOS, JEAN, S J (Philosophy and Greek Language)
DOUMITH, MICHEL (Dogma and Syrian Language).
ESCOULA, ALOYSIUS, S J. (Dogma).
GALTIER, FRANÇOIS, S J (Theological Morals).
KHALIL, ALOYSIUS (Dogma).
LANVERSIN, FERNAND DE, S J. (Dogma).
LIGIER, ALOYSIUS, S J. (Theological Dogmas).
MECERIAN, JEAN, S J (Asceticism).
MOUTERDE, PAUL, S.J (Sacred Scriptures, Hebrew, Syrian, and Coptic).
NEMVON, GUSTAVE, S J. (Church History, Philosophy).

French School of Medicine and Pharmacy

Founded 1883

Chancellor Rev FRANÇOIS DUPRE LA TOUR, S J
Director of Studies PAUL PONTHUS
Secretary M FRANCOIS CRÉMONA
Librarian C NEYRIN DE MÉONS

The library contains 6,000 volumes

Number of students medicine, 344, pharmacy, 57, dentistry, 82, applied chemistry, 11, midwifery, 24, nursing, 31, preparatory students, 36, total, 585

Publication *La Revue Médicale du Moyen Orient* (monthly)

PROFESSORS

ADVIER.
BROUSSEAU.
CHATELLIER.
CIAUDO.
COMISSOT.
CORSET.
COSMIDES, F.
COTET
FILLION.
GARNIER.
GIRAUD-COSTA
LYS.
MAURIC.
NEYRON
POURSINES.
SCHAEPELYNCK.

French School of Law

Founded 1913

Director Prof JEAN CHEVALIER
Chancellor Rev PIERRE MAZAS, S J
Librarian ALEXANDRE ABDEL-NOUR

Number of students 570

The library contains 10,133 volumes

Publication *Annales de l'Ecole Française de Droit de Beyrouth*

PROFESSORS

CARDAHI, CHOUCRI (Civil Procedure, Penal Law, Maritime Law).
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French School of Engineering

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Number of students engineers, 142, graduates, 86, total 228

Publications scientific and technical

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(Formerly the Oriental Faculty, 1902-14)

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Rector Rev VICTOR PRUVOT, S J
Librarians Rev RENÉ MOUTERDE, Rev PAUL MOUTERDE

The library contains 90,000 volumes, 2,800 MSS

Besides the classics the library contains books on theology, history, religion, and important publications on Semitic philosophy, history, and archæology of the Near East, 250 European and Arabic periodicals are housed in the library

Number of students, 55

Publications miscellaneous volumes. "Vol I-XXV", 1902-45.

PROFESSORS

BEAULIEU, ARMAND (Oriental ArchPology).
BOUSTANY, FOUAD (Arab Literature and Institutions).
BOVIER-LAPIERRE, PAUL (Phœnician Archæology).
GEORR, HENRY (Semitic Philology).
FLEISCH, HENRY (Semitic Philology).
GEORR, KHALIL (History of Arabic Philosophy).
KABBANI, NAJATI (Musulman Sociology).
MECERIAN, JEAN (Armenian Language, History, and Institutions).
MOUTERDE, PAUL (Aramenic and Hebrew Language).
POIDEBARD, ANTOINE (Aerial and Archæological Observations).
WEYER, PAUL (Ancient History of the Near East).

Ksara Observatory

Director and Meteorologist Rev CHARLES COMBIER, S J
Seismology Rev. HENRY DESTEZET, S J
Magnetism and Electricity Rev JEAN DELPEUT, S J.

Publications *Bulletin Climatologique du Service, Météorologique, Bulletin Séismologique provisoire* (monthly), *Section Météorologique, Section Magnétique, Section Séismologique, Climatologie Aéronautique* (annually), and various other irregular publications

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Publication *Cahiers Pédagogiques*

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AKL, SAID (Arabic Literature).
ENCONTRE, MAURICE (Philosophy)
GAULMIER, JEAN (Philosophy)
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SABBAGH, TOUFIC (Education and Sociology).
HERBERLIN, A. (French)

DIRECTORS OF STUDIES

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BERIEL, PHILIPPE (Economics and Geography).
CYR, GEORGES (Art History)
NSOULI, MUNIR (Education)

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Number of students: 130 men, 85 women, total 215
The library contains 3,500 volumes

PROFESSORS

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NAGGEAR, JOSEPH (Engineering)
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TRAD, FARID (Civil Construction)

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HERCHENRÖDER, LBONTINE (Pianoforte).
KARNAOUKHOFF, ALEXIS (Singing).
LAZAREFF, HELENE (Pianoforte).
LEVICKA, ALEXANDRA (Singing).
RAGO, FRANCOIS (Harp).
ROBILLIARD, BERTRAND (Organ).
STEINER, MAY (Percussion)

Department of Painting
GEMAYEL, CESAR (Painting and Modelling).
MANETTI, FERDINANDO (Painting).
MARKOWSKI, ANTOINE (Graphs).

Associate Professors . 23

MUSEUMS

The National Museum of the Lebanon (*Musée National*) Beirut, f. 1942, Dir. and Chief Curator EMIR MAURICE CHEHAB, exhibits arms and statues of the Phœnician epoch, sarcophagus of King Ahiram (13th century B.C.), with first known alphabetical inscriptions, the collection of Dr. G. Ford of 25 sarcophagi of the Greek and Hellenistic epoch.

LIBRARIES

Bibliothèque Nationale de Beirut: Beirut, f. 1921, Dir. IBRAHIM MAOUAD, number of volumes 40,000

Bibliothèque Orientale: Université St. Joseph, Beirut, f. 1881, Dir. Rev. RENÉ MOUTERDE, S.J., number of volumes 90,000, number of MSS. 2,800

Library of the American University: Beirut, f. 1866, Librarian Mrs. EDITH LAIRD, B.A., number of volumes. 70,335

Library of the French School of Engineering: Beirut, f. 1913, Librarian JOSEPH CHEBEH, number of volumes. 5,100

Library of the French School of Law: Beirut, f. 1913, Librarian ALEXANDRE ABDEL-NOUR, number of volumes 10,133

Library of the French School of Medicine and Pharmacy: Beirut, f. 1883, Librarian C. NEYRIN DE MÉONS, number of volumes 6,000.

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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 towns and tourist centres of any importance The classical tour includes Beirut, Tripoli, the "Crac des Chevaliers", 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 even older civilisation than the Egyptian The best season to visit both republics is the late autumn and spring

SYRIA

ALEPPO

Karnak (National Tourist & Transport Co.), S.A.E.: Rue Hotel Baron, f 1945, Dir HUSSEIN SIRRI PASHA

Poitours, S.A.E.: Khan Goumrouk, f 1932

Transarabia: Rue Gulab, f 1945, Head Office, Fouad 1st Street, Damascus, Dir SOUHEIL MIDANI

Trava Ltd. (*National Company of the Lebanon and Syria*) Rue Hotel Baron, f 1943, Head Office, 55 Avenue des Francais, Beirut, Dir NEGIB BEY ABOUSSUUAN and Board of Dirs

Wagons-Lits Cook: Rue Gulab

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Agence Hitti: Rue An-Nasr

Karnak (National Tourist & Transport Co.), S.A.E.: Rue Fouad 1er

Poitours, S.A.E.: Imm Orient Palace Hotel

Transarabia: Rue Fouad 1 er, f 1932

LEBANON

BEIRUT

Joseph Abdou Aboujaoude: P O Box 650, Rue Allenby, f 1941, Dir JOSEPH A ABOUJAOUDE

Wagons-Lits Cook (O M V S A B) P O Box 85, Rue Allenby, f 1931, Beirut Man J DUNHAM

Agence Hitti: Rue Maarad

Haddad's Travelling Co.: Place des Canons

Nairn Transport Co. Ltd.: P O Box 262, Rue Chateaubriand; Dir NORMAN NAIRN

Poitours, S.A.E.: 51 Avenue des Français, Dir J BALAILA

Société d'Encouragement au Tourisme: P O Box 778, Rue Allenby

Trava, Ltd. (*National Company of the Lebanon and Syria*) 55 Avenue des Francais

Georges Elias Zakhour: Rue Chateaubriand

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ANTIQUITIES

DAMASCUS

Damascus is thought to be the most ancient city in the world, having been already mentioned in the nineteenth century B C (Gen xv, 2) The most important building is the Omayyid Mosque, which ranks in magnificence with the Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem) and in sanctity with the mosques of 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 634 the church was equally divided after the Arab conquests for the use of Christian and Moslem worship In A D 705 the whole church was rebuilt and became one of the most important places of Islamic worship In 1069 the mosque was destroyed by fire and in 1401 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 lodged (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 raided the merchants of Palmyra in 41 B C , and that the city contained great riches when Hadrian visited it in A D 130 In 267 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 beseiged by the Romans in 272 The city was destroyed by Aurelian, later taken by the Moslems, and rediscovered in 1678 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

BAALBECK

Baalbeck is the ancient centre for the worship of Baal, and its acropolis was utilised after the Arab conquest as a citadel 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

St. George and the Dragon is centred 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 of the group is the "Crac des Chevaliers", which is one of the finest specimens of medieval military architecture The first Crusading castle was built on this site about 1110, and in 1142 the Count of Tripoli ceded it to the Knights Hospitallers 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 building was enlarged, and its present structure has suffered little alteration since then Other Crusaders' castles are at Safita, Marqab, and Sahyun

ANTIOCH

Antioch was founded approximately 300 B.C. by Seleucus I and was an important trade centre 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-Alam: Damascus, Arabic

Al-Baas-A: Damascus; Arabic

Al-Ahrar: Rue Rami, Imm Abed, Damascus, Propr and Editor HACHEM KHANKAN

Al-Akhbar: Rue Rami, Imm Abed, Damascus, Propr and Editor BASSIM MOURAD.

Al-Assi: Hama

Al-Ayam: Rue Fouad 1er, Damascus, Propr and Editor NASSOUH BABIL

Al-Balad: P O Box 47, Damascus, f 1945, evening, Editor ELIA SHAGOURI

Al-Chabab: Rue Wara El-Jameh, Aleppo, Propr and Editor MOUHAMMAD TALASS

Al-Hawadis: Aleppo, Propr and Editor HUSSEIN C AABANI

Al-Inchaa: Rue Hejaz, Imm Koudis, Damascus, Propr and Editor WAGIH HAFFAR

Al-Irchad: Latakia, Propr and Editor MOUHAMMAD A HAKIM

Al-Istikal Al-Arabi: Rue Hammam El-Nasri, Damascus, Propr and Editor IZZAT HOUSRIEH.

Al-Ittihad: Aleppo, Propr and Editor MOHMOUD WEHBÉ

Al-Jabal: Saida f 1942, morning, Editor SOLMAN JABER

Al-Jihad: Aleppo, Propr and Editor FEHMI HAFFAR

Al-Kabas: P O Box 339, Damascus, f 1928, evening, Editor NAJIB RAYES

Al-Khabar: Latakia, Propr and Editor REYESS and M MAMICHE

Al-Kifah: Rue Darwichieh, Damascus, f 1939, morning, Editor AMINE SAID

Al-Laziquiah: Latakia, Propr and Editor MAHMOUD R HADDAD

Al-Liwa: P O Box 206, Aleppo, f 1934, Nationalist Party, Editor EDWARD NOON

Al-Manar: Latakia, Propr and Editor ADIB AZAR

Al-Souri el Jadid: Homs, Arabic

Al-Wai Al-Kaoumi: Latakia, Propr and Editor ALI ADIB HAROUN

Al-Wakt: Aleppo, f 1924, organ of the Opposition Party, Propr and Editor TAHER SUMMAKIEH

Alef Ba'a: Damascus, f. 1920, morning, Editor YOUSEF ISSA

An-Nasr: Place Marjé, Damascus, Propr and Editor WADIH SIDAWI

An-Nazir: Aleppo, Propr and Editor AHMAD COMBOR

An-Nidai: Rue An-Nasr, Damascus, Propr and Editor SAMI KABBARA

At-Takaddom: Aleppo, Propr and Editor CHUKRI KNEIDER

Az-Zaman: Rue Chouhada, Damascus, Propr and Editor RUDOLPHE KÉCATI

Barada: Rue Chouhada, Damascus, Propr and Editor GEORGES FARÈS.

Fata El-Arab: Rue Sultan Salim, Damascus, Propr and Editor MAAROUF ARNAOUT

Sada Sourya: Homs

Yeprad: P O Box 382, El Maari Street, Aleppo, f 1927, evening, Armenian, Editors Dr K BOGHOSSIAN and H OUZOUNIAN

WEEKLIES

Ad-Dad: P O Box 107, Aleppo, f 1931, science, social, history, poetry, Editor ABDALLAH HOLLAK

Ad-Dastour: Aleppo, Propr and Editor, HOUSSAM-EDDINE EL-KHATIB

Ad-Dounia: Rue Sandjakdar, Damascus, Propr and Editor ABDELGHANI EL-OUTRY

Al-Barid As-Souri: Aleppo, Propr and Editor FADEL ASSOUAD

Al-Moudhek Al-Moubki: Rue Kassaa, Damascus, Propr and Editor HABIB KAHALÉ

An-Nahda: Aleppo, Propr and Editor SOUBHI BASMAJI

An-Nizam: Rue Fouad 1er, Damascus, f 1928, Editor FAUZI EMIN

Anwaar: Damascus, Propr and Editor HOUSRIEH ET TALASS

As-Sabah: Rue Salhié, Damascus, Propr and Editor ALI-EL-GHABRA

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

Ach-Chahba: P O Box 377, Aleppo, social, political, educational, and literary, Editor IGNACE SAAD

Al-Hadiss: Aleppo, Propr and Editor SAMI KAYAL

Al-Jamia Al-Islamia: Aleppo, Propr and Editor M KAHAL.

Al-Kalima: Aleppo

Al-Tamaddon Al-Islami: Damascus

Revue de la Faculté de Médecine: State University, Damascus, Arabic

Revue de l'Academie Arabe: The Arab Academy, Damascus, f 1921, Islamic culture and Arabic literature, Arabic; Editor KHALIL MARDAM BEY

Revue de l'Ordre des Avocats: Damascus; f 1935, Arabic, Editor IBRAHIM BATAL

Revue Juridique: Aleppo, Arabic, Propr and Editor NAGI ZAGATI

Rissalat Al-Oummal: Aleppo, f 1930, religion, philosophy, and ethics, Editor PERE MICHAEL AGIA

LEBANON

DAILIES

Ad-Diar: Rue Foch, Beirut, Propr and Editor HANNA GHOSN

Ad-Dounia: Rue Patriarche Hoyek, Beirut

Al-Akhbar: Avenue Foch, Beirut, f 1932, morning, Editor YASSER EL-ADHAMY

Al-Amal: P O Box 992, Rue As-Saifa, Beirut, f 1939, Chief Editor ELIAS RABABY

Al-Ansar: P O Box 15, Rue Abdel-Malek, Beirut, f. 1943; Editor HASSAN ITANI

Al-Bairak: Rue Boutros Karamé, Beirut, Propr and Editor YOUSSEF and ASSAAD AKL

Al-Balagh: Avenue des Français, Beirut, Propr and Editor Mdlle BAKER

Al-Chark: Rue Foch, Beirut, f 1926, Editor KHAIRI AL KAKI

Al-Hadaf: Rue Fakhreddine Imm de l'Union, Beirut, Propr and Editor ZOUHEIR OSSEIRAN

Al-Hadies: Souk Bassoul, Beirut, Propr and Editor ELIE HARFOUCHE

Al-Hayat: P O Box 087, Beirut, f 1946, Editor KAMEL MROWA

Al-Houda: Avenue des Français Beirut, Propr and Editor AHMAD EL-SABEH

Al-Ikdam: Ex-Restaurant Français, Beirut, Propr and Editor NAIM MOUGHSBGHAB

Al-Ittihad Al-Loubnani: Souk Sayour, Beirut, Proprs and Editors ZEIDAN, BOUSTANI and KEIROUZ

Al-Nahar: P O Box 226, Beirut, f 1932, evening, Editor WALID G TUENI

Al-Yom: Rue de l'Etoile, Beirut, Propr and Editor AFIF EL-TIBI

An-Nidal: Rue de l'Emir Béchir, Beirut, Propr and Editor M MOUKADDEM

Araved Arm.: Rue de l Hopital Francais, Beirut, Propr and Editor HRANT DEVEDJIAN

Ar-Rawad: Souk Bassoul, Beirut, Propr and Editor BECHARA MAROUN

Asia: P O Box 1036, Beirut, f 1941, morning, Editor MUHAMED SHULEAYR

As-Safa: Rue de l'Emir Béchir, Beirut, Propr and Editor Mdlle M ARIDI

Aztag Arme'n: Rue Zokak El-Blat, Beirut, Propr and Editor HAIK BALIAN

Barid Al-Yom: Rue Maarad Imm Wakf El-Roum, Beirut, Propr and Editor RAFIK SINNO

Beirout: Rue des Capucins, Beirut, f 1936, Editor MOUHIDDINE NSOULI

Le Jour: Place des Canons, Beirut, French, Political Dir MICHEL CHIHA

Lissan Ul Hal: Rue de l'Ancienne Poste, Beirut, f 1877, Editor K R SARKIS

L'Orient: Rue Trablous, Beirut, French, Propr and Editor GEORGES NACCACHE

Nida-Al-Watan: Rue Moukhallissié Beirut, Propr and Editor ELIE GHORAYEB

Rakib El Ahwal: Bab Edriss, Beirut, Propr and Editor S F SEIF

Sada El Nahda: Beirut, Propr and Editor FARID MOUBARAK

Saout Ul-Ahrar: Avenue des Français, Beirut, Propr and Editor CAMILLE CHAMOUN

Saout Ul-Chaab: Rue Allenby, Beirut, Propr and Editor N CHAOUI

Telegraf: Souk El-Jémil, Beirut, Arabic, Propr and Editor T. and N METNI

Zartonk Arme'nian: Rue de l Hopital Français, Beirut, Propr and Editor TOVMASSIAN

WEEKLIES

Ahabil: Saida, Propr and Editor HASSEIN AL-HABBAL

Ash-Chams: Khan Antoun Bey, P O Box 1126, Beirut, f. 1915, Propr and Editor KAMEL ESBIER GORAYDO

Ad-Dabbour: Place Assour, Beirut, f 1921, Editor MICHEL MOKARZEL

Al-Alam: Beit-Chabab, Propr and Editor MICHEL HAYEK

Al-Anbar: Rue Foch, Beirut, Propr and Editor ROBERT ABÉLA

Al-Asr: Saida, f 1929, Editor JOSEPH F SALAMÉ.

Al-Asrar: Rue Emir Salim Gezairly, Beirut, Propr and Editor F MIDANI

Al-Bassir: Rue Maarad, Beirut, Propr and Editor A HOSS

Al-Hakika: Beirut, Propr and Editor KAMAL ABBASS

Al-Hawadess: Tripoli, Propr and Editor LOUTFALLAH KHLAT

Al-Hayat Ar-Riadyah: Rue Maarad, Beirut, Propr and Editor NASSIF MAJDALANI

Al-Jamhour: Place des Canons, Beirut, Propr and Editor MICHEL ABI-CHAHLA

Al-Khatib: Rue Georges Picot, Beirut, Propr and Editor KHAIRALLAH CHÉMALI

Al-Makchouf: Rue Emir Béchir, Beirut, Propr and Editor F HOBEICHE

Al-Wadi: Zahlé, Propr and Editor CHUKRI BAKHACHE

Ar-Rabitah Ach Charkiah: Beirut

As-Sayad: Rue Allenby, Beirut, Propr and Editor SAID FREYHA

At-Talaeh: Rue Fakhry Bey, Beirut, Propr and Editor R KANTAR

Aztarar Arme'n.: Beirut, Propr and Editor AGOP DAVAN.

La Revue du Liban: Rue des Capucins, Beirut, French, Proprs and Editors IBRAHIM and EMILE MAKHLOUF

Le Commerce du Levant: Rue Allenby, Beirut, f 1929 French, Editor TOUFIC MIZRAHI

Le Journaliste Errant: Souk Ayass, Beirut, f 1922, French; Propr and Editor ALEXANDRE RYACHI

Markad Al-Anze: Rue Moukhallissie, Beirut, Propr and Editor ASSAD SABA

Zahlé Al-Fatat: Zahle, Propr and Editor NADRA ALOUF Editor ASSAD SABA

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

Al-Adib: Rue de Damas, Place Debbas, Beirut, Propr and Editor ALBERT ADIB

Al-Machrik: Rue Huvelin, Beirut, f 1898, Editor PÈRE ROBERT CHIDIAC

Al-Manara: Rue Noutros Boustani, Beirut, Propr and Editor Imprimerie Américaine

At-Tarik: Rue Maarad, Beirut, Propr and Editor KADRI KALAAJI

La Revue Juridique: Rue Emir Aref Chihabi, Beirut, Propr and Editor YOUSSEF SADER

Les Cahiers de l'Est: Rue Mme Curie, Beirut, French; Propr and Editor CAMILLE ABOUSSOUAN.

PUBLISHERS

LEBANON

Eastern Printing & Publishing House: P O Box 1036, Beirut, f 1945, social and literature, Dir AMIN EKBAL

Imprimerie Américaine: Rue Boutros Boustano, Beirut; f 1822 (Malta), 1834 (Beirut); Arabic theology and education, Dir HENRY W GLOCKLER

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Joseph Sfeir & Sons: '37 Rue Gouraud, Beirut, f 1891, theology, education, Arabic, English, and French, Dir JOSEPH SFEIR

Société d'Editions du Guide Arabe: Avenue des Français, Beirut.

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The Sader Rihani Printing Co.: Emir Aref Chihabi, Beirut, literature and law, Dir ALBERT F RIHANI

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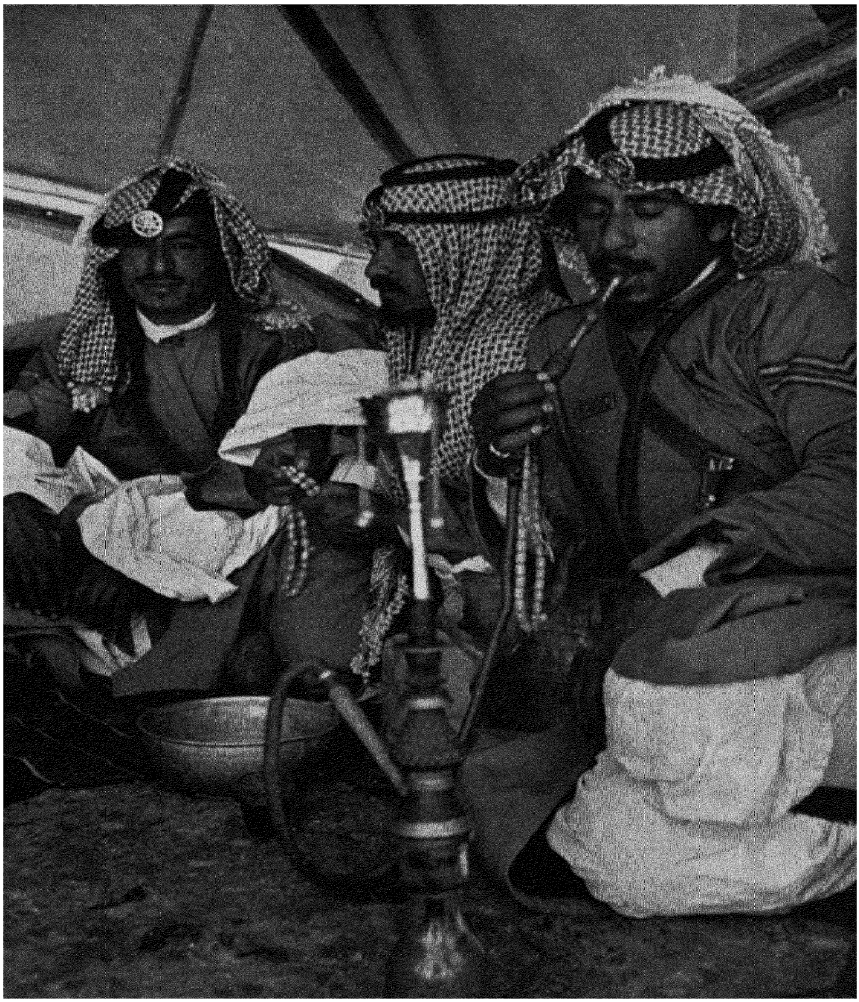
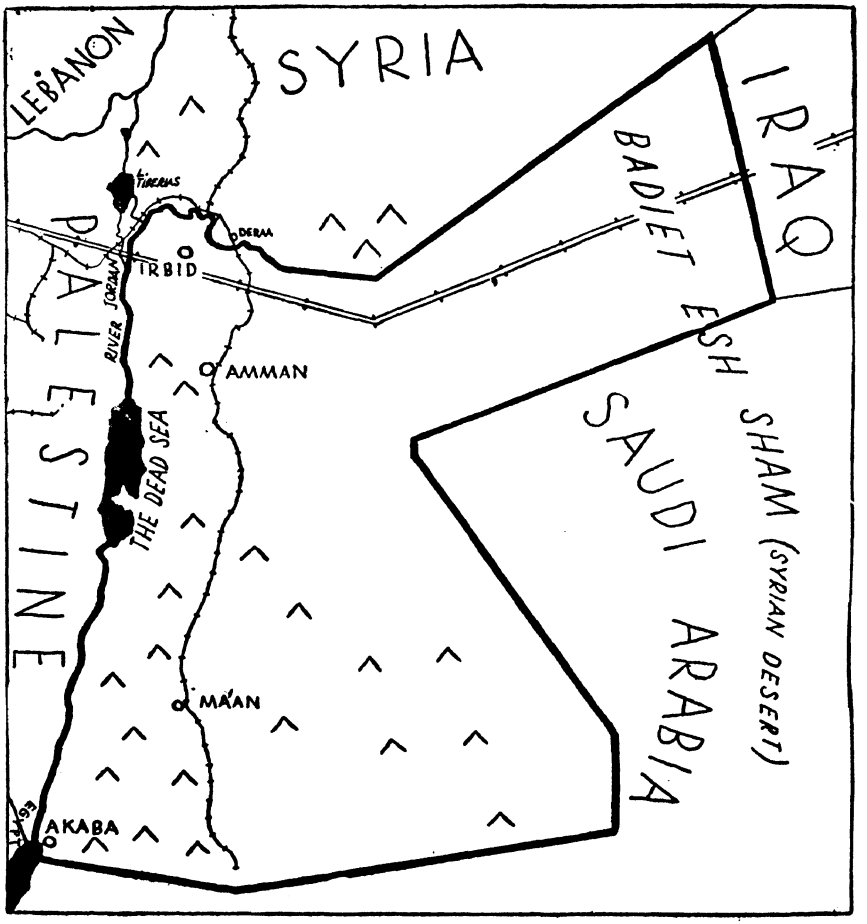


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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN

MEMBERS OF A DESERT PATROL OF THE ARAB LEGION AT REST

TRANSJORDAN



Boundary of Transjordan | Other Boundaries | River | Railways | Mountains | Oil Pipeline

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 Tubeiq

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 signpost 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 Fenan the country is marked by slopes of limestone, and a large dyke-like ridge, which runs from Fenan to below Jebel Harun, consists of cliffs which rise up to 2,000 ft (600 m) The most striking feature is the escarpment which forms the boundary of Transjordan along the Dead Sea The cliffs there range from 3,000 to 4,000 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 Bareighit, the Nahr Hasbani, the Nahr Leddan, and the Nahr Banias The first comes from the Marj Ayun and is the smallest of the four, whilst the others originate from the slopes of Mount Hermon The largest in volume is the Nahr Leddan, and the longest the Nahr Hasbani 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. (208-210 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 Awerat, the Wadi Shellal, and the Wadi el Ehreir—which join at Maqarin 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 1932 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 48 miles long and 10 miles wide at its greatest breadth It has a maximum depth of 1,310 ft and lies 1,286 ft below sea level Its level actually varies from time to time, in 1865 it was 1,290 ft below sea level, and in 1915 it was 1,269 ft The balance is maintained by the evaporation of the waters from its surface In 1930 a concession was given to the Palestine Potash 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 Persian Bahais

LANGUAGE

The language spoken throughout the kingdom is Arabic

POPULATION

The population of Transjordan consists of about 340,000 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 Moslems of the Sunni sect Other religious communities enjoy the free exercise of their religion The population also includes about 30,000 Arab Christians, 12,000 Caucassian Moslems, 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

In ancient records Transjordan is first mentioned at the time of the Exodus, approximately 1446 B C , when the Children of Israel entered the land on their way to Palestine Moses is reputed to have died and been buried in the southern part of the country The Israelites found a population of Semitic origin in possession of the country on their arrival, and it was only by warfare that they were able to establish themselves under their strong kings, David and Solomon On ascending the throne in 1000 B C King David enlarged his kingdom by crushing the power of Moab, and later 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 Idumæans, they supplied the line of the Herodian kings of Jerusalem

The Assyrians conquered Syria, Palestine, and the region now called Transjordan between 810 and 783 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 626 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 521 and 485 B C a league of ten civilised towns was formed on the Greek model of the city State, in order to fight against the Bedouin attacks. This league numbered at times more than ten members, and included Damascus, Scythopolis (Beisan), Gadara (Umm Qeis, above the Yarmuk Valley), Gerasa (Jerash), and Philadelphia (Amman) The league lasted until the invasion of Alexander the Great in 333 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 Idumæan Jew, was made King of Judea The friendship between Rome and Judea did not last long, and by A D 64 the whole of Judea 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 places of artistic splendour, still discernible to-day in the ruins of Petra. Their first king was Aretas I, who ruled from his capital, Petra, at about 170 B C It was Aretas III (85-60 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

Islam, the new faith of the seventh century A D , speedily established itself in those regions, and with the residence 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 coming of the Abbasid dynasty and the consequent 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 road which ran through the heart of Transjordan was replaced by the one running direct from 'Iraq 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 frontiers 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 Petra 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 infiltrations 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 1257 the throne of Egypt was occupied by the Mameluke Kutz, whose territories included Southern Palestine Kutz was succeeded by Beibars, 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 garrison 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 1831, Mohammed Ali, the ruler of Egypt, declared war on the Sultan of Turkey, and his son Ibrahim Pasha invaded Syria in order to eliminate 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 in the disputed area

In April 1900 the building of the Hejaz railway started in Damascus and at the same time a branch line was constructed from Haifa In August 1902 the line reached Amman and, later, Ma'an, 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

the Conference of San Remo entrusted the Mandate of Palestine to the British Government On March 2nd, 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 declared 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. F 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 Hejaz), was annexed by Transjordan in 1925 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 recognise 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 2nd, 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 Syrian campaign against the Vichy French, Transjordan's forces captured Palmyra. Small units 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 recognised 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 *fait accompli*. 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 11th, 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 1948 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. Each 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 invite Great Britain to maintain R A F units at Amman and Mafrak, 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 for 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 recognised 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 censor 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 Husein 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 Husein of the Hejaz

(*c*) No person who is mentally deficient may ascend the throne. The heir to the throne must be a Moslem of Moslem 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.

(*h*) The King's deputy cannot perform any duty except after taking the oath as under Article 23 If the Houses of Parliament are in session, this oath has to be taken before the Parliament, otherwise before a meeting of the Cabinet If the deputy dies or becomes unable to fulfil 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

(23) 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

(24) The King is the head of the Kingdom and is not responsible to any one

(25) The King's approval is essential to all the laws which are executed under his supervision He is not to alter, change or postpone those laws unless it is provided for in the Constitution

(26) (*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

(27) (*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 authorise 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 authorise 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

(28) (*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 resign accordingly

(29) The King appoints the President and the members of the House of Notables or accepts their resignations

(30) The King grants the military and police ranks, unless he delegates those powers to another person The King also grants decorations or other titles of honour

(31) The sentence of death shall not be executed except after its approval by the King. The King has the right to reduce any sentence of imprisonment In special cases the King may grant a pardon, but in cases of amnesty the approval of his Cabinet is essential

(32) The King carries out his duties in the form of Acts issued according to the recommendation by the Prime Minister or the Ministers Those Acts will be signed by the members of the Cabinet and approved on being signed by the King

PART III

The Legislature

(33) The legislative power is embodied in 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 office for the House of Representatives is four years

(34) The King opens the House of Representatives in person Nevertheless, he may instruct the Prime Minister or any other Minister to represent him

(35) 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

(36) The House of Notables shall be composed of half the number 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

(37) 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

(38) The House of Notables meets during the meetings of the House of Representatives

(39) The House of Representatives meets at least once a year

(40) (*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

(*b*) If the House has not been convened by the King on that day, then it meets by itself as if it had been officially convened

(*c*) The session of the House of Representatives lasts for three months. The King has the right to extend that period for not longer than another three months

(*d*) The House of Representatives may postpone its sittings according to its standing orders

(*e*) 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 sub-section (*a*) the King has the right to postpone it twice more and for a period not exceeding two months

(41) 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 call the House of Representatives to discuss an extraordinary matter, the particulars of which must be communicated to the members in a royal Act before the meeting.

(42) Every member of the House of Representatives and the House of Notables 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.

(43) The King appoints a President of the House of Representatives for a period of one year, and has the right to reappoint him.

(44) The Prime Minister has the right to vote in the House of Representatives and can also vote in the House of Notables, but the rest of the Ministers who are not members of either House do not have a right to vote, though they can address either House. The Prime Minister is not entitled to a salary for his membership in the House of Representatives.

(45) Each House prepares its own procedure, which may not be put into force unless the approval of the King has been granted.

(46) 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.

(47) (*a*) Decisions of the House of Representatives are 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.

(48) (*a*) Every law must be presented to the House of Representatives. After approval it is sent to the House of Notables 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 annul 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.

(49) 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 President. 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.

(50) 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.

(51) 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.

(52) Any member of the House of Representatives has the right to raise the discussion with regard to any matter concerning public administration.

(53) 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 those 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 amendments 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 50 of this Constitution.

(54) 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 Judicature

(55) The judges of the civil and religious courts are appointed by the King Their removal from office is subject to the regulations laid down by the Cabinet with the approval of the King

(56) The courts are divided into three civil, religious, and special courts

(57) The status, decree, authority, and administration of all law courts are defined in laws and regulations according to the constitution

(58) The courts are open to everyone and are free from any interference in their internal affairs

(59) All courts sit in public, but courts may sit in private for certain cases provided for by law The proceedings of those courts may be published, except those which are decided to be secret All judgments are passed in the name of the King

(60) 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

(61) 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

(62) The religious courts are to have the following divisions.

(*a*) Moslem courts,

(*b*) Christian courts

(63) The religious courts are the only courts dealing with the personal status of Moslems according to the Moslem Religious Procedure Act, dated October 25th, 1333 (1913) 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

(64) The religious courts are to derive their jurisdiction according to rules and regulations provided by the Islamic religious law

(65) 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 individual Christians and relates also to properties belonging to religious bodies

(67) All special courts shall derive their jurisdiction from the regulations laid down for that purpose

(68) (*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

(69) Officials of the Government of Transjordan are appointed to their term of office as decided by a special decree issued by the Cabinet and approved by the King

(*b*) Government departments and administrative districts, with their programmes, decrees, procedure, and titles, are defined by a decree issued by the Cabinet and approved by the King

(70) The municipal affairs of the Kingdom are to be dealt with by the municipalities of each locality according to a special law issued for this purpose.

PART VI

Laws of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan

(71) Unless specifically mentioned in the above-mentioned Constitution, laws that are in effect when this Constitution is declared are·

(*a*) The Ottoman laws published on December 1st, 1914

(*b*) The regulations that have been issued by the Government of Transjordan since September 23rd, 1918

PART VII

Miscellaneous

(72) 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

(73) 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.

(74) The King's civil list shall be paid for from the revenue and is governed by the law relating to this matter

(75) The Cabinet, with the approval of the King, can lay down regulations for the purpose of administering expenditure of the public funds

(76) (*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 mines and metals are put under the custody of the King on behalf of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan (This does not include any concessions granted earlier)

(77) With the approval of the King, the Cabinet or any other authorised 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

(78) (*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

(79) 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 abovementioned repealed laws, and are considered legal

HEAD OF STATE

KING ABDULLAH IBN HUSEIN, G C M G, appointed Emir 1921, crowned king May 25th, 1946

Heir-Apparent: H R H TALAL (born at Mecca 1911).

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: H E TAWFIC PASHA ABU RHUDA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: H E FAWZI PASHA MULQI
Minister of Education: H E SHEIKH AMIN SHANQITY.
Minister of Communications and Interior: H E. HASHIM PASHA KHEIR
Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Supply: H E SA'ID PASHA AL MUFTI
Minister of Finance: H E SULEIMAN BEY SUKKA
Minister of Justice: H E FALAH PASHA MADADHA.

DISTRICTS AND CHIEF TOWNS

Amman District: Amman .
Ajlun District: Irbid
Balqa District: Salt
Kerak District: Kerak
Ma'an District: Ma'an

DESERT AREA

Amman District: Amman

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Afghanistan: MOHAMMED PASHA FHURIKI, Kabul (also accred to Pakistan)
Pakistan: (*see* Afghanistan)
Egypt: BAHA ED DIN TUKAN BEY, Cairo
Great Britain: Prince ABDUL MAJID HAIDER, London
'Iraq: MOHOMAD ALI AJLOONI BEY, Baghdad
Syria and the Lebanon: OMAR ZAKI BEY, Beirut.
Turkey: ZEHA ELDIN ALMOHMOUD, Ankara

POLITICAL PARTIES

Hizb al-Sha'b (*People's Party*). Chair H.E. ABDUL MUHDI PASHA EL-SHAMAYLEH
Renaissance Party: Chair H E HASHIM PASHA KHEIR
Al-Hizb al-Arabi (*Arab Party*) Chair Dr SUBHI BEY ABU GHANINAH

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Courts. The Courts at present established in Transjordan are as follows

(1) A Court of Appeal at Amman, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from all lower Courts in Transjordan

(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 £P 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 those places, thereby saving litigants 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 £P 50, although if the parties agree in writing the Courts have jurisdiction up to any amount

Magistrates' Courts are established in Amman, Irbid, Kerak, Salt, Jerash, Ajlun, Madaba, Tafileh, 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 Moslem Religious Courts of October 25th, 1913 By personal status is meant matters concerning the personal and domestic relations of parties, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, maintenance, guardianship, legitimization, and adoption of minors, interdiction, succession, wills, and legacies These Courts also have jurisdiction in cases of "diya" (blood money), and of Waqf cases (pious foundations)

Religious Community Council 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 dwelling within the Ottomon 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 O C 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 "diya", "ard", "Kafihat 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, 1936

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, 1933

COURT OF APPEAL

(Civil Courts)

President: MOSA BEY SAKIT.
Members: FEWAZ BEY EL RUSSAN, BASHIR BEY SHURIQI, ABDULLAH BEY NUSIER, AHMAD BEY DAHIR, SALAH BEY TOGAN
Attorney-General: SABA BEY AKASHA
President of Court of First Instance, Amman: (Vacant).
Chief Justice of the Moslem Religious Courts: SHEIKH AMIN SHANQITY.

COMMUNICATIONS

AIR LINES

Arab Airways Association Ltd.: P O Box 1, Amman, feeder lines to Syria, Lebanon, 'Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, and Cyprus, Man Dir R T LEDGER, M B E , Chair of Board IBRAHIM BEY MANGO

RAILWAYS

A total of 281 miles of the Haifa-Damascus line (the Hejaz Railway) pass through Transjordan, with stations at Amman and Ma'an, and with connections to Saudi Arabia

ROADS

A total of 1,470 miles of good asphalted roads link Amman with all parts of the State and with the neighbouring countries

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF RECORDED IMPORTS
(£P)

Country	1938	1942	1946
Palestine	46,347	279,640	752,642
Syria .	175,670	207,579	691,126
'Iraq .	109,338	248,090	841,492
Egypt .	37,388	123,191	253,735
Great Britain	36,154	32,160	1,012,710
U S A . .	21,696	148,019	801,531
Other Countries	594,359	956,053	2,253,997
TOTAL . .	1,020,952	1,994,732	6,607,233

Source Transjordan Government

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF RECORDED EXPORTS
(£P)

Country	1938	1942	1946
Palestine . .	444,523	741,647	1,517,056
Syria . . .	27,677	1,134	502,191
'Iraq . .	199	—	4,570
Saudi Arabia .	(a)	1,381	9,463
Other Countries .	(a)	(a)	10,891
TOTAL .	472,399	744,162	2,044,171

(a) Not available.

A considerable traffic in goods and animals takes place illicitly in the central and southern areas adjoining Palestine and Saudi Arabia respectively.

Principal Imports and Exports. The principal commodities exported are. sheep, goats, cattle, samneh, fresh 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, iron, timber, and paper

Area and Population. Transjordan is 34,740 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 1 (Palestine pound) = £1 sterling When Palestine's large sterling balances were blocked 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 .	459	463
1938-39	738	730
1941-42 .	1,284	1,346
1943-44	2,613	2,620

BANKING

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman; Head Office Jerusalem, Palestine, f 1934; cap £P 1,000,000, res fund £P 1,200,000, brs at Irbid; Chair ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN, Man (Amman) RIFAAT SIDQI NIMER

Ottoman Bank: Amman, Head Office Galata, Istanbul, f 1863, cap £10,000,000, p u cap £5,000,000, res fund £1,250,000, dep £60,363,000

Arab National Bank: P O. Box 35, Amman, f 1943, cap £P 1,000,000, res fund £P 492,000, br at Irbid, Dir ABDIL-KARIM ALKHASS

There is also an Agricultural Bank which is controlled and financed by the Government

AGRICULTURE

Out of the 34,740 sq miles comprising the Hashemite kingdom, 1,925,000 acres are cultivable and 20,585,000 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 sesame

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 decrease from north to south The principal livestock have been estimated as follows in recent years

LIVESTOCK
(000s)

Type	1938	1941	1943
Horses	5 5	5 6	6 4
Mules	1.5	1 6	1 8
Donkeys	24 5	30.0	30.0
Camels	4 7	7 0	6 0
Sheep	200 4	328 0	200 0
Cattle	52 7	59 0	53 0
Goats	393 6	512 0	324 0

INDUSTRY

Transjordan owns the following industrial establishments two tobacco factories, three distilleries, two macaroni factories, four cloth-weaving factories, four starch 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 possibilities of iron ore, copper ore, and manganese Ochre deposits and gypsum, kaolin and silica sand have, together with crude phosphates, already been commercially utilised

Minerals exported in 1945 included

4,586 tons { Kaolin, Silica sand, Ochre, Manganese } For manufacture of firebricks, pottery, aluminium sulphate, glass pigments, etc

4,867 tons crude phosphates for conversion

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Amman Chamber of Commerce: f 1923, Pres M SABRI TABAA, Hon Sec MAHMOUD RAFIK SALAH, 187 mems, 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 ogranisations with branches in main 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 licentiate 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 61 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. JARDINE, Asst Rep JAMES LIVINGSTONE

LEARNED SOCIETIES

King Hussein Club: Amman

Al Nadwa Al Adabia (*Club of Literature*) Amman

PLACES OF INTEREST

ANTIQUITIES

Transjordan, the land east of the River Jordan, has since ancient times served as a crossroad between the continents of Asia and Africa, and was thus the scene of many battles In Græco-Roman times its cities (the most notable being Jerash, now noted for its fine ruins) played an active role in commerce and culture Another centre of great antiquity is Petra, where palaces and temples were hewn out of rock The city achieved a marked eminence under the Nabateans.

For antiquarians, Transjordan is practically virgin soil, and there are immense opportunities for archæological research among its ruins

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al-'Ahd: Amman, Propr H E SULEYMAN AL-NABULSI
Al-Jazira: Amman, f 1940, morning, Editor TAISI DUBIAN
Al-Jihad: Amman, organ of the Renaissance Party
Al-Misr: Amman
Al-Nasy: Amman, political, economic, and literary, Editor SUBHI KUTUB
Al-Urdun: Amman, political, economic, and literary; Editor KHALIL NASIR
Al-Wafa: Amman, political, economic, and literary; Editor SUBHI ZEID

PERIODICAL

Al-Raid: Amman, Editor AMIN ABU SHAAR

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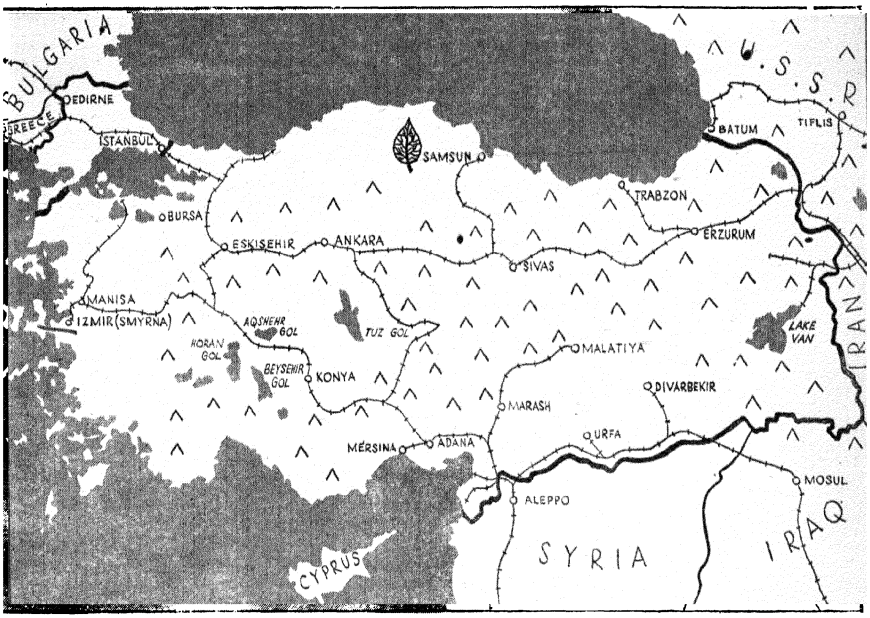


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THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

MINISTRY OF HYGIENE, ANKARA

TURKEY



Tobacco | Boundary of Turkey | Other Boundaries | Railways | Mountains

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 Ægean Sea, and on the south by the Mediterranean

The frontiers of Turkey in Asia (Anatolia) march with those of Syria and 'Iraq on the south, and meet Iran in 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 Bosphorous

BOUNDARIES

	km
With Bulgaria	200
,, Greece	204
,, Russia	591
,, Iran	470
,, 'Iraq	378
,, Syria .	789
Total	2,632

COAST

Black Sea	1,546
Bosphorus	34
Dardanelles	52
Ægean Coast	2,377
Mediterranean .	1,560

(NOTE —100 km =62 miles approx)

MOUNTAINS

The high plateau of Anatolia is full of undulations, and is completely surrounded by mountains Mount Ararat, 16,920 ft (5,157 m), is situated on the Turkish frontier facing Russia and Iran Other mountains vary between 9,800 ft and 11,500 ft (3,000 m and 3,500 m) The highest point of the plateau of Anatolia is the Mount of Ercias, approximately 13,100 ft (4,000 m) in height

RIVERS

Principal rivers, more than 200 km in length (100 km = 62 miles approx)

Rivers	km	Rivers	km
Aras . . .	435	Gediz	350
Botan . . .	226	Göksu .	245
Büyük Menderes .	215	Kelkit .	356
Ceyhan . .	474	Kızılırmak	1151
Çekerek .	276	Murat .	614
Çoruh	368	Pırı suyu .	235
Delice	308	Seyhan	516
Dicle	452	Yeşilırmak .	416
Fırat	953	Zamanti suyu	296

LAKES

Principal lakes, more than 50 sq km

Lakes	Area (sq km)	Elevation (metres)
Van	3,764	1,720
Tuz	1,620	899
Beyşehir	651	1,116
Eğirdir	517	924
Iznik	208	80
Manyas	178	20
Burdur	176	845
Acı	157	836
Apolyont	156	10
Suğla .	125	1,040
Çildır .	120	1,959
Akhisar	105	990
Eber	104	995
Erçek	100	1,890
Amik	100	140
Hazar	70	1,155
Bafa	65	—
Köyceğiz	52	—
Çavuşçu	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, Iskenderun, Mersin, Samsun, and Trabzon

All maritime transportation and port services of Turkey are a monopoly of and handled by the General Administration of the State Maritime Routes and Ports Exploitation

Devlet Denizyollari ve Limanlari Işletme Genel Müdürlüğü (*State Shipping Administration*) Galata, Istanbul, f 1843, operates passenger and cargo traffic, harbours, and shipyards and docks, Gen Dir YUSUF ZIYA ERZIN

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

PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

PEOPLES

The Turkish population is fairly homogeneous from the ethnological point of view Of the population of the Republic, approximately 95 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 1926, Turkish, which is of Turanian origin, was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Latin alphabet was made compulsory in official correspondence and in 1928 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 used in nearly all mosques instead of liturgical Arabic

POPULATION BY RELIGION
(1935 Census)

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Moslems	7,790,830	8,047,843	15,838,673
Non-Moslems			
Christians			
Roman Catholics	14,337	17,818	32,155
Orthodox	56,341	68,705	125,046
Protestants	4,118	4,368	8,486
Gregorians	19,960	24,506	44,265
Christians	2,315	2,410	4,725
Armenians	5,270	5,959	11,229
Total	102,341	123,826	226,107
Jewish	36,813	41,917	78,730
Having no Religion	352	207	559
Others	5 988	6,977	12,965
Total of Non-Moslems	145,494	172,927	318,421
Unknown	188	168	356
Grand Total	7,936,512	8,220,938	16,157,450

HISTORY

BEFORE 1914

The priceless monuments and relics of bygone civilisations found in Anatolia date back as far as 6,000 years ago In chronological order, starting from the stone and copper ages, the civilisations may be classed as follows the Hittite civilisation (2000-1200 B C) and contemporary with it, but of a shorter duration, the Hurri-Mitanni and Urartu civilisations, followed by the Phrygian civilisation (1200-600 B C) and the Lydian civilisation (800-500 B C), which was an eclectic compound of Asiatic and Ægean cultures This period was followed by the Ionian civilisation (700 B C), which was superseded by the Byzantine civilisation a thousand years later, after passing through distinctive Greek and Roman phases Finally, early in the thirteenth century A D , came the Turkish civilisation

The Turkish people coming from Central Asia established their domination on the remains of the Abbasid régime By 1340 the Turks, under the leadership of Orkhan, the younger son of Osman (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 shortly after enabled the Turks to recover their hold and continue their empire-building

In 1453 Constantinople fell to Mohammed II, an Osmanli Sultan and a descendant from a branch of the Seldjuk 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 stabilised by the Congress of Berlin in 1878

Many of the Ottoman possessions changed hands between 1830 and 1890, 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 regime 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, realised the urgency for westernisation and liberal government if Turkey was to be saved This movement brought about 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 field, making it possible later for the new Turkey under Mustafa Kemal to build upon these early beginnings

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 Inspector-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 movemen grew in strength and numbers Mustafa Kemal still 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 Defence 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 Sanjaq 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 recognising 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,

and again in April, the Turks, led by Ismet 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, 1921, could the Greeks be beaten back. By mid-September the Greek forces had been completely driven into the sea. The Armistice of Mudania was signed on October 11th.

The Treaty of Lausanne, which nullified the Treaty of Sèvres, was signed on July 24th, 1923, it recognised the Ankara régime under 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 1925 the wearing of the "fez" was abolished, and in 1928 the new Turkish alphabet was made universally compulsory, both of these steps being symbolic of the future westernisation of Turkey. By 1930 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 (or Republican People's Party as it was called after the foundation of the Republic) proclaimed six principles as the tenets of the Turkish Republican national faith. Turkey is republican, nationalist, populist, *étatiste*, secular, and revolutionary. The Constitution of the Republic vested 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 looking for security, and as far as the Middle East was concerned this was partly achieved in 1937 by the Sa'adabad Pact, in which Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey recognised the inviolability of each other's frontiers and guaranteed non-aggression. With regard to the Balkans, Turkey signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1933 with Greece, and a Balkan Entente was subsequently formed in 1934 by the Balkan Pact, signed by Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. Transit and navigation in the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus 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 Sanjaq 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 19th, 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 recognised that Turkey could withhold this assistance if it would involve her in a war with the U S S R. The consequent 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 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 11th, 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 9th, 1946, that the United States and Turkey had signed an agreement providing for final settlement of Turkey's Lend-Lease account. This made Turkey the first country to agree with the U S Government on immediate cash liquidation of its entire 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 eastern 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 21st, 1946, showed a majority for the Republican People's Party—that is, 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 396, the Democrat Party 65, and the Independents 7.

On May 9th, 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 24TH, 1924

Amended April 10th, 1928, December 12th, 1931, December 5th, 1934, and February 5th, 1937

Article 1 The Turkish State is a Republic

Article 2 The Turkish State is a republican, nationalist, populist, *étatiste*, 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 defamatory 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 rest, shall not exceed six months

Article 15 The right of introducing laws belongs to the members of the Assembly and to the Council of Ministers

Article 16 Deputies shall take the following oath of office when joining the Assembly:

"I swear on my honour that I shall not pursue any course contrary to the prosperity and safety of the country and nation and to complete national sovereignty, and that I will be loyal and faithful to the principles of the Republic"

Article 17 Deputies cannot be legally penalised 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 offence previous or subsequent to his election, can only take place following a decision by the Grand National Assembly Cases of a criminal nature *in flagrante delicto* 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 26 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, coining money, approving or annulling contracts and concessions involving financial obligations, proclaiming partial or general amnesty, reducing or modifying sentences, postponing legal investigations and penalties, and executing definite death sentences pronounced by the courts

Article 27 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 Article 12 of the present law and the sentence becomes final, loses his deputyship

Article 28. 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 admissible excuse for a period of two months, or by acceptance of Government office

Article 29 Whenever a deputy loses his deputyship for any of the reasons stated in the preceding articles or in case of his death, another deputy will be elected in his place.

Article 30 The Grand National Assembly organises and directs its policy through its President

Executive

Article 31 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 32 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 33 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 34 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 convoked 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 35. 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 36 The President of the Republic shall in November 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 recommended for the coming year

Article 37 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 38 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 honour that I shall always respect and defend the laws of the Republic and the principles of national sovereignty, faithfully strive with all my strength for the welfare of the Turkish nation, ward off with vigour any 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 39 All decrees promulgated by the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister and the competent Minister

Article 40 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 41 The President of the Republic is responsible to the Grand National Assembly in case of high treason All responsibility for decrees promulgated by the President of the Republic falls on the Prime Minister and on the Ministers who, according to the stipulations of Article 39, placed their signature on the decree 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 42 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 43 The compensation of the President of the Republic is determined by a special law.

Article 44 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 45 The Ministers form, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers (Executive Council).

Article 46 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 accomplishments of his subordinates as well as for his general policy

Article 47. The duties and responsibilities of the Ministers shall be defined by special law.

Article 48 The number of Ministries is likewise defined by law

Article 49 If, because of leave of 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 50 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 relinquishment of office as a Minister

Article 51. 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 in regard to draft laws and terms of contracts and concessions 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 52 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 53 The organisation of courts, their functions, and their jurisdiction are determined by law

Article 54 The magistrates of courts are independent in the trial of all cases and in the rendering of their verdicts, they are free from all kinds 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 55 Magistrates of courts may not be dismissed under any circumstances or manner other than specified by law

Article 56 The qualifications of magistrates, their rights, duties, compensation, and the manner of their appointment and dismissal, are determined by special law

Article 57 Magistrates may assume no private or public functions other than those provided for by law.

Article 58 Court hearings are public, however, the court may decide to hold secret sessions in accordance with the law on court procedure.

Article 59 Every individual has free recourse to all legal means which may be deemed necessary for the defence of his rights before a court.

Article 60 No tribunal may refuse to examine cases which lie within its competence and jurisdiction. Cases not coming within the court's jurisdiction can be rejected only following the rendering of a decision (by the Court itself).

Article 61 A Supreme Court shall be constituted, and the jurisdiction thereof shall extend to the trial of members of the Council of Ministers, the President and members of the Council of State and of the Court of Cassation, as well as the Chief Public Prosecutor, in all matters arising from the performance of their duties

Article 62 The Supreme Court shall be composed of twenty-one members, eleven from the Court of Cassation and the remaining ten from the President and members of the Council of State. The said members shall be elected by the above bodies from among their members and President, in case of necessity by secret ballot

The said members of the Supreme Court shall in their turn elect from among themselves, by secret ballot and majority vote, a President and a Vice-President

Article 63 Supreme Court trials shall be held before 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 Court of Cassation

The members elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency shall not be included in the said drawing of lots

Article 64 The functions of Prosecutor-General of the Supreme Court will be fulfilled by the Prosecutor-General of the Republic

Article 65 The decisions of the Supreme Court are final

Article 66 The Supreme Court shall conduct trials and render verdicts in accordance with the laws currently in force

Article 67 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 68 Every Turk is born free and free he lives 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 69 All Turks are equal before the laws and are expected conscientiously to abide by them.

Every type of group, class, family, and individual privilege is abolished and prohibited.

Article 70 Personal immunity, freedom of conscience, of thought, of speech, and of the Press, the right to travel, to make contracts, to work, to own and dispose of property, to meet and associate and to incorporate, form a part of the rights and liberties of Turkish citizens

Article 71 The life, property, honour, and residence of each individual are inviolable

Article 72 No individual shall be seized or arrested under any other circumstance or manner than that provided by law

Article 73 Torture, bodily mistreatment, confiscation, and forced labour are prohibited.

Article 74 No person may be deprived of his possession and property or have them expropriated unless it be

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 indemnity and the manner of payment of such indemnity of land and forest to be expropriated in order to make the farmer 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 censured for the philosophical creed, religion, or doctrine to which he may adhere All religious service not in contravention of public order and morals and the laws are authorised

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 no restriction whatsoever, except in cases of general mobilisation, martial law, or legislative restrictions of a hygienic nature necessitated by epidemics

Article 79 The limits imposed on the liberty of making contracts of labour, of ownership, of meeting 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 telegraphic 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 to 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, tithes, or any other kind of taxes, in a manner incompatible with the afore-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 customarily 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 prolongation 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

PROVINCES

Article 89 Turkey is divided on the basis of geographic conditions and economic relations into vilayets, the vilayets into Kazas, the Kazas into nahiyes, which are made up of Kasabas and villages

Article 90 Vilayets, towns, Kasabas, and villages are considered to be corporate persons

Article 91. The vilayets are administered according to the principle of decentralisation 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

the beginning of November of the second year following the end of the fiscal year which it covers

Article 100 A Bureau of Accounts attached to the Grand National Assembly is charged with the control, in accordance with the law *ad hoc*, of all revenues and disbursements of the State

Article 101 The Bureau of Accounts shall submit to the Grand National Assembly, at the latest within six months following the submission of the Final Accounts, a general statement of verification

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTION

Article 102 Amendments of any of the provisions of the present Constitution can be made only under the following conditions

The motion for amendment must be signed by at least one-third of all the members of the Assembly

The amendment must be supported by the vote of a majority numbering two-thirds of the total members of the Assembly

An amendment or a modification of Article 1 of the present law, stating that the form of Government of the country is a Republic, may not even be proposed under any circumstances or in any form whatsoever

Article 103 No provision of the Organic Law shall be disregarded, nor its application suspended for any reason or under any pretext whatsoever

No law may contain provisions contrary to the Organic Law

Article 104 The Constitution of 1293 (1876), together with its amendments, as well as the Organic Law of January 20th, 1337 (1921), together with all annexed laws and amendments, are annulled

Article 105 The present law enters into force on the date of its promulgation

Provisional Articles The provisions of the law of December 19th, 1339 (1923), defining the conditions governing persons belonging to the army who have been or may be elected members of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, shall remain in force

THE HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: ISMET INONU

THE CABINET

(Council of Ministers)

Prime Minister: HASAN SAKA
Vice-Premier: FAIK AHMED BARUTÇU
Minister without Portfolio: ABDULHALIK RENDA
Minister of Justice: ŞINASI DEVRIM
Minister of Defence: MUNIR BILSEL
Minister of Interior: MUNIR HUSREV GÖLE
Minister of Foreign Affairs: NECMEDDIN SADAK
Minister of Finance: HALIT NAZMI KAŞMIR
Minister of Public Instructions: REŞAT ŞEMSEDDIN SIRER
Minister of Public Works: KASIM GÜLEK
Minister of Economy: CAVID EKIN
Minister of Health: BEHÇET UZ
Minister of Monopoly and Customs: ŞEVKET ADALAN
Minister of Agriculture: TAHSIN COŞKAN
Minister of Communications: ŞÜKRÜ KOÇAK
Minister of Commerce: MAHMUD NEDIM GÜNDÜZALP
Minister of Labour: TAHSIN BEKI BARLTA

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DEPUTIES

P People's Party, Dem Democratic Party; Ind Independent

Name	Constituency
ABASIYANIK, AHMET FAIK (P)	Kocaeli
ADAL, HASAN SÜKRÜ (P)	Bolu
ADALAN, ŞEVKET (P)	Izmir
ADATO, SALAMON (Dem)	Istanbul
ADIVAR, ADNAN (Ind)	Istanbul
AĞABEYOĞLU, ABDI (P)	Balikesir
AĞAN, OSMAN (P)	Urfa
AĞAOĞULLARI, MEHMET EDIP (P)	Edirne
AĞCA, ZIYA (P)	Erzincan
AĞRALI, FUAT (P)	Ealzig
AKALIN, MUZAFFER (P)	Kastamonu
AKAN, ATALAY (P)	Urfa
AKAYGEN, ENIS (Dem)	Istanbul
AKGÖL, EYÜP SABRI (P)	Erzurum
AKGÜÇ, ATIF (P)	Bursa
AKIN, ZÜHTÜ (P)	Kirklareli
AKKAYA, MÜNIR (P)	Giresun
AKKERMAN, NAKI CEVAT (P)	Ankara
AKKOR, NEŞET (P)	Aydin
AKPINAR, MUZAFFER (P)	Balikesir
AKSAL, ISMAIL RÜŞTÜ (P)	Kocaeli
AKSOLEY, MEBRURE (P)	Ankara
AKSOY, LÜTFÜ (P)	Antalya
AKSOY, ÖMER ASIM (P)	Gaziantep
AKSU, CENAP (P)	Kocaeli
AKSU, NIYAZI (P)	Antalya
AKTAN, MÜŞTAK (P)	Agri
AKYAZI, ŞEVKET (P)	Ordu
ALKANAT, YUNUS MUAMMER (P)	Manisa
ALATAŞ, HULÛSI (P)	Konya
ALDOĞAN, SADIK (Dem)	Afyonkarahisar
ALPVEL, CEMIL (P)	Gaziantep
ALPASLAN, AHMET (P)	Agri
ALPAYA, IRFAN FERIT (P)	Mardin
ALPMAN, REFET (P)	Aydin
ALPSAR, EDIP (P)	Çorum
ALPTOĞAN, ABDULLAH (P)	Kastamonu
ALTAN, ESAT (P)	Balikesir
ALTAN, MIFAT ŞAKIR (P)	Konya
ALTAY, FAHRETTIN (P)	Burdur
ALTUĞ, SALIM (P)	Erzurum
APAYDIN, FIKRI (Dem)	Kayseri
ARAT, CELÂL (P)	Yozgat
ARIKAN, SAFFET (P)	Erzincan
ARIMAN, BENAI NEVZAT (P)	Izmir
ARKAN, AKIF (P)	Cankiri
ARKANT, ZIYA (P)	Yozgat
ARKAYIN, EMIN (P)	Aydin
ARPACI, MUSTAFA (P)	Elazig
ARSAL, SADIK TAHSIN (P)	Bursa
ARSEVEN, CELÂL ESAT (P)	Giresun
ARTUNKAL, ALI RIZA (P)	Manisa
ARVAS, IBRAHIM (P)	Van
ASLAN, HAYDAR (Dem)	Içel
AŞKAR, MEHMET (Dem)	Afyonkarahisar
ATAÇ, EMIN (P)	Tekirdag
ATAÇ, HASAN FEHMI (P)	Gumuşane
ATALAY, HALIL (Dem)	Içel
ATALAY, NAIM (P)	Çorum
ATAY, FALIH RIFKI (P)	Ankara
ATLI, AŞIR (P)	Gaziantep
ATLIOĞLU, HILMI (P)	Ankara
AVGIN, SALIH (P)	Kayseri
AYAŞLI, IBRAHIM RAUF (P)	Ankara
AYDAR, KAZIM (P)	Isparta
AYDIN, MITAT (P)	Aydin
AYDINLI, REŞAT (Ind)	Denizli
AYKAÇ, FAZIL AHMET (P)	Diyarbakir
BABAN, CIHAT (Ind)	Istanbul
BAHADIR, MEHMET (P)	Kars
BALKAN, FUAT (P)	Kocaeli
BALTA, TAHSIN BEKIR (P)	Rize
BALTACIOĞLU, ISMAIL HAKKI (P)	Kirşehir
BANGUOĞLU, TAHSIN (P)	Bingöl
BARLAS, CEMIL SAIT (P)	Gaziantep

Name	Constituency
BARUTCU, FAIK AHMET (P.)	Trabzon
BATUR, SUPHI (Dem.)	Sinop
BAYAR, CELAL (Dem.)	Istanbul
BAYIZIT, KEMALI (P.)	Maraş
BAYRAK, HALIT (P.)	Agri
BEKATA, HIFZI OĞUZ (P.)	Ankara
BEKMAN, ALI REFIK (P.)	Ankara
BELÖL, HASAN CAVIT (P.)	Rize
BENICE, ÇETEM IZZET (P.)	Siirt
BENLI, HALIL (P.)	Kütahya
BERK, HÜSEYIN (P.)	Samsun
BERKMAN, HAMDI (P.)	Denizli
BERKSOY, KEMAL CENAP (P.)	Yozgat
BEYDAĞI, ABDURRAHIM ÜLVI (P.)	Malatya
BILÂL, FUAT (P.)	Balikesir
BILGEN, EMIN (P.)	Aydin
BINAL, MUHSIN ADIL (P.)	Konya
BINGÖL, HÜSEYIN (Dem.)	Canakkale
BIRSEL, CEMIL (P.)	Samsun
BIRSEL, MÜNIR (P.)	İzmir
BLEDA, MITAT SÜKRÜ (P.)	Sivas
BOZBAY, AHMET (P.)	Kutahya
BOZCA, HAZIM (Dem.)	Afyoniarahisar
BOZÜYÜK, REŞIT (P.)	Bilecik
BÖREKÇI, RABIT (P.)	Ankara
BUDUNÇ, ZEHRA (P.)	Bursa
BURCU, OSMAN NIYAZI (P.)	Balikesir
BÜK, FAHRI (P.)	Bursa
BÜRÜK, FAZIL ŞEREFETTIN (P.)	Kocaeli
CANBOLAT, MUZAFFER (P.)	Gaziantep
CANTEKIN, MUSTAFA (P.)	Çorum
CEBESOY, ALI FUAT (P.)	Konya
CEZAROĞLU, ZIYA ERSIN (P.)	Tekirdag
CILLI, ABDULLAH (P.)	Hatay
COŞKAN, TAHSIN (P.)	Kastamonu
COŞKUNOĞLU, KAMIL (P.)	Manisa
CURA, HÜSEYIN HULKI (P.)	İzmir
ÇAĞIL, MÜNIR (P.)	Çorum
ÇAĞLAR, BEHÇET KEMAL (P.)	Erzincan
ÇAKIR, AHIDIN (P.)	Mugla
ÇAKIR, HÜSNÜ (P.)	Samsun
ÇAKMAK, FEVZI (Ind.)	İstanbul
ÇALGÜNER, CEMIL (P.)	Denizli
ÇAMBEL, HASAN CEMIL (P.)	Bolu
ÇAMLIBEL, FARUK NAFIZ (Dem.)	İstanbul
ÇANKAYA, MESUD (P.)	Erzurum
ÇARIKLI, HACIM (P.)	Balikesir
ÇELEN, HAMDI (P.)	Kastamonu
ÇELIK, KEMAL (P.)	Seyhan
ÇELIKÖZ, EMINITTIN (P.)	Balikesir
ÇELIKTUĞ, SABRI (P.)	Siirt
ÇEVIK, ISMAIL HAKKI (Dem.)	Eskisehir
ÇEVREKBAŞI, LATIFE BEKIR (P.)	İzmir
ÇINAR, AHMET ALI (Ind.)	Burdur
ÇINAR, ESAT (P.)	İzmir
ÇITAKOĞLU, NIYAZI (Dem.)	Canakkale
ÇORUH, ALI (P.)	Çoruh
ÇORUK, HILMI (P.)	Kastamonu
ÇUBUKLU, ARIF (P.)	Ankara
ÇUHADAR, RIZA (P.)	Maraş
ÇUMRALI, SEDAT (P.)	Konya
DAY, SIRRI (P.)	Trabzon
DEDEOĞLU, BARI (P.)	Mus
DEMIR, VEHBI (P.)	Ordu
DEMIRELLI, FUAT HULÛSI (Dem.)	Istanbul
DEVRIN, ŞINASI (P.)	Zonguldak
DIBLAN, MAKBULE (P.)	Seyhan
DICLELI, VEDAT (P.)	Diyabakir
DIKMEN, ALI (P.)	Kocaeli
DIKMEN, SEDAT (P.)	İzmir
DILEMRE, SAIM ALI (P.)	Rize
DINÇ, RAIF (P.)	Erzurum
DINÇER, HASAN (Dem.)	Afyonkarahisar
DIZDAR, EŞREF (P.)	Giresun
DOĞAN, KEMAL (P.)	Kirklareli
DOLUNAY, RIFAT (P.)	Cankiri
DUMLU, NAFIZ (P.)	Erzurum
DURSUNOĞLU, CEVAT (P.)	Erzurum
DURU, AFIZ (P.)	Bursa
DURUKANIM EYÜP (P.)	Hatay
DÜNDAR, MUHSIN FAIK (P.)	Konya

Name	Constituency
DÜMŞÜNSEL, FERIDUN FIKRI (P.)	Bingöl
DÖZGÖREN, SEVFI (P.)	Mardin
ECER, FERIT (P.)	Nigde
ECEVIT, FAHRI (P.)	Kastamonu
EDGÜER, RIVDAN NAFIZ (P.)	Denizli
EKEN, FEYZI (P.)	Tokat
EKER, İSMET (P.)	Çorum
EKIN, CAVIT (P.)	Diyarbakir
ENER, KASIM (P.)	Seyhan
ERBEK, KÂMIL (P.)	Yozgat
ERDEM, NECATI (Dem.)	Mugla
ERDEM, NIHAT (P.)	Kirsehir
ERDOĞAN, ŞEVKET (P.)	Gumuşane
EREL, KASIM (P.)	Konya
EREM, ALI RIZA (P.)	Çoruh
ERGENEKON, SAIM (Dem.)	Icel
ERGENER, ISMAIL (P.)	Zonguldak
ERGIN, NAZIF (P.)	Sivas
ERGUN, EMIN HALIM (P.)	Ankara
ERGUN, ŞEVKI (P.)	Konya
ERHAN, AHMET MUNIR (P.)	Bursa
ERIM, NIHAT (P.)	Kocaeli
ERIMÇAĞ, FETHI (Dem.)	Edirne
ERIŞ, MUAMMER (P.)	Ankara
ERIŞIRGIL, EMIN (P.)	Zonguldak
ERTAN, MUHTAR (P.)	Bitlis
ERTEM, ISMAIL (P.)	Manisa
ERTEN, RIZA (P.)	Mardin
ERSEN, ALI RIZA (P.)	Siirt
ESENBEL, ATIF (P.)	Malatya
ESKINDAL, MEMDUH ŞEVKET (P.)	Bilecik
ETI, MEHMET SADIK (P.)	Malatya
EYIBOĞLU, DANIŞ (P.)	Trabzon
EYIDOĞAN, AKIF (P.)	Kars
EYMIR, AHMET (P.)	Amasya
EZGÜ, IHSAN (P.)	Ankara
FIRAT, ABDÜLHAK (P.)	Erzincan
FIRAT, HIKMET (P.)	Malatya
FIRAT, NAŞIT (P.)	Samsun
FEYZIOĞLU, SAIT AZMI (P.)	Cayseri
FURTUN, MEHMET (P.)	Ordu
GEDIK, HAKKI (Dem.)	Kutahya
GELENBEG, MEKKI HIKMET (P.)	Istanbul
GERÇEKER, MUSTAFA FEHMI (P.)	Bursa
GERGER, VASFI (P.)	Urfa
GERMEN, MAZHAR (P.)	Aydin
GÖKÇEN, BEHÇET (Dem.)	Canakkale
GÖKDALAY, HAIDAR (P.)	Ordu
GOKMEN, LATIN (P.)	Konya
GÖKSEL, TEMEL (P.)	Trabzon
GOKTEPE, NURI (P.)	Aydin
GÖLE, MÜNIR HÜSREV (P.)	Erzurum
GÖLET, CEVDET (P.)	Ankara
GÖREN, LÜTFÜ (P.)	Bolu
GÜLCÜOĞLU, SAMI (P.)	İzmir
GÜLEK, KASIM (P.)	Seyhan
GÜLLÜ, RIFAT (P.)	Isparta
GÜNALTAY, ŞEMSETTIN (P.)	Sivas
GÜNDEŞ, KÂMIL (Dem.)	Kayseri
GÜNDÜZ, ASIM (P.)	Kütahya
GÜNDÜZALP, MAHMUT NEDIM (P.)	Edirne
GÜREL, AHMET (P.)	Zonguldak
GÜRELI, RECAI (P.)	Tokat
GÜRSOY, AHMET IHSAN (Dem.)	Kütahya
GÜRSOY, RIFAT (P.)	Nigde
GÜRSÜ, ASIM (Dem.)	Mugla
HATIPOĞLU, ŞEVKET RAŞIT (P.)	Manisa
ILGAZ, HASENE (P.)	Çorum
IRMAK, SADI (P.)	Konya
IŞIK, HIKMET (P.)	Sivas
IŞIL, ALI RIZA (P.)	Trabzon
IŞITAN, RIZA (P.)	Samsun
IÇÖZ, SIRRI (P.)	Yozgat
IDIL, KÂMIL (P.)	Maraş
ILTER, AZIZ SAMIH (P.)	Kars
INAN, ATIF (P.)	İzmir
INANKUR, SALIH (Dem.)	Içel
INCEALEMDAROĞLU, ALI RIZA (P.)	Zonguldak
INCEDAYI, CEVDET KERIM (P.)	Sinop
INÖNÜ, ISMET (P.)	Ankara
ISPARTALIGIL, MEMDUH (Dem.)	Kütahya

Name	Constituency
KAHRAMAN, GALIP (P.)	Antalya
KALAV, ABDÜLKADIR (P.)	Mardin
KALELI, BEKIR (P.)	Gaziantep
KALFAGIL, FEYZI (P.)	Diyabakir
KALGAY, YAKUP (P.)	Samsun
KAMU, KEMALETTIN (P.)	Erzurum
KANSU, NAFI ATUF (P.)	Kirklareli
KAPLAN, RASIH (P.)	Antalya
KARACAN, SERAFETTIN (P.)	Kars
KARADENIZ, RAIF (P.)	Trabzon
KARAFAKIOĞLU, SUHEYP (P.)	Çorum
KARAGÜLLE, HULKI (P.)	Konya
KARAKAYA, FAHRI (P.)	Elazig
KARAKÜYLÜ, MUSTAFA NAIM (P.)	Malatya
KARASIOĞLU, IHSAN (Dem.)	Canakkale
KARATAŞ, ÖMER (P.)	Samsun
KAZANCIOĞLU, CEMAL (P.)	Çoruh
KEŞMIR, HALID NAZMI (P.)	Tokat
KIRSEVER, ALI RIZA (P.)	Canakkale
KIŞIOĞLU, HASAN (P.)	Elazig
KITAPÇI, KÂMIL (P.)	Sivas
KOCAGÜNEY, VEHBI (P.)	Erzurum
KOÇAK, MUZAFFER (P.)	Van
KOÇAK, SÜKRÜ (P.)	Erzurum
KOÇER, SABRI (P.)	Zonguldak
KONUK, ABDURRAHAM (P.)	Bursa
KONUK, ŞADI (P.)	Samsun
KORALTAN, REFIK (Dem.)	Içel
KORKUT, MUSTAFA (P.)	Antalya
KORKUT, M. ŞERIF (P.)	Burdur
KOVALI, CEMAL (P.)	Tokat
KÖK, ENVER (Dem.)	Sinop
KÖKEN, RAHMI (P.)	Izmir
KÖKSAL, AZIZ (Dem.)	Içel
KÖKSAL, SAIT (P.)	Isparta
KÖNI, OSMAN NURI (Dem.)	Istanbul
KÖPRÜLÜ, FUAT (Dem.)	Istanbul
KÖPRÜLÜ, MUIN (P.)	Samsun
KROMER, NAIM (P.)	Zonguldak
KURDOĞLU, FAIK (P.)	Manisa
KURTULUŞ, FAHRI (P.)	Rize
KURUTLUOĞLU, SAHIR (P.)	Kirşehir
KÜÇÜKA, NAILI (P.)	Denizli
LAÇIN, ŞAHIN (Dem.)	Afyonkarahisar
LÂTIFOĞLU, MUSTAFA (P.)	Tokat
MAĞARA, FATHI (P.)	Kastomu
MELEK, ABDURRAHMAN (P.)	Gaziantep
MENDERES, ADNAN (Dem.)	Kutahya
MENGI, HALID (P.)	Nigde
MOLAOĞLU, ZEKIYE (P.)	Trabzon
MORKAYA, BURHAN CAHIT (Dem.)	Istanbul
MURSALOĞLU, HASAN (P.)	Diyarbakir
ODYAK, SAIT (P.)	Izmir
OĞUZ, AHMET (Dem.)	Eskişehir
OKAN, ŞÜKRÜ (P.)	Kocaeli
OKAY, KÂZIM (P.)	Giresun
OKTAR, RÜŞTÜ (P.)	Van
OKTAY, ESAT (P.)	Kars
OLGUN, IHSAN (P.)	Yozgat
ONARAN, HALIT (P.)	Mus
ONAT, NAIM HAZIM (P.)	Konya
ORAL, CAVIT (P.)	Seyhan
ORAL, HULUSI (P.)	Denizli
ORAN, EKREM (P.)	Izmir
ORBAY, ZIYA (P.)	Kastamonu
ORHON, HAMDI (P.)	Trabzon
ORHON, ORHAN SEVFI (P.)	Zonguldak
ORHON, ZIHNI (P.)	Kars
ORTAÇ, YUSUF ZIYA (P.)	Ordu
OTAMAN, MEMDUH NECDET (P.)	Manisa
ÖDÜL, ŞEVKET (P.)	Kirklareli
ÖĞÜTMEN, BAHATTIN (Dem.)	Edirne
ÖKER, MUTTALIP (P.)	Sivas
ÖKMEN, MÜMTAZ (P.)	Ankara
ÖKTEM, HAYDAR RÜSTÜ (P.)	Izmir
ÖKTEM, MEHMET (Dem.)	Edirne
ÖNCEL, KEMAL CEMAL (P.)	Denizli
ÖNGÖREN, IBRAHIM TALI (P.)	Elazig
ÖRGEVREN, SÜREYYA (P.)	Balikesir
ÖRS, KÂMURAN (P.)	Izmir
ÖYMEN, FAKIHE (P.)	Ankara

Name	Constituency
ÖZ, CEMIL (P.)	Bursa
ÖZALP, KÂZIM (P.)	Balikesir
ÖZÇAĞLAR, CEMIL (P.)	Bolu
ÖZÇOBAN, KEMAL (Dem.)	Afyonkarahisar
ÖZDEŞ, ÖMER (Dem.)	Kütahya
ÖZDEMIR, ARIF (P.)	Bitlis
ÖZELÇI, CAFER (P.)	Malatya
ÖZEY, YAŞAR (P.)	Manisa
ÖZGEN, IHSAN ŞERIF (Dem.)	Kütahya
ÖZSAN, NURI (Dem.)	Mugla
ÖZSOY, REŞIT (P.)	Kayseri
ÖZTEFRHAN, HILMI (P.)	Manisa
ÖZTRAK, FAYIK (P.)	Icekirdag
PARS, MUHITTIN BABA (P.)	Bursa
PEK, SEDAT (P.)	Kocaeli
PEKEL, GALIP (P.)	Tokat
PEKER, RECEP (P.)	Istanbul
PERKÜN, AZIZ (P.)	Konya
POLATKAN, HASAN (Dem.)	Eskişehir
POROY, NÂZIM (P.)	Tokat
POTUOĞLU, ABIDIN (Dem.)	Eskişehir
RAMAZANOĞLU, CELÂI (Dem.)	Içel
RENDA, MUSTAFA ABDÜLHALIK (P.)	Çankiri
SABUNCU, ISMAIL (P.)	Giresun
SADAK, NECMETTIN (P.)	Sivas
SAĞIROĞLU, SABIT (P.)	Erzincan
SAKA, HASAN (P.)	Trabzon
SAKAROĞLU, MITAT (Dem.)	Mugla
SARACOĞLU, SUKRU (P.)	Izmir
SARIDAL, VEHBI (P.)	Nigde
SARIALIOĞLU, ALI (P.)	Trabzon
SARIAN, HAMDI (P.)	Ordu
ŞATANA, ABDÜRREZZAK (P.)	Mardin
SATIR, KEMAL (P.)	Trabzon
SAZAK, EMIN (P.)	Eskişehir
SELER, FAIK (P.)	Kayseri
ŞEREMETLI, HILMI (P.)	Balikesir
SEVEN, SELIM (P.)	Hakkâri
SEVENGIL, REFIK AHMET (P.)	Tokat
SEVÜKER, KÂZIM (P.)	Mardin
SEZER, ZEKI MESUT (P.)	Ordu
SILAN, NECMETTIN SAHIR (P.)	Tunceli
SILAY, TEVFIK FIKRET (P.)	Konya
SILIVRI, AHMET KEMAL (Dem.)	Istanbul
SIMER, M. TALÂT (P.)	Bursa
SIREN, CELÂL SAIT (P.)	Bolu
SIRER, REŞAT ŞEMSETTIN (P.)	Sivas
SIRMEN, FUAT (P.)	Rize
SOYDEMIR, ZEKI (P.)	Çankiri
SOYER, IBRAHIM REFIK (P.)	Nigde
SOYER, RAZI (P.)	Urfa
SOYSAL, EMIN (Ind.)	Maras
SÖKMEN, TAYFUR (P.)	Antalya
SÖKMENÖER, ŞÜKRÜ (P.)	Gümüşane
SUMER, NURULLAH ESAD (P.)	Antalya
SUMER, MUHLIS (P.)	Bilecik
SUNGUR, AHMET (P.)	Yozgat
SÜER, SÜKRÜ (P.)	Nigde
SURMEN, ABDURRAHMAN (P.)	Kars
TAHTAKIRIÇ, AHMET (Dem.)	Kütahya
TAN, MAHMUT (P.)	Tunceli
TANER, OSMAN (P.)	Malatya
TANKUT, HASAN REŞIT (P.)	Maras
TANRIÖVER, HAMDULLAH SUPHI (P.)	Istanbul
TARAKÇIOĞLU, MUSTAFA REŞIT (P.)	Trabzon
TARHAN, NURI (P.)	Zonguldak
TARHAN, ZEKI (P.)	Amasya
TAŞANGIL, ABDÜLKADIR (P.)	Malatya
TAŞÇIOĞLU, ÖMER (P.)	Kayseri
TAŞKIRAN, TEZER (P.)	Kars
TEKELI, ESAT (P.)	Urfa
TEKELIOĞLU, SINAN (P.)	Seyhan
TEMELLI, TEVFIK (P.)	Malatya
TENGIRŞENK, YUSUF KEMAL (Dem.)	Sinop
TINAZ, NACI (P.)	Ankara
TIGREL, IHSAN HAMIT (P.)	Diyarbekir
TIRITOĞLU, FAHRETTIN (P.)	Balikesir
TIRKEŞ, FIKRI (P.)	Sivas
TORGUT, ŞEVKET (P.)	Kirşehir
TOYDEMIR, CEMIL CAHIT (P.)	Istanbul
TÖR, EDIP (P.)	Gümüşane

Name	Constituency
TUGAÇ, HÜSAMETTIN (P)	Kars
TUGAY, ŞEFIK (P)	Malatya
TUNCA, CEMAL (Dem.)	Afyonkarahisar
TURAN, KEMAL (P)	Isparta
TURGUT, REŞIT (Dem)	Kayseri
TÜREL, ALI RIZA (P)	Konya
TÜRKMEN, ABDÜLGANI (P)	Hatay
TÜZÜN, ATIF (P)	Coruh
TÜZÜN, LAHSIN (P)	Gumuşane
UĞUR, ISMAIL MEHMET (P)	Sivas
ULUÇ, SUPHI BEDIR (P)	Hatay
ULUĞ, ŞEREF (P)	Diyarbakır
ULUS, AHMET (P)	Giresun
ULUSAN, HALIS (P)	Konya
ULUSOY, HÜSEYIN (P)	Nigde
UMA, ŞAKIR (P)	Sivas
UMAY, FUAT (P)	Kirklareli
URAN, HILMI (P)	Seyhan
URAS, AZIZ (P)	Mardin
URAS, ESAD (P)	Amasya
UŞ, ASIM (P)	Çoruh
UŞLU, FEYZULLAH (P)	Manisa
UYBAYDIN, CEMIL (P)	Tekirdag
UZ, BEHÇET (P)	Denizli
UZUNÇARŞILI, ISMAIL HAKKI (P)	Balikesir
UZGEN, ZIHNI (P)	Bolu
UNEN, NURETTIN (Dem)	Çanakkale
VARINCA, AHMET KEMAL (P)	Gumuşane
VEZIROĞLU, AHMET (Dem)	Afyonkarahisar
YALÇIN, HÜSEYIN CAHIT (P)	Istanbul
YALÇIN, IHSAN (P)	Bolu
YALMAN, HAMDI (P)	Ordu
YALVAÇ, SEVKI (P)	Isparta
YARIMBIYIK, MUHAMMER (P)	Trabzon
YAVUZ, LÜTFI (P)	Siirt
YAVCIOĞLU, ABDULLAH (P)	Maraş
YEGENA, ALI MUNIF (P)	Seyhan
YETKIN, SUUT KEMAL (P)	Urfa
YILMAZIFFK, FAIK (P)	Bursa
YIĞIT, IBRAHIM SÜREYYA (P)	Kocaeli
YIĞITOĞLU, ALI KEMAI (P)	Amasya
YÖRÜKER, MEHMET ALI (P)	Samsun
YURDAKUL, ABIDIN (P)	Sivas
YURDMAN, RASIM (P)	Hatay
YÜCEL, HASAN ALI (P)	Izmir
YÜCER, NECDET (P)	Çorum
YÜKSEL, AHMET REMZI (P)	Seyhan
YÜRÜTEN, SENIHI (Dem)	Istanbul
YÜZATLI, FIKRET (P)	Giresun
ZARCI, MAHMUT NEDIM (P)	Malatya
ZAIMOĞLU, GALIP KENAN (P)	Giresun
ZEYNELOĞLU, AHMET IHSAN (P)	Çankiri
ZIRH, ALI (P)	Rize

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

AMBASSADORS

Afghanistan: CEVAT ÜSTÜN, Kabul
Brazil: HÜSREV GEREDE, Rio de Janeiro
Canada: MUZAFFER GÖKER Ottawa
China: HULUSI FUAT TUGAY, Nanking.
France: NUMAN MENEMENCIOĞLU, Paris.
Great Britain: CEVAT AÇIKALIN, London
Greece: RUŞEN EŞREF ÜNAYDIN, Athens
India: ALI TURKGALDI, New Delhi
Iran: KEMAL KÖPRÜLÜ, Tehran
Italy: FERIOUN CEMAL ERKIN, Rome
Pakistan: YAHYA KEMAL, Bayath, Karachi
Poland: ŞEVKI BERKER, Warsaw
Rumania: HULUSI FUAT TUGAY, Bucharest
U.S.A.: HÜSEYIN RAGIP BAYDUR, Washington, D.C
U.S.S.R.: (Vacant)
Yugoslavia: TEVFIK KÂMIL KOPERLER, Belgrade

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Argentina: EMIN ALI SIPAHI, Buenos Aires
Austria: NUMAN TAHIR SEYMEN, Vienna.
Belgium: SEVKET FUAD KEÇECI, Brussels
Bulgaria: SEFKATI ISTINYELI, Sofia
Chile: SELAHATTIN ARBEL, Santiago
Czechoslovakia: FAIK HUSEYIN HOZAR, Prague
Denmark: KEMAL AZIZ BAYMAN, Copenhagen
Egypt: NIZAMETTIN AYAŞLI, Cairo
Hungary: AGAH AKSEL, Budapest
'Iraq: NEBIL BATI, Baghdad
Lebanon: CELAL OSMAN ABACIOGLU, Beirut.
Mexico: VEDIF UZGÖREM, Mexico City
Netherlands: ALI TÜRKGELDI, The Hague
Norway: SÜREYYA ANDERIMAN, Oslo
Portugal: RAHMI APAK, Lisbon
Rumania: ŞEFKATI ISTINYELI, Bucharest
Saudi Arabia: RIJKI REFIK PASIN, Jedda
Spain: ESAT ATUNER, Madrid
Sweden: BEDI ARBEL, Stockholm
Switzerland: YAKUP KADRI KARAOSMANOGLU, Berne
Syria: ABDULAHAT AKŞIN, Damascus
Transjordan: BEDRI TAHIR FAMAN, Amman

CONSULS-GENERAL

Belgium: CEVDET DULGER, Antwerp
Bulgaria: ALI RIZA MALKOÇ, Philippopoli, NURULLAH KORKUT, Sofia
Cyprus: MEHMET ALI BALIN, Nicosia
Egypt: SEDAT ZEKI ÖRS, Alexandria
France: SIRFT HALULU, Marseilles, NEBIL SÜREYYA AKÇER, Paris
Greece: ISMAIL HAKKI OKDAY, Athens, TAHSIN RUŞTÜ BAC, Rhodes, IDRIS ÇORA, Salonika
Germany: ORHAN TAHSIN GUNDEN, Frankfurt a M
Great Britain: HALIL ALI RAMAZANOGLU, London
India: ORHAN H EROL, Bombay
Iran: HAKKI KENTLI, Tabriz, ORHAN TAHSIN GUNDEN, Urumiya
'Iraq: TAHSIN MAYATEPEK, Basra
Italy: MUHITTIN ERDOGAN, Milan
Palestine: RUŞTÜ DEMIREL, Jerusalem
Rumania: RECEP YAZGAN, Constanza
Spain: INAYETULLAH CEMAL ÖZKAYA, Barcelona
Switzerland: HASAN NURELGIN, Geneva
Syria: CELAL TEVFIK KARASAPAN, Aleppo
U.S.A.: FIKRET BELBEZ, New York, NIZAMETTIN ERENEL, San Francisco
U.S.S.R.: ALI RIZA ÇELIKKAYA, Batum
Yugoslavia: ŞEVKI ERDOGAN, Scoplije

CONSULS

Bulgaria: SAIP ILKIN, Varna
Greece: CEMAL TUYGAR, Gumuljina, HASIP OSMAN TAN, Mytilene
'Iraq: HAYDAR ISKENDER ÖRS, Mosul

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES

Finland: KEMAL NEJAT KAVUR, Helsinki.

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 thus granted voting rights to both women and men

Republican People's Party: Headquarters, Ankara, f 1923 by Kemal Atatürk, Life Pres ISMET INÖNÜ, Vice-Pres SHÜKRI SARAJOGLU, Sec.-Gen HILMI URAN, branches in every Province, declared principles: republican, nationalist, populist, *étatiste*, secular, revolutionary In February 1937 the Kamutay (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, f 1946 by Celal Bayar and three deputies formerly of the People's Party This 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 organisation of such people as professional associations, trade unions, co-operatives, etc , and advocates relaxation in *étatisme* in favour of individual enterprise In the last election (July 1946) the Democratic Party gained 65 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 laws 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 Italian Penal 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. Courts are divided into two main categories: Civil and Criminal Civil Courts and Criminal Courts are subdivided into Courts of Justices of the Peace and Ashiye Courts, both of which are Courts of First Instance In criminal matters, in addition to these Courts there is a tribunal known as the Court of Heavy Punishment, which tries cases of murder and treason and cases involving a penalty of more than five years' hard labour Courts of Appeal have been abolished, on the other hand, appeals against the verdicts of the above-mentioned courts are made to the Court of Cassation, which is the highest court in the country. This court is not qualified to pass judgment, but either upholds the decision of the Court of First Instance or reverses it and sends it back for re-trial There is no jury in the Turkish legal system

Finally, there is the Supreme Court, composed of members of the Court of Cassation and of the Council of State, in accordance with Articles 61-67 of the Constitution Its prime judicial duty is to try members of the Council of Ministers and other high officials regarding matters arising from the performance of their duties It is called together only when required

Council of State. An important 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: ISMAIL HAKKI GÖRELI.

Secretary-General: MEMDUH OZORAN (member)

Presidents of Depts.: SALAHATTIM ODABASIOĞLU (I), HAZIM TÖREGÜN (II), AZIM YEĞIN (III), KEMAL ARAR (IV), FFRIT BILEN (V)

MEMBERS

CUDI ÖZAL
DR FARUK UIUÇ
ALI SERVER SUNER
AVNI TÜREL
FAZIL ÖZELCI
FEYZI ERCIN
RASIM ARSAN
RASIT CELEBIOĞLU.
IBRAHIM AKCAM
SÖREYYA ÖZEK
NUSRET DOĞRUER
HÜSNÜ BERKER
CEMIL METE
FDIP CEMIL OYHOU
FEVFIK TALAT HITAY
IHSAN PEHLIVANLI
KAZIM SARGIN
BAHA ARKAÇ
MUAMMER AS
TALAT BALKIR
IHSAN AKTÜREL
MESRUR KIP
MUHITTIN ILKAD

COMMUNICATIONS

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting is controlled and operated by the Press Department There is an annual licence fee of 10 liras, 5 liras in localities with less than 10,000 inhabitants

According to the latest available figures (1946) there were then in existence 197,487 receiving sets

Director of Broadcasting: V. N TÖR (Acting).

STATIONS	kW.	kc/s	m
Ankara	20	9,465	31 70
Ankara TAP	20	15,195	19 74
Turkiye TAQ	120	182	1,648
Istanbul	—	153	196

AIR LINES

Devlet Hava Yollari Genel Müdürlügü (*Turkish State Airlines*) Ankara, f 1938, internal services: Ankara-Istanbul, Ankara-Afyon-Izmir, Ankara-Konya-Antalya-Afyon, Ankara - Adana - Gaziantep - Urfa - Diyarbakir, Ankara-Samsun, Istanbul-Bursa, Istanbul-Izmir, Istanbul Ankara-Sivas-Elzig-Diyarbakir-Van, Istanbul-Ankara - Kayseri - Malatya - Erzurum, Istanbul - Afyon - Konya - Adana - Iskenderun, external service Ankara - Istanbul-Athens

Air France: weekly service Paris-Marseilles-Rome-Brindisi-Athens-Istanbul-Ankara

British European Airways Corporation: twice-weekly service London-Marseilles-Rome-Athens-Istanbul-Ankara (Wednesday)

British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.: daily service to Cairo, with connecting service Cairo-Ankara 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 7,461 km and are under continuous development Present extensions are in progress in the following regions Palo-Van-Iran-Narli-Gaziantep

Türkiye Devlet Demiryollari Işletme Genel Müdürlügü (*Turkish State Railways General Management*) operates all railways consisting of 7,180 km except the Southern line (405 km) and Kozlu-Coal line (5 km), Dir -Gen FUAT ZINCIRKIRAN

See Table on facing page

STATE AIR LINES

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Personnel					
Pilots	12	12	18	17	18
Wireless operators	21	20	30	28	36
Mechanics	28	26	32	39	48
Employees	52	40	65	46	46
Others	47	64	56	182	242
Transportation					
No of voyages	557	844	967	1,822	2,382
Kilometres flown (in thousands)	177	358	366	615	718
No of passengers	2,189	5,481	5,691	14,249	18,221
Letters, Newspapers, Baggage (Kg)	294 / 2 / 3	977 / 8 / 7	2,492 / 12 / 29	2,817 / 34 / 79	4,642 / 39 / 83
Revenue and expenses (liras)					
Passenger revenue	34,885	148,721	218,636	478,295	566,214
Other revenue	6,876	13,731	38–,722	71,404	71,108
Salaries and wages of personnel	197,749	221,235	268,371	465,632	307,456

TURKEY—(COMMUNICATIONS)

STATE RAILROADS

Operating Activities	1941	1942	1943	1944
Passenger-kilometres (in thousands)				
Main lines	2,433,465	2,653,439	2,407,333	2,213,711
Suburban lines	219,096	248,085	260,259	256,150
Metric tons of freight carried (in thousands)				
Express	201	283	303	307
Ordinary	4,962	4,949	6,279	6,132
Administrative	1,697	1,619	1,774	1,981
Baggage	54	73	43	38
Animal	768	737	596	800
Metric ton kilometres (in thousands)				
Express	61,175	82,252	90,001	102,882
Ordinary	1,592,002	1,696,531	2,023,355	202,905
Administrative	374,826	422,908	419,598	503,015
Baggage	12,632	13,298	13,800	11,310
Revenue (in thousands of liras)				
Passenger, main line	24,184	31,555	36,080	38,111
,, suburban	1,293	1,643	2,072	2,672
,, baggage	789	838	956	905
Express freight	3,517	4,550	6,154	7,315
Ordinary ,,	36,211	42,056	69,516	68,339
Messagerie	407	653	948	693
Miscellaneous	1,307	1,940	2,763	3,320
TOTAL	69,182	86,442	124,302	127,092

ROADS

Categories	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Constructed roads } km	304	210	264	134	183
Repaired ,, }	683	560	486	743	432
Type of roads (km.)					
Macadam in good condition	11,079	11,363	12,134	11,990	12,269
,, need of repair	7,304	7,753	7,792	8,088	7,772
Earth roads graded	13,428	12,885	13,489	13,136	13,385
,, ,, not graded	9,684	9,928	10,128	10,414	10,085
TOTAL	41,495	41,628	43,742	43,628	43,511

TURKISH MERCHANT MARINE (1945)

Categories	No.	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
State Shipping Administration (vessels over 50 gross ton)			
Liners	27	64,160	36,513
Ferry-boats for passengers	60	21,645	10,394
Freighters	6	7,272	3,484
Salvage vessels	7	2,338	846
Tug-boats	2	149	30
Ferry-boats for goods	4	2,358	1,052
Lake boats	10	—	730
State Harbours Administration			
Tug-boats	30	3,088	1,123
Water vessels	8	1,252	585
Motor-boats (for goods)	2	131	78
Other vessels	24	220	93
Sheer hulk	6	835	357
State yachts and boats	2	4,254	1,723
Ships owned by private persons	38	57,348	34,268
TOTAL	226	165,050	91,276

ROADS

See Table on previous page.

Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu (*Touring and Motor Car Club of Turkey*) Istiklal Caddesi No 81, Beyoglu, Istanbul, f. 1923, Pres RESIT SAFFET ATABINEN

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 connected by ten national 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 for connection between Izmit and the Ægean Sea two voyages weekly Much sea traffic is also borne 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, Şarap Iskelesi Caddesi

Akbaşoglu, Fuat: Galata, Perşembepazarı, Arslan Han 1-9

Aldikacti, Mustafa (Ahmet ve Vehbi): Galata, Kefeli Huseyin Han 22-23

Baker ve Seager Ltd.: Galata, Hovagımyan Han K 1

Barzilay ve Benjamon: Galata, Hovagımyan Han

Cevo, Leon: Beyoglu, Istiklal Caddesi, Suriye Cars 9

Dabkevic ve Sur: Galata, Frenkyan Han

Export Steamship Corp.: Galata, Tahir Han.

Hantaloglu Tayyar Vapurlari: Eminonu, Bahçekapı, Anadolu Han 3

Inturist-Soviet Kap. Ko.: Galata, 6ci Vakif Han 4, 17-20

Iskandinavya Niyar Est.: Galata, Tahir Han.

Kalkavanoglu, Tahsin: Galata, Rihtim Caddesi 43

Lafontaine, Edward Mahd.: Galata, Mehmet Ali Pasa Han

Lazarovic, B.: Galata, Mumhane Nomika Han

Mango Ltd.: Galata, Hovagımyan Han 1

Manioglu, Ahmet Sevket: Galata, Karamustafa Caddesi 66

Messagerie Maritime (Laurent Reboul ve Ski): Galata, Kuto Han.

Palestine Maritime Lloyd Ltd.: Galata, Hovagımyan Han

Paykuric, H.: Galata, Frenkyan Han

Sadikzade Ruşen Og.: Galata, Yolcu Salonu K 4

Service Maritime Rouman: Galata, Tahir Han.

Siskidis, Kostantinos: Galata, Karamustafa Pasa Caddes 141

Sperco, Fratelli: Galata, Hudavendigar Han.

Teoderidi ve Şeriki: Galata, Frenkyan Han K 4

Turk Şilepcilik Ltd.: Galata, Iktisat Han

Umdai Ltd. Sti.: Galata, 6ci Vakif Han

Uzuner, Şukru: Galata, Karamustafa Pasa Sok , Mesruriye Han K 2

Van Der Zee (W. F. Henry) et Co. Nv.: Galata, Hudavendigar Han

Walker Gilchrist & Co. Ltd.: Galata, Kredi Lyone Han

Yelkenci, Lutfi: Yahkosku Caddesi, Yelkenci Han

"Yilmaz" Abdi Vehbi: Galata, Hezaren Han

Zonguldak Vapurculuk ve Komurculuk T. Ltd. St.: Galata.

ISKENDERUN (Alexandretta)

Butros, Emil.

Levante, Alfredo.

Katini Jozef ve Sarkasi.

Şevket Bozoglu Deviet Deniz Yollari Acentesi.

IZMIR

Abdulhamid, Nasr.
Adriatica: Atatürk Caddesi
Antalya Umumi Nakliyat A.S.
Aperio Pol J.: 1ci Kordon 92
Bertamini, Eduard.
Deniz Işletme Yollari Idaresi: Ikinci Kordon
Galip ve J. Romano: Birinci Kordon
Jerome, Pussich: Vapur Acentesi
Messagerie Maritime: Birinci Kordon
Olivier ve S. Ltd.: Atatürk Caddesi 170
Rebul ve Si.
Vapurculuk T.A.S.: Birinci Kordon 92

MERSIN

Deniz Yollari Mersin Acentesi.
Ismet, Işevi.
Katoni I. ve Surekasi: Uray Caddesi
Levanti, Edmond.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
(000 liras)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1937-38	327,917	310,651
1938-39	340,589	313,216
1939-40	399,613	400,998
1940-41	587,118	548,134
1941-42	721,306	586,095
1942-43	990,749	854,979
1943-44	982,158	1,061,234
1944-45*	901,511	570,434
1945-46	†	†
1946*	804,668	990,573
1947*	1,021,232	1,136,216
1948*	1,115,600	1,243,563

* Official estimates only
† 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	149,836,689	144,946,511	4,890,178	—
1939	118,248,934	127,388,997	—	9,140,063
1940	68,922,708	111,446,486	—	42,523,778
1941	74,815,069	123,080,868	—	48,265,799
1942	147,713,229	165,034,422	—	17,321,193
1943	203,045,170	257,151,661	—	54,106,491
1944	164,944,863	232,530,350	—	67,585,487
1945	126,166,357	218,928,951	—	92,762,594
1946	233,931,000	434,034,900	—	210,103,000

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF IMPORTS
(000 liras)

Country	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	70,411	76,623	50,227	776	71
United Kingdom	16,794	32,348	29,517	29,427	43,258
Italy	7,120	3,456	482	29	12,979
Czechoslovakia	5,776	7,959	7,127	363	4,193
Russia	5,891	37	67	104	17
France	1,972	—	—	1	1,680
Switzerland	1,013	8,259	9,378	11,793	17,330
Sweden	2,300	6,751	3,316	13,022	14,062
Hungary	1,446	13,956	11,929	424	38
Palestine	566	4,693	6,011	8,732	8,914
Egypt	1,035	1,648	1,499	1,788	3,748
India	2,232	19,920	14,476	9,546	9,805
United States	15,680	4,887	7,644	22,183	70,131
Australia	67	1,127	2,727	5,446	7,394
Other countries	17,534	21,381	20,545	22,532	30,310
TOTAL	149,837	203,045	164,945	126,166	223,931

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS
(000 liras)

Country	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	62,210	61,102	52,877	—	6
United Kingdom	4,942	27,858	51,398	32,612	75,647
Italy	14,563	4,736	90	130	12,109
Czechoslovakia	4,988	13,842	4,471	542	4,729
Russia	5,140	2	2,836	—	97
France	4,758	—	—	2,980	17,999
Switzerland	1,631	14,636	13,096	17,618	28,175
Sweden	1,776	12,549	2,443	6,764	26,648
Hungary	1,039	13,831	8,054	1,774	3,588
Greece	2,851	1,022	1,097	8,880	37,942
Palestine	220	7,613	6,895	9,534	38,693
Egypt	1,201	26,841	21,162	25,501	30,166
Syria	1,087	3,378	3,736	2,401	7,198
India	176	15	—	18	1,015
United States	17,169	52,763	55,627	95,952	87,730
Other countries	21,136	16,964	8,748	14,223	62,292
TOTAL	144,947	257,152	232,530	218,929	434,034

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS
(000 liras)

Commodity	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	2,394	3,224	2,293	2,531	4,610
Skins and hides	3,430	5,041	8,080	5,702	16,148
Wool and woollen goods	7,060	8,818	6,297	8,922	11,857
Cotton yarn and goods	22,295	27,585	18,736	10,308	20,771
Paper	4,614	13,165	9 044	8,176	7,629
Rubber, crude and manufactured	2,077	1,362	1,891	1,430	6,854
Iron and steel	28,172	34,732	23,071	9.955	27,343
Copper	3,013	3,238	2,728	1,721	6,059
Machinery	23,013	21,443	20,068	12,670	32,799
Optical and precision instruments	3,064	5,469	3,672	1,950	6,667
Vehicles (all kinds)	11,471	4,846	5,162	4,184	9,602
Oil and petrol	6,752	8,767	13,794	9,619	14,207
Chemicals	5,900	9,689	5,620	8,006	7,814
Other commodities	28,582	55,666	44, 489	40,992	51,551
TOTAL	149,837	203,045	164,945	126,166	223,931

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
(000 liras)

Commodity	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Live animals	2,935	129	70	—	100
Hides and skins	3.575	15,043	4,119	11,953	14.734
Wool and mohair	7,081	14,486	14,775	1,828	2,981
Cotton	10,228	11,611	13,020	112	582
Cereals	19,096	124	84	4,529	53,148
Fruit (including dried fruit)	27,357	15,037	36,506	28,885	60,816
Nuts (all kinds)	14,923	22,648	18,106	20,102	50,069
Tobacco	39.338	98,769	80,723	97,951	96,634
Opium	953	5,817	3,243	5,388	6,180
Chrome ore	5,138	3,026	9,891	4,296	2,474
Other commodities	4.323	70,452	51,993	43,885	145.716
TOTAL	144.947	257,152	232,530	218,929	434,034

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TURKEY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Country	Imports					Exports				
	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	47 0	37 7	30.4	0 6	—	42.9	23.8	25 7	—	—
United Kingdom	11 2	15 9	17 9	23 3	19 3	3 4	10 8	22 0	13 9	17.6
United States	10 5	2 4	4 6	17 6	31 3	12 3	20 5	21 6	43 8	20 3
Italy	4 7	1 7	0 3	0.1	5 8	10.1	1 8	0 1	0 1	2 8
Czechoslovakia	3 8	3 9	4.3	0 3	1 9	3.5	5 4	1 7	0.3	1 1
Sweden	1 5	3 3	2 0	10.3	6 3	1 2	4.9	1 0	3 1	6 2
Hungary	0 9	6 9	7 2	0.3	—	0 7	5 4	3 1	1.0	0 8
Switzerland	0 7	4 1	5 7	9 4	7 8	1 1	5 7	5 0	8 1	6.5
Egypt	0 7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1 7	0 9	10 4	8 2	11 7	7 0
Greece	0 5	0 3	0 2	1 3	10 0	2.0	0 4	0 5	4.1	8 8
Palestine	0 4	2 3	3 6	6 9	4 0	0 2	3 0	2 7	4 4	9 0
Other countries	18 1	20 7	22 9	28 5	20 6	21 7	6.9	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 (000 metric tons)					Value (000 liras)				
	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	68	14	60	—	—	1,689	952	4,089	—	—
United Kingdom	4	26	—	—	—	92	616	—	—	—
Italy	32	—	—	—	3	866	—	—	—	191
Norway	12	—	—	—	7	298	—	—	—	471
United States	13	41	89	59	8	323	1,456	5,802	4,075	654
France	14	—	—	—	7	334	—	—	—	422
Sweden	16	—	—	3	8	108	—	—	221	570
Other countries	19	—	—	1	3	1,455	2	—	—	166
TOTAL	208	81	149	63	36	5,138	3,026	9,891	4,296	2,474

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO LEAF AND TOMBEKI*

Country	Quantity (metric tons)					Value (000 liras)				
	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	15 735	13,595	3.693	—	—	13,396	23,932	9,138	—	—
United States	12,673	16,542	15,446	26,357	15,115	14,205	44,660	44,306	63,676	49,119
Belgium	806	—	—	205	1,112	388	—	—	518	2,921
Czechoslovakia	1,233	58	—	141	508	1,818	83	—	419	1,910
France	207	808	—	1,053	873	256	1,789	—	2,554	4,124
United Kingdom	455	504	3,014	933	1,625	184	873	5,794	2,606	5,911
Holland	1,818	47	16	1,075	790	890	56	21	2,008	2,113
Sweden	228	250	75	54	456	378	851	246	228	1,413
Italy	3,526	76	—	—	207	2,899	143	—	—	718
Hungary	231	175	313	—	—	341	674	1,350	—	—
Egypt	1,054	8,198	5,735	6,127	4,781	648	19,204	15,168	19,012	18,698
Syria	38	1,137	1,140	140	42	61	952	1,985	391	295
Other countries	4,862	2,792	801	1,987	3,027	3,816	5,277	2,468	5,914	8,812
TOTAL	42,066	44,182	30,233	38,072	28,536	39,280	98,494	80,476	97,286	96,034

* Tombeki is a kind of tobacco used for the Oriental water-pipe.

Area and Population.	AREA		
In Europe (Thrace)	23,975 sq km.	=	9,256 sq. miles
In Asia (Anatolia)	743,144 ,, ,,	=	286,938 ,, ,,
Total	767,119 ,, ,,	=	296,194 ,, ,,

POPULATION

		1927	1935	1940	1945
Thrace	Male	527,910	661,493	888,568	*
	Female	512,759	606,260	662,371	*
	Total	1,040,669	1,267,753	1,550,939	1,493,976
Anatolia	Male	6,035,969	7,275,277	8,060,344	*
	Female	6,571,632	7,614,988	8,259,667	*
	Total	12,607,601	14,890,265	16,270,011	17,366,246
Total	Male	6,563,879	7,937,770	8,898,912	*
	Female	7,084,391	8,221,248	8,922,038	*
GRAND TOTAL		13,648,270	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	1935	1940	1945
European Turkey	1,040,669	1,267,753	1,550,939	1,493,976
Asiatic Turkey				
Black Sea coast	2,187,099	2,637,233	2,832,274	3,017,408
Marmara Sea and Ægean Sea coasts	2,723,993	3,130,788	3,371,653	3,570,900
Mediterranean coast	749,831	870,490	1,135,990	1,235,670
Total of coasts	5,660,925	6,638,511	7,339,917	7,867,996
Western Anatolia	1,302,894	1,503,724	1,587,169	1,716,610
Central Anatolia	3,505,074	4,001,667	4,297,706	4,680,369
Eastern Anatolia	1,535,880	2,003,322	2,240,410	2,348,694
South-Eastern Anatolia	602,828	743,041	804,809	796,595
Total of Inner Anatolia	6,946,676	8,251,754	8,930,094	9,542,268
Total of Asiatic Turkey	12,607,601	14,890,265	16,270,011	17,366,246
GRAND TOTAL	13,648,270	16,158,018	17,820,950	18,860,222

Main Towns	Population	
	1940	1945
Balikesir	30,110	33,900
Trabzon	32,789	29,551
Urfa	35,266	36,635
Malatya	36,292	41,559
Samsun	37,210	38,417
Manisa	37,623	32,142
Diyarbakir	42,555	41,260
Edirne	45,680	29,404
Erzurum	47,613	52,534
Kayseri	52,467	57,698
Konya	56,465	58,834
Gaziantep	57,132	62,775
Eskişehir	60,742	80,066
Bursa	77,598	80,021
Seyhan (Adana)	88,119	100,367
Ankara	157,242	227,505
Izmir	183,762	200,088
Istanbul	793,946	845,316

Principal Imports and Exports. Exports Tobacco, olive oil, fish, eggs, wool and ordinary goats' hair, hazel nuts, opium, skins and hides, vallonia, wheat, chrome, sesame, cotton (raw), barley, figs, haricot beans, mohair

Imports Machinery, petrol, agricultural machinery, cotton thread, iron and steel, crude oil, wool, tea, cotton goods, kerosene, printing paper, coffee.

Currency. The Turkish pound or lira (£T) = 100 piastres, 1 Turkish piastre = 40 para There are 11 28 Turkish pounds to £1 sterling (March 1948)

BANKING

Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd.: Galata, Istanbul, Head Office 17 St Helen's Place, London, E C 3, f 1922, cap £200,000, res £25,000, Chair Major D E SMITH, Mans (Istanbul br) A G DRITSAS, T APOSTOLIDES

Crédit Foncier de Turquie (*formerly Emlak Ve Eytam Bankasi*) 69 Boulevard Ataturk, Ankara, f 1926, cap £T 21,854,782, res fund £T 3,157,000, 3 brs, Dir-Gen MITHAT YENEL

Eti Bank (*Mining Bank*) Ankara, f 1935, cap £T 150,000,000, res fund £T 11,574,986, Dir FERIT NAZMI GÜRMEN

Halk Bankasi T.A.S. & Sandiklari: f 1938, cap £T 1,900,000, res £T 871,324, brs throughout Turkey.

Ilter Bankasi: Ankara, cap £T 100,000,000, brs throughout Turkey

Izmir Esnaf Ve Ahali Bankasi (*Small Traders' and People's Bank*) Merkez Izmir, f 1927, cap 1,000,000 Turkish liras, brs, throughout Turkey, Dir KEMAL TALAT KARACA

Ottoman Bank: Galata, Istanbul, f 1863, cap £10,000,000, p u cap £5,000,000, res £1,250,000, dep. £60,363,000, offices in London, Marseilles, Manchester, and Paris; brs in Turkey and throughout the Near East

Sümerbank: Ankara, f 1923, cap £T. 200,000,000, brs throughout Turkey, Chair. Board of Dirs Gen SAMI SABIT MARAMAN, Gen. Man. CEVAD ANDIGÜN.

T.C. Ziraat Bankasi (*Agricultural Bank of the Turkish Republic*). Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f 1888; cap. £T. 100,000,000, res. fund £T 31,554,000, 280 brs. throughout Turkey; Dir.-Gen NUSRET MERAY

Türkiye Cümhuriyet Merkez Bankasi (*Central Bank of the Turkish Republic*) Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f 1913. cap £T 15,000,000, p u. cap. £T 10,500,000; res. £T 24,317,566, Pres ALI RANA TARHAN, Gen. Man KEMAL ZAIM SUNEL

Türkiye Garanti Bankasi, A.Ş.: Ankara, cap £T. 2,500,000, brs throughout Turkey, Dir-Gen MUAMMERERIŞ

Türkiye Imar Bankasi (*Reconstruction Bank*) Yenoposta-hane arkasi, Asirefendi Caddesi Imar Han, No 35, 37, Istanbul, f 1928, cap £T 1,000,000, res £T 222,027; dep and current accounts £T 2,712,429, Dir CELAL DIKMEN

Türkiye Iş Bankasi A.Ş.: Ankara, f 1924, cap 5,000,000,00 Turkish liras, res 14,400,000,00 Turkish liras, 48 brs throughout the country, Pres AHMED NESIMI SAYMAN, Gen Man MECID DURUIZ

Türk Ticaret Bankasi A.Ş. (*Banque Commerciale*) Ankara, f 1919, cap £T 2,200,000, res fund £T 723,570, 8 brs, Pres HAKKI SAFVET TARI, Vice-Pres NUMAN YONTEM, Dir-Gen SADI BATR

Yapi Ve Kredi Bankasi A.Ş.: Head Office Istanbul, cap £T 2,000,000, br s throughout Turkey

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Anadolu Anonim Turk Sigorta Şirketi (*Anadolu Insurance Society*) P O Box 465, Istanbul, f 1925; cap £T 500,000, p u £T 250,000, fire, life, accident, transport.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (*Ankara Insurance Society*) Yeni Postahane Karsisinda, Büyük Kenaciyan Han, Istanbul, f 1936, cap £T 500,000, fire, life, accident, transportation

Bozkurt Türkiye Umum Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Voyvoda, Caddesi Bozkurt Han, Istanbul, fire and life

Istanbul Umum Sigorta Şirketi (*General Insurance Society of Istanbul*) P O Box 1391, Istanbul, f 1893, cap £T 550,000, res fund £T 1,426,014, fire, life, accident, transportation, Man Dir CAV DOTT A D'ANDRIA, Dir NEJDET TUGRUL

Itimadi Milli Sigorta Şirketi: Bahçekapi Itimadi Millt Han, Istanbul, fire

Ittihadi Milli Turk Sigorta Şirketi (*National Union Insurance Co*) Galata-Unyon Han, Istanbul, f 1918, cap. £T 300,000,000, financial res £T 309,085, tech res £T 1,526,912, fire, life, transportation, accident; Administrateur délégue A MATTLINGER, Dir VEFIK SERTEL, Asst Dir SISSAK AGAR

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 1,679,533, fire, transportation, Dir VITALIS CANETTI, Asst Dir ALBERT BARZILAI

Türkiye Milli Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Türkiye Millt Han, Istanbul, fire and life

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Ahen & Münih Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Kürkçüler, No. 21, Ahen ve Münih Han, Istanbul, fire.

Anonima Enforjusi Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Assikurasioni Jenerali Han, Istanbul; accident.

Assikurasioni Generali: Galata Voyvoda Caddesi Sigorta Han, 4 üncü Kat, Istanbul

La Baluvaz Sigorta Şirketi: Bahçekapı Cermanya Han, Istanbul, fire, life, transportation

Badige Assikürans: Galata Rıhtım Hüdavendigar Han, Istanbul, fire

Britis Lev Sigorta Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Arkası Istanbul Han, Istanbul, transportation

Britis Ok Sigorta Şirketi: Yeni Postahan Arkası Istanbul Han, Istanbul, fire

Danüp Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Voyvoda Caddesi Danüp Han, Istanbul, fire, life, transportation, accident

Lo Federal Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Türkiye Millî Han, Istanbul, fire, transportation

Foniks de Viyon Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Turkiye Millî Han, Istanbul, fire, life

Lo Foniks Espanyol Sigorta Şirketi: Bahçekapı Karakoy Palas 4, üncü Kat, Istanbul, life

La Sensier Sigorta Şirketi: Bahçekapı Cermenyan Han, Istanbul, fire

Helvetia Sigorta Şirketi : Bahçekapı Sigorta Han, Istanbul, fire

Istituto Nazionale svelia Assikürazioni: Bahçekapi Büyük Tünel Han, No 1, 2, 4, Istanbul, life.

Kompani Desürans Jeneral: Galata Voyvoda Caddesi Jenerali Han, Istanbul, fire

La Korkort Sigorta Şirketi: Sultan Hamam Haçopulo Han, Istanbul, fire, transportation

Di Kornhil Insurans Kompani: Tahtakale Pervuayans Han, Istanbul; fire, transportation

Manhaym Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Kürkçüler La Manhaym Han, Istanbul, fire, transportation

La Nasyonal Hayat: Galata Karaköy Palas, 6 ıncı Kat, Istanbul, life

Nord Deyce Sigorta Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Caddesi Vitali Han, Istanbul, fire, transportation

La Prevuayans Sigorta Şirketi: Tahtakale La Prevuayans Han, Istanbul, fire

La Prevuayans Kaza: Tahtakale La Prevuayans Han, Istanbul, accident

Riuniene Adriatika di Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Şark Han, 3 üncü Kat, Istanbul, fire, life, transportation

La Süis Sigorta Şirketi: Tahtakale Prevuayans Han, Istanbul, fire, transportation.

Unyon Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Voycoda Caddesi Ünyon Han, Istanbul, life, transportation, accident

Urbon Sigorta Şirketi: Galata Büyük Tünel Han 11-12, Istanbul, fire

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK

(000s)

Animals	1938	1943	1944	1945
Sheep	23,138	21,105	22,450	23,386
Goats Common	11,329	11,825	12,250	12,222
Angora	4,945	4,381	4,975	3,997
Water buffaloes	885	848	857	848
Cattle	9,311	9,231	9,549	9,810
Camels	114	108	104	99
Horses	964	981	1,067	977
Mules	71	92	82	88
Donkeys	1,490	1,621	1,644	1,618

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN TURKEY BETWEEN DIFFERENT USES

	Area in Hectares		Percentage of Total	
	1934	1944	1934	1944
Area under cultivation				
Cereals	5,903,195	6,974,785	7 6	9.0
Leguminous (dry vegetables)	476,767	362,913	0.6	0.4
Industrial crops	496,594	594,416	0 6	0.8
Others	5,758	154,859	0.0	0.2
Fallow	3,673,992	4,813,970	4 8	6.2
Total	10,556,306	12,900,943	13.7	16.6
Meadows and grazing lands				
Meadows	3,421,001	3,551,361	4.4	4.6
Grazing lands	2,876,798	2,665,196	3 7	3.4
Pastures	38,031,624	32,804,283	49.2	42.2
Total	44,329,423	39,020,840	57.3	50.2

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND—*continued*

	Area in Hectares		Percentage of Total	
	1934	1944	1934	1944
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.				
Market gardens and truck farms	142,552	150,865	0 2	0 2
Orchards	285,903	465,107	0.4	0.6
Vineyards	345,438	472,927	0 5	0 6
Olive groves	346,532	295,530	0 5	0.4
Rose gardens	315	315	—	—
Total	1,120,740	1,384,744	0 6	1.8
Forests	9,169,859	11,892,537	11 8	15 3
Unproductive area				
Unproductive lands	11,097,272	11,512,836	14 4	14.8
Lakes	960,400	986,120	1 2	1 2
Total	12,057,672	12,498,956	15 6	16 0
GRAND TOTAL	77,234,000	77,698,020	100	100

CROPS AND VEGETABLES AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-43

Commodity	Annual Average 1934-38		Annual Average 1939-43	
	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
Cereals				
Wheat	3,622,932	3,707,744	4,124,057	3,905,631
Barley	1,854,807	2,074,004	1,910,119	2,026,465
Rye	380,314	367,904	441,103	398,861
Oats	458,553	247,322	336,780	292,220
Spelt	111,402	91,048	102,971	82,809
Corn	448,117	586,907	548,349	753,543
Millet	54,363	45,212	76,257	72,832
Rice	29,882	59,618	28,023	57,596
Canary seed	22,515	15,263	11,049	8,312
Mixed grain (maslin)	128,051	107,777	151,463	141,933
Total	6,910,936	7,303,399	7,730,171	7,740,182
Leguminous (dry vegetables)				
Broad beans	68,814	71,502	58,309	48,776
Peas	2,705	1,621	1,558	1,231
Chick-pea	70,430	54,160	82,072	78,213
Beans	68,370	57,223	85,177	83,021
Common vetch	31,036	22,720	36,177	31,134
Lentils	6,557	4,371	5,907	4,607
Black-eyed beans	25,728	25,710	22,902	25,459
Cow vetch	118,089	81,325	114,078	95,684
Total	391,729	318,632	406,180	368,125
Industrial crops and others				
Tobacco	78,765	61,395	75,383	61,137
Potatoes	54,714	180,714	72,318	311,556
Sugar-beets	28,450	431,532	40,883	577,013
Hemp fibre	12,147	8,170	11,477	7,910
Hemp seed		2,305		3,675
Poppy opium	29,452	282	29,721	261
Poppy seed		9,452		15,861
Anise	1,807	1,040	3,607	4,011

CROPS AND VEGETABLES. AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-43—*continued*

Commodity	Annual Average 1934-38		Annual Average 1939-43	
	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
Cotton { cotton	208,152	59,852	303,833	66,529
Cotton { cottonseed		107,282		142,234
Flax { fibre	19,411	3,072	33,305	7,453
Flax { seed		8,842		16,390
Onions	34,802	98,337	45,650	145,103
Garlic	7,621	13,257	9,699	21,381
Sesame	65,327	28,902	66,701	34,033
Total	600,648	1,014,434	692,777	1,415,147

CROPS AND VEGETABLES AREA AND PRODUCTION 1944 AND 1945

Commodity	Area (hectares)		Production (metric tons)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Cereals				
Wheat	3,740,452	3,742,006	3,148,396	2,189,318
Barley	1,655,127	1,625,410	1,403,049	934,309
Rye	378,619	399,917	336,367	225,981
Oats	262,084	260,600	185,675	121,546
Spelt	91,246	88,157	63,361	45,483
Corn	577,914	510,071	508,296	294,739
Millet	75,190	64,134	62,137	46,425
Rice	15,305	18,129	27,024	32,482
Canary seed	3,829	503	3,295	222
Mixed grain (maslin)	174,959	184,899	170,018	122,934
Total	6,974,785	6,893,886	5,907,618	4,013,439
Leguminous (dry vegetables)				
Broad beans	41,375	31,499	26,490	12,783
Peas	1,142	932	832	381
Chick-pea	83,063	73,039	64,264	43,835
Beans	77,132	73,785	59,489	40,578
Lentils	38,805	38,632	27,738	21,317
Black-eyed beans	4,068	4,752	2,384	2,677
Common vetch	19,775	21,467	20,003	15,548
Cow vetch	97,553	91,795	70,253	46,793
Total	362,913	335,901	271,453	183,912
Industrial crops and others				
Tobacco	77,683	97,949	61,387	69,599
Potatoes	56,044	52,189	191,737	167,350
Sugar-beets	51,655	55,326	613,355	566,555
Hemp { fibre	8,842	10,217	8,977	8,818
Hemp { seed			1,999	2,829
Poppy { opium	26,847	25,475	183	108
Poppy { seed			9,027	7,425
Anise	2,936	1,637	1,221	2,087
Cotton	260,685	231,377	58,916	54,379
Cottonseed			73,964	65,307
Flax { fibre	14,101	15,091	1,849	1,743
Flax { seed			10,361	3,536
Onions	38,155	37,445	104,449	80,577
Garlic	9,276	9,410	17,184	11,923
Sesame	48,192	46,764	22,313	16,188
Total	594,416	582,880	1,176,922	1,048,801

TOBACCO: AREA CULTIVATED AND PRODUCTION

(100 hectares = 247 acres)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Area cultivated (in hectares)	74,785	77,600	68,482	77,683	*98,049
Production (in metric tons)	54,654	59,000	52,457	61,387	69,599
Number of tobacco-growing villages	3,388	3,657	3,550	4,240	4,597
Number of farmers	120,825	139,680	121,666	149,875	182,501
Average yield (in kg per hectare)	761	777	766	790	710
Average area sown per village (in hectares)	22 07	21 75	19 29	18 32	21 33
Average area sown per farmer (in hectares)	0 62	0 57	0 56	0 51	0 54
Average production per farmer (in kg)	452 34	442 31	431 16	409 25	380 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 also types of tobacco needed for the blending of good cigarettes The best kind of tobacco is grown in the Samsun and Bafra regions, it has small thin leaves and is of a light colour The yearly production of this region amounts to about 35½ million lb (16 million kilos) Tobacco grown in Izmit and the surrounding districts has middle-size, 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 Razaki, Sultanina, Kisket, and Tchaush In some parts of the country the production of Sultanina grapes reach 17-18 tons per hectare The *vilayet* of Manisa is the most important district for raisin production The annual production of raisins of the *vilayet* has often reached 80,000 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, pears, 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 Izmir region

Opium Turkish opium is a very important article of trade and is produced in the Izmir, Amasya, Afyon, and Kalatya 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 32,000,000 in 1927 to about £T 300,000,000 in 1940

Rugs and Carpets. The carpet industry is an ancient one among the Turks, who have always bred 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 meet the requirements of most markets The fine carpets of Isparta and Mula 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 Seldjuk carpets (belonging to the Seldjuk era) are very rare

Old Ushak carpets, manufactured at the beginning of the sixteenth century and measuring approximately 22 sq yards (20 sq m) each, have fetched as much as £T 50,000 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 15 000 in foreign markets Some of these rugs have religious inscriptions and designs in the shape of an altar

New Turkish Carpets These are known according to the name of the place where they are manufactured For instance, Ægean carpets are those which have been manufactured in the Ægean region In this region, also, very valuable carpets are manufactured in the *vilayets* of Isparta and Burdur and in the districts of Ushak, Bergama, Kula, Gheurdes, and Simav These best-known qualities are manufactured in Isparta, Ushak, Bergama, and Gheurdes Bergama carpets have the warp and weft in cotton and the knot in 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—"common", "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

Ekmel, Kahyaoglu: Anafartalar Caddesi 227
Zeynel, Kent: Bankalar Caddesi 47-49

ISTANBUL

Abid, I. Ergun: Tophane Bostanbasi 163-165
Alfandari, A.: Mahmutpaşa Abud Effendi Han 6
Barokas, A.: Eminonu Resadiye 3
Birlik Ticaret Ltd.: Galata Omer Abid Han 11.
Hafiz, Rustu: Tarakcilar Caddesi Katteo Han 27
Halicilik Turk Ltd.: 4 Üncü Vakif Han Altında 58

İsmail, Hilmi: Mahmutpaşa Tarakcılar 74

İsparta Hali Pazari (Mehmet, Huseyin Gurgan): Hamidiye Turbesi, Uğurlu Han Altı

Kesisyan, Aram: Tarakcılar 21

Mardikyan, S. Mahdumlari: Mahmutpaşa Tarakcılar 86

Mehmet, Naci Kelcik: Sirkeci Rali Han

Narullah, Naci: Mahmutpaşa Tarakcılar 69

Sadullah, Levi ve Mandil: Tarakcılar Caddesi

Toledo, Vitali: Sirkeci Nur Han 29

IZMIR

Ali Haydar Albayrak: Pestemalcılar Saffet Sok

Celaknade Hali Ltd.: Atatürk Caddesi

Eastern Carpet Co.: Sehitler Cesaret Sok

Mustafa Sipahi ve Kardesleri: Fevzi Paşha Bulvari 14

Şark Hali Turk A.S.: Atatürk Caddesi 180

A. ve J. Yafe Biraderler: Mimar Kemalteem Caddesi

Textiles. Under the first 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 1940 six owned by the Turkish State Wool mills numbered seven (four owned by the State) The Turkish silk industry is situated 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 1928 and 1940 (in which year the Republic produced 88 per cent of the sugar needed for internal consumption)

SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION

(in metric tons)

Refineries	1938	1943	1944
Sugar production			
Alpullu . .	8,023	30,508	17,530
Uşak . .	6,089	14,813	15,518
Eskişehir .	13,008	29,213	25,354
Turhal . .	15,407	21,884	31,400
Total .	42,527	96,418	89,802
Production of molasses			
Alpullu . .	3,801	8,865	5,020
Uşak .	1,350	3,800	4,226
Eskişehir .	3,206	6,965	6,219
Turhal .	4,344	4,873	6,509
Total . .	12,710	24,503	21,974

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 blast furnaces at Karabük, built by a British firm for the Republic, have been improved and enlarged and new factories have been erected with the aid of British credits and supplies from British firms.

MINERALS

Mines are one of the numerous sources of wealth of Turkey According to historical research, the mining industry, as a human occupation, originated in Anatolia Long before the Christian era, for the first time in history metal was cast with the heat obtained from fire in the city of Sardes (in the *vilayet* of Izmir)

Under the Ottoman Empire the mineral wealth of the country was neglected in the same way as most other sources of wealth

The Turkish Government has carefully considered the important role to be played by mining in the revival of Turkish economic life The Institute of Mining, Survey, and Research, founded by the Ministry of Economics, continues to survey the mineral wealth of the country and carries out borings in order to discover oil and other valuable raw materials, both in Anatolia and Thrace The laws regulating these matters have been amended in order to facilitate survey 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 coalfield of Zonguldak is indeed the most important coal basin not only in Turkey, but in the entire Balkans The coalfields are administered by the Government

COAL AND LIGNITE PRODUCTION

(in metric tons)

Coalfields	1938	1943	1944	1945
Zonguldak	1,246,018	1,005,844	1,075,067	1,070,680
Kozlu	751,346	886,349	982,047	973,787
Ereğli	304,002	220,309	302,305	332,636
Kilimli	287,591	1,053,239	1,200,429	1,342,605
Total	2,585,957	3,165,741	3,559,848	3,719,708
Lignite	145,706	552,076	617,015	570,182

Lignite. Lignite is produced mainly under the direction of the State-owned Eti and Sümer Banks, 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 Torbali, south of Izmir, and at Divrik, east of Sivas New deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered near the valley of the Sakaria 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 S R The chief deposits are found at the Guleman mine in south-east Anatolia, in mines in the neighbourhood of Fethiye in south west Anatolia, and at Kütahya Eskişehir in north-west Anatolia

Other Minerals. Other important minerals already exploited are copper, zinc, lead, manganese, mercury, silver, gold, sulphur, borax, and cement

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS (in metric tons)

Minerals	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945
Copper ore	2,488	13,778	10,378	3,947	6,687
Emery	8,452	10,715	2,765	50	5,059
Antimony ore	1,104	1,449	—	10	35
Chrome ore	213,831	130,053	65,633	139,397	78,303
Manganese ore	2,186	3,418	2,684	3,200	3,552
Boracite	4,063	20	415	305	2,130
Mercury (flasks)	597	176	271	143	172
Cement	267,508	210,153	153,815	286,332	271,876
Magnesium silicate	383	309	170	238	509
Sulphur	3,893	2,884	2,320	3,877	4,105
Magnesite	804	115	137	205	441
Amianthus (asbestos)	668	293	133	55	35
Mineral water (litres)	*	1,001,551	670,471	795,904	657,541

* Not available

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

TURKISH COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

General telegraphic address for all the above representatives is "Türkofis"

Commercial Counsellors:

London	47 Elm Park Gardens, S W 10
New York	20 Exchange Place, N Y
Paris	20 Avenue Georges Mandel, XVI*e*
Berne	Hallwyl Str 48

Commercial Attachés:

Athens	c/o Turkish Embassy
Bucharest	Calea Victorici 122
Rome	Via Ticino 14, Rome
Washington, D C	c/o Turkish Embassy
Stockholm	Karlaplan- 3A
New Delhi	5 Bhagwan Das Road

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic, which can be contacted by writing to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry stating the name of the town Among the most important Chambers of Commerce and Industry are the following

Adana Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Adana, f 1894, Pres. IBRAHIM BURGUOGLU, Sec -Gen TAHA TOROS

Akşehir Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Akşehir

Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Posta Caddesi No. 46, Ankara, f 1926, Pres VEHBI KOÇ, Sec -Gen ALÂEDDIN ONGUN.

Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Antalya, Pres HÜSEYIN ÜLGEN, Sec -Gen MACIT SELEKLER

Aydin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aydın

British Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: P O Box 1190, Istanbul, f. 1887, Sec WILFRED LAFONTAINE

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa

Edirne Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Edirne

Erzurum Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Erzurum

Istanbul Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 4 Vakif Han, Istanbul, f 1882, Pres MITHAT NEMLI, Sec -Gen MAHMUT PEKIN, no of mems 12,000, publs *Istanbul Ticaret ve Sanayi Odasi Mecmuasi* (monthly)

Iskenderun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Cumhuriyet meydani Maresal Çakmak Caddesi 3, Iskenderun, Pres IHSAN AKŞEHIRLI, Sec -Gen NURI GÜNEY

Izmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 126 Atatürk Caddesi, Izmir, f 1885, Pres SALAHATTIN SANVER, Vice-Pres HUSEYIN KAVALALI, OSMAN KUTAY, IBRAHIM SAFA KASAPOGLU, ALI HAYDAR ALBAYRAK, RAHMI FILIBELI, KAZIM MUSAL, Pres of the Council AHMET TAHAC, Vice-Pres of the Council LÜTFÜ KROM, no of mems 2,608

Isparta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Isparta.

Kirşehir Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Kirşehir

Konya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Konya

Mardin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mardın

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mersın

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun, Pres NURI ŞAHIN, Sec -Gen SAMI ORUL

Trabzon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Trabzon, Pres ATIF ŞAHIN, Sec -Gen HALIT KÂMI

Urfa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Urfa

Zonguldak Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zonguldak, Pres MAKSUT ÇIVI, Sec -Gen KÂZIM ALKAN

EXCHANGES

Adana Exchange: Adana
Ankara Exchange: Ankara
Antalya Exchange: Antalya
Bursa Exchange: Bursa
Denizli Exchange: Denizli
Diyarbekir Exchange: Diyarbekır
Edirne Exchange: Edirne
Eskişehir Exchange: Eskişehir
Gelibolu Exchange: Gelibolu
Gireson Exchange: Gireson
Istanbul (Ticaret ve Zahire) Exchange: Istanbul
Istanbul (Hayvan) Exchange: Istanbul
Izmir Exchange: Izmir
Kirklareli Exchange: Kırklareli
Konya Exchange: Konya
Lüleburgaz Exchange: Lüleburgaz
Manisa Exchange: Manisa
Mersin Exchange: Mersın
Samsun Exchange: Samsun
Tekirdag Exchange: Tekırdag
Trabzon Exchange: Trabzon.

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 schemes 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 peoples' 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 416,272 in the cities and 610,128 in the villages, making a total of 1,026,400

Schools Staffed by Village Instructors Faced with the impossibility of providing in a short time fully trained teachers for 40,000 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 1936 gave a great impulse to the movement, and to-day there are more than 200,000 pupils attending 6,307 of these schools

Besides giving lessons in reading, writing, citizenship, and general science, the village instructors are pioneers 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 villages with a thorough knowledge of agriculture and of the handicrafts required in their district Boys receive instruction in farming, building, carpentry, and metal work, while girls are taught mothercraft, sewing, nursing, and housewifery

Peoples' Schools The year 1928 was a turning-point in the history of education in Turkey By the law then issued, a Turkish alphabet, using Latin characters, was adopted in place of the Arabic script, which had required years of study before proficiency in its use was reached This change necessitated the formation of peoples' schools in which instruction in reading and writing with the new alphabet could be given to adults Instruction in arithmetic, citizenship, and hygiene were 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 specialised study in higher educational institutions

Present Organisation 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 one complete course of preparation for higher education

(*b*) The middle school, although complementary to the *lycée*, 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 unskilled 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 unskilled 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 reorganisation of the system of secondary education began in the early 1920's. Before the reorganisation 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 *lycees* of to-day, 19 of these were started, 13 for boys and 6 for girls The total number of pupils attending these schools was 3,581

By 1923 there were 72 single-grade State schools (middle schools) and 23 double-grade State schools (middle schools with *lycées*), and the total number of students had risen to 7,146—an increase of almost 100 per cent

During the academic year 1944-45, Government middle schools in operation numbered 159, Government *lycées* 46 If to these figures the number of non-governmental schools —private, minority, and foreign—is added, the number of middle schools in Turkey reaches 178 and that of *lycées* 75

FIGURES FOR 1944-45	NO OF PUPILS
Middle schools	*Lycées*	Total
68,557	25,076	93,933

If to these numbers are added the pupils in non-governmental schools of the same grade, there is a total of 104,592

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 instruction was passed by which all schools were brought under the control of the Ministry of Education, and the *medresses* (secondary schools), which gave religious instruction, were closed and transformed into theological seminaries

In 1926 the system of co-education was adopted 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 regularised, and to-day all secondary school teachers have the special qualifications which their subjects require as well as a recognised professional status

Teaching of Languages The study of one of the modern languages—English, French or German—is compulsory in middle schools and *lycées*, 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 *lycées* in the academic year 1940-41 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 1931 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 1926, 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 to train craftsmen and for the founding of teachers' training colleges In 1927 133 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 35 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 miniatures. 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 academies of art and in conservatories, as a subject of observation

The Academy of Fine Arts The first Government institution opened in Turkey to teach painting, sculpture, and architecture in the European style was the School of Fine Arts It was founded by the Ministry of Commerce in 1883 and placed under the control of the Ministry of Education in 1887 In 1917 it attained the status of an institution of higher education under the name of the Higher School of Fine Arts, and in 1926 it was organised 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 Today 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 more students than the total number of architects now at work who were trained before the Republican era

Private Schools. At present there exist 6 American private schools in Turkey 3 of which are in Istanbul, and 1 each at Içel-Tarsus, Izmir, and Kayseri-Talas In Istanbul there are 8 French, 1 Bulgarian, 2 English, 1 Iranian, and 5 Italian schools, and at Iskenderun 1 Italian, and at Izmir 2 Italian schools

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ANKARA
(Ankara Universitesi)

ANKARA
Founded 1944

Rector Prof ŞEVKET AZIZ KANSU

Number of students 3,860

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 ENVER ZIYA KARAL
Faculty of Law Prof ZEKI MESUT ALSAN
Faculty of Medicine Prof Dr ABDÜLKADIR NOYAN

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Faculty of Arts:
ALAGÖZ, CEMAL ARIF (Geography)
ALTINDAĞ, SINASI.
BAŞOĞLU, MUZAFFER (Psychology).
BAYKAL, BEKIR SITKI (Modern History).
BONNEAU (French Philology)
BORATAV, PERTEV (Folklore)
CALLIEN, MAC (Geology).
DERELI, HAMIT (English Philology).
EBERHARD (Chinese Philology)
GATENBY (English Philology).
GÖTERBOCK.
KANSU, SEVKET AZIZ (Anthropology)
KARAL, ENVER ZIYA.
KUN, HALASI.
KURAT, A. NIMET (Modern History)
LANDSBERGER (Prehistoric History)
LUGAL, NECATI.
ONAN, NECMETTIN HALIL (Turkish Literature).
ÖZGÜ, MELAHAT (German Philology)
PRATT (Psychology).
ROHDE (Latin and Greek)
RUBEN (Sanskrit)

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ANSAY, SABRI SAKIR (History of Law and Procedure)
ARSEBÜK, ESAT (Civil Law).
DERBIL, SUHEYP (Administrative Law)
ESEN, BÜLENT NURI (Constitutional Law)
GÖKTURK, HÜSEYIN AVNI (Civil Law).
KANTAR, BAHA (Commercial Law)
HIRŞ, ERNEST (Philosophy of Law)
KOLOĞLU, MAHMUT (Economics)
OĞUZOĞLU, H CAHIT (Civil Law)
SEVIG, VASFI RAŞIT (Roman Law).
SUR, FADIL HAKKI (Public Finance)

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ASAR, EFDAL (Radiology)
ATAY, NÜZHET (Ear, Nose, and Throat)
BIRAND, IZZET (Orthopaedic)
CANAT, EYYÜP (Physiopathology)
DILEMRE, MUHITTIN (Anatomy)
DIRISU, N ŞAKIR (Physiotherapy)
ECKSTRIN (Child Diseases)
ERANIL, NECATI (Pathology and Anatomy)
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GÖRDÜREN, SÜREYYA (Ophthalmology)
KAMAY, BEHÇET (Forensic Medicine)
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MARCHIONINI (Dermatology).
MELCHIOR (Dental Diseases)
MUTLU, KAMILE SEVKI (Histology)
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PAMIR, ZEKI HAKKI (Internal Diseases)
PULEWKA (Pharmacology)
SARIBAŞ, SÜKRÜ YUSUF (Neurology)
SERAV, KEMAL (Urology)
SOKULLU, KAMIL (Surgery)
TANAY, SÜREYYA (Pathology and Anatomy).
TITIZ, IRFAN (Internal Diseases)
TOKTAY, BEDII ŞAKIR (Psychology)
UZLUK, FERIDUN NAFIZ (Deontology)

Additional Teaching Staff
Lecturers 48

ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY
(Istanbul Üniversitesi)

BAYEZIT, ISTANBUL

Founded 1896, reorganised in 1927 and 1933

Rector Prof SIDDIK SAMI ONAR
Secretary FERIT ZÜHTÜ ÖRÜCÜ
Librarian. FEHMI KARATAY.

The library contains 196,000 volumes.
Number of students: 10,784

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof HAMIT ONGUNSU.
Faculty of Economics: Prof. OMER CELAL SARC
Faculty of Law Prof HIFZI VELDET.
Faculty of Medicine: Prof. MUHITTIN EREL
Faculty of Science. Prof FAHIR YENIÇAY

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts:
ADIVAR, HALIDE EDIP, B.A. (English Literature)
AKYOL, IBRAHIM HAKKI (Physical Geography).
ANTEL, SADRETTIN CELAL (Pedagogy).
ARAT, RAHMETI (Comparative Turkish Philology).
ARAT, RAHMETI (Turkish Islamic Art).
VON ASTER, ERNST (History and Philosophy).
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SARC, ÖMER CELAL (Statistics and Applied Economics).
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BILGIŞIN, MEHMET ALI (Commercial Law).
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GOKNIL, MAZHAR NEDIM (Commercial Law)
GÖNENSAY, SAMIH (Civil Law)
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ATA, PERTEV (Dental Diseases and Therapy)
ATAY, KEMAL (Surgery)
BEHÇET, HULUSI (Dermatology and Syphilology)
BELGER, NIHAT RESAT (Hydrology and Climatology)
BENGISU, NACI (Ophthalmology)
BERKMAN, AHMET TEVFIK (Physiotherapy)
BERKOL, NURETTIN ALI (Anatomy).

BILHAN, NEBIL (Internal Diseases)
BRAUN, HUGO (Microbiology and Parasitology)
ÇETINGIL, ARIF ISMET (Internal Diseases)
ÇUBUKÇU, OSMAN CEVDET (Radiology and Physiotherapy)
DEVRIM, KAZIM ESAT (Dental Diseases and Therapy)
EGELI, EKREM ŞERIF (Internal Diseases)
ERDURAN, BEHÇET SABIT (Urology)
EREL, MUHITTIAN (Hygiene)
EREL, SINASI HAKKI (Surgery)
ERKZ, NAŞIT (Gynæcology and Obstetrics)
FRANK, ERICH (Internal Diseases)
GÖKAY, FAHRETTIN KERIM (Mental Diseases).
GÖKMEN, MUHTEREM (Physiotherapy)
GÜCHAN, MUZAFFER ESAT (Internal Diseases).
GÜRKAN, KÂZIM ISMAIL (Surgery)
GÜRKÂN, SUAT ISMAIL (Dental Diseases and Therapy)
HAUROWITZ, FELIO (Biological and Medical Chemistry).
HIRSCH, JULIUS (Hygiene)
INCEDAYI, CEVAT KERIM (Dermatology and Syphilology)
LEDERLP, NEŞET ÖMER (Internal Disease)
KANTOROWITZ, ALFRED (Surgery of the Teeth, Mouth, and Skin).
KASTARLAK, NABI (Pharmacodynamics and Therapeutics).
KAZANCIGIL, TEVFIK REMZI (Gynæcology and Obstetrics)
MAKKAR, UVEYS (Histology)
ÖKTEM, ZIYA (Microbiology and Parasitology)
ÖNOL, RÜSTÜ (Prosthetic).
PETERFI, TIBOR (Histology)
ŞAKAR, AKIF ŞAKIR (Child Surgery and Orthopædics)
SARPYENER, AHMET MÜNIR (Child Surgery and Orthopædics).
SCHWARZ, PHILIP (Pathological Anatomy)
SOYSAL, ŞEVKET SALIH (Children's Diseases and Therapy)
TAVAT, SEDAT (Pharmacodynamics and Therapeutics).
TEZEL, EKREM BEHÇET (Internal Diseases).
TOKER, BURHANETTIN (Surgery)
TURHAN, BRSIM (Pathological Anatomy).
ÜNVER, SÜHEYL (History of Medicine)
UZMAN, MAZHAR OSMAN (Mental Diseases)
WINTERSTEIN, HANS (General Physiology).
YALGIN, HIKMET (Forensic Medicine)
YALIM, ZEKI (Hygiene)
YENER, MUZAFFER ŞEVKI (Internal Diseases)
ZEREN, ZEKI (Anatomy)

Faculty of Science

ARF, CAHIT (Higher Algebra)
ARNDT, FRITZ (General Chemistry)
BATTALGAZI, FAHIRE
BRAUNER, LEO (General Botany).
BREUSCH, LUDWIG (Chemistry)
CONSTABLE, FREDRIK HURN (Physical Chemistry)
DUVAL, PATRIC (Geometry)
ECKERT
ERIM, KERIM (Analytical Mathematics)
FOUCHÉ, MARCEL (General Physics)
GIZ, FAZILA ŞEVKIF
HEILBRONN, ALFRED (Pharmacobotany)
KOSSWIG, KURT (Zoology)
PAMIR, HAMIT NAFIZ (Geology and Palæontology).
ROYDS, THOMAS (Astronomy)
SEMIN, FERRUH
TERZIOGLU, NAZIM (Mathematics)
YAR, ALI (Higher Algebra)
YENIÇAY, FAHIR (General Physics)
ZUBER, ZUST (Experimental Physics).

Additional Teaching Staff

Professors	127
Lecturers	43
Asst Lecturers	350
Docents	101

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL

Founded 1883.

Rector Ord Prof TEVFIK FAYLAN
General Secretary EKREM RFŞIT ULUC.
Librarian FAHRETTIN ARDAN

The library contains 22,000 volumes.
Number of students 1,100
Publication: *Bulletin* (five per year).

DEANS:

Faculty of Civil Engineering Ord Prof IHSAN INAN.
Faculty of Architecture Ord Prof EMIN ONAT
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Prof Dr RATIP BERKER
Faculty of Electrical Engineering. Prof FUAT KÜLÜNK.

PROFESSORS:

ARDAMAN, RIFKI (Costings)
ARISAN, FERIDUN (Resistance of Materials)
BERKEN, BURHANETTIN, Ord (Hydraulics).
BERKMAN, ALI FUAT (Costings)
BERKMAN, ENVER (Railways)
BERKE, RIZA (Harbours)
BERKER, Dr RATIP (Mechanics).
BONATZ, PAUL (Architecture).
CIVAOĞLU, ILHAMI (Chemistry)
DILGAN, HAMIT (Mathematics).
DUSCIO (Power Engineering)
DUFRESNOY, JACQUE (Mathematics).
ENGEZ, Dr NECATI (Irrigation)
EREM, HULKI, Ord (Heating and Ventilations).
FOUCHE (Electricity)
GOKDOĞAN, Dr MUKBIL (Roads and Highways).
GÖZE, IHSAN (Water Supply)
GRABSCHEID, Dr (Power Transmission)
HOLZMEISTER (Architecture)
INAN, IHSAN, Ord (Reinforced Concrete).
INAN, Dr MUSTAFA (Resistance of Materials).
ILERI, HILMI (Mechanics).
KURAN, Dr SAID (Reinforced Concrete).
KÜLÜNK, FUAT (Electric Machinery)
KÜRKÇÜOĞLU, NUSTER (Physics)
MAVITAN, KUDRET (Aero Engines)
NALBANTOĞLU, Dr REŞAT (Economics and Business Administration)
ONAT, EMIN, Ord (Architecture)
ÖLSNER (Town Planning)
PALLIN (Roads and Highways).
PEVNIRCIOĞLU, Dr HAMDI (Soil Mechanics).
SEZARAR, BURHANETTIN, Ord (Electric Measurements)
SERDAROĞLU, Dr NAMI (Chemistry)
SANTUR, MUSTAFA (High-Frequency Wireless).
SAYAR, MALIK (Geology)
SARMAN, FUAT (Surveying)
SEMIN, FERRUH (Descriptive Geometry).
TAYLAN, TEVFIK, Ord (Railways)
TAYLOR, J LOCKWOOD (Aeroplanes).
TELFER, EDMOND (Naval Architecture)
TÜRKMEN, ABDULLAH (Steel Construction)
UZDILEK, SALIH MURAT, Ord (Physics).
ULKEN, HILMI ZIYA (History of Art).

Additional Teaching Staff.

Professors	43
Supervisors	20
Tutors	39
Assistants	80
Lecturers	6

COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

GAZI PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE

ANKARA

Founded 1926.

Director HAMDI AKVERDI.
Number of teaching staff 69
Number of students 445

• GÜZEL SANATLAR AKADEMISI

(Academy of Fine Arts)

ISTANBUL-FINDIKLI

Founded 1881

Director BURHAN TOPRAK

• See page 328.

ISTANBUL YUKSEK EKONOMI VE TICARET OKÜLÜ
(School of Economics and Commercial Science)

Director: Dr. NIHAD SAYAR
Assistant Director NAIL ESIN
Secretary: IRFAN SOZER
Registrar: SAFIYE GUNGOR
Treasurer: SIVEZAD MENGUL
Librarian · ASUMAN OZORAN

The library contains 7,633 volumes
Number of students· 1,218

PROFESSORS:

ALKAN, ISMET (Business Administration)
ARDA, MACID (Economic Geography)
ARKUN, OSMAN FIKRET (Accountancy)
BALMUMCULAR, SEDAT (History of Commerce)
BIRSEN, Dr KEMALETTIN (Civil Law)
CAMPBELL, NORMAN (English Language)
COOKE, ABAN HAV (English Language).
DEMIREL, Dr ESAD (Economics)
DERKOĞLU, IHSAN ALI (Transport, Tariffs)
EVRENOS, MUZAFFER (French Language)
GÖKNIL, MAZHAR NEDIM (Mercantile Law)
GÜLÇÜR, FAZIL (Commercial Arithmetic)
HAKARAR, REFET (Constitutional Law)
KARATAY, FEHMI (French Language)
KAYA, ŞEVKET (Statistics).
KIVER, NIHAD (Accountancy)
KUYUCAK, HAZIM ATIF (Money, Banking).
ONAR, Dr SIDDIK SAMI (Prosecution and Bankruptcy Law).
OGET, CELAL (French Language).
SAV, SAFFET (French Language)
SAYAR, NIHAD (Public Finance, Budget)
SAYDAR, RASIM (Accountancy)
SAYMAN, HAMIT (Higher Mathematics)
SOMER, FAIK (Financial Law and Mathematics)
TAŞDUR, RAŞIT (Commodities)
TOLGA, MUAMMER (Business Law and Social Economics)
TOSBI, Dr SADRETTIN (Co-operative Society)
TOYGAR, S BEHLÜT (English Language)
WEINER, KARL (German Language)
YAZICI, BEDI (Insurance).
YÖRÜK, A KEMAL (International Law)
YÜCESOY, CEVAT (French Language)
YUCAK, NEDIM MAZHAR (French Language).

ROBERT COLLEGE

BEBEK P K 8, ISTANBUL

Founded 1863

President FLOYD H BLACK
Librarian C H TUYGIL

The library contains 48,000 volumes
Teaching staff 31 professors, 35 lecturers
Number of students 936 (798 Turkish, 138 foreigners)
There is a Faculty of Arts and Sciences (including Commerce) and a School of Engineering

SIYASAL BILGILER OKÜLÜ
(Ankara School of Political Science)

ANKARA

Founded 1856

President Prof YAVUZ ABADAN, LL D
Vice-President FEHMI YAVUZ, M SC (ECON).
Principal BAHA TUNA, LL M

The library contains 35,500 volumes
Number of students 498
Publication. *Siyasi Bilgiler Okülü Dergisi* (quarterly).

PROFESSORS

AKER, ABDULLAH, D SC (ECON) (Bookkeeping).
ALSAN, ZEKI MESUT, LL M (International Law)
ARAR, KEMAL, LL M (Commercial Law)
ARIK, FIKRET, LL D (Civil Law).
BALKAR, KEMAL, LL M. (Administrative Law).
BURÇAK, RIFKE, LL.M (Political History).
CELIKBAS, FETHI, M SC (ECON) (Economics)
ERTUG, HASAN REŞIK, LL.M. (Administrative Law).
ESEN, BÜLENT NURI, LL.D. (Constitutional Law)
ETE, MUHLIS, D.SC. (ECON.) (Economics).
GÖRELI, ISMAIL, LL.M. (Public Administration).
INAN, SEFIK, D.SC. (ECON.) (Budget and Public Credit).
KARAFAKI, ISMAIL, LL M (Civil Law).
KÖNI, BURHAN, LL D (Criminal Law).
SANUS, BURHAN, D.SC. (ECON) (Credit and Money).
SELEN, HAMIT SADI, LITT D. (Economic Geography).
SUR, FADIL HAKKI, D SC. (ECON) (Public Finance)
ZEKI, F URAL, M.D. (Urban and Social Hygiene).

YUKSEK ZIRAAT ENSTITÜSÜ
(Higher Agricultural Institute of Ankara)

ANKARA

Founded 1933

Rector Prof FAZLI FAIK YEGÜL
Administrative Adviser M ALI BAGANA
General Secretary Prof Dr ÖMER TARMAN
Treasurer REFKI BENDERLIOGU
Librarian · (Vacant)
Registrar VASFI EKINER

The library contains 50,000 volumes and pamphlets

DEANS

Faculty of Veterinary Science Prof Dr SELAHATTIN NEJAT YALKI
Faculty of Agriculture · Prof Dr EKREM RÜŞTÜ IZMEN
Faculty of Natural Sciences Prof. Dr ŞEVKET AHMET BIRANT
Faculty of Agricultural Professions Prof. Dr ARIF VELI AKMAN
Faculty of Forestry Prof Dr FIKRI SAATÇIOĞLU

PROFESSORS

Faculty of Agriculture·
ARAN, Dr SADRI (Viniculture and Gardening)
DEMIRTAŞ, Dr HAMIT (Agricultural Implements and Machinery).
KANSU, Dr SEDAT (Agricultural Chemistry)
KÖYLÜ, Dr KAZIM (Director of Economic Management)
ORAMAN, Dr NAIL (Viniculture and Gardening)
TARIMAN, Dr CELÂI (Plant Growing)
YARKIN, Dr IBRAHIM (Zootechny).
Faculty of Agricultural Professions
AKMAN, ARIF (Agricultural Professions).
BAŞER, TEVFIK (Director of Fibre Technology Institute)
TEKELI, SAIT (Director of Agricultural Professions Institute
Faculty of Natural Sciences.
BIRANT, ŞEVKET
OKAY, MECIT
TOLUNAY, MITAT
Faculty of Veterinary Science·
AKÇAY, SEVKI (Pathology)
AYGÜN, SÜREYYA (Director of Hygiene, Bacteriology, and Feeding Institute)
AYSOY, SAMUEL (Internal Diseases).
BAŞER, TEVFIK (Surgery).
BERKER, S ZEKI (Director of the Surgical Institute)
BERKMEN, LATIF (Hygiene)
DILGIMEN, HILMI (Director of Anatomical Institute)
KORAL, ŞEMSI (Anatomy).
OYTUN, ŞÜKRÜ (Parasitology)
TOKTAY, BEDII (Physiology)
TÜZDIL, NEVZAT (Parasitology).
YALKI, S NEJAT (Internal Diseases).
YEGÜL, F FAIK (Director of Pharmacological and Toxicological Institute)

YÜKSEK ZIRAAT ENSTITÜSÜ ORMAN FAKÜLTESI
(Faculty of Forestry)

BÜYÜKDERE-BAHÇEKÖY

Founded 1857, reorganised 1893, 1909, 1934

Dean Prof Dr FIKRET SAATÇIOGLU, OEC PUBL HABIL (Silviculture).
The library contains 5,588 volumes
Number of students. 362.
Publication· *Ankara Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü Dergisi* (quarterly, Editor Prof Dr. ISPENDIYAR ESAT KADASTER).

PROFESSORS:
ACATAY, Dr GAFUR (Forest Entomology and Protection)
BERKEL, Dr ADNAN (Wood Technology and Utilisation).
DIKER, MAZHAR, Ord (Forest Policy and Management)
FIRAT, Dr FEHIM (Timber Production, Forestry Economics, and Dendrometry)
ILKMEN, Dr ŞEREF NURI (Economics)
IRMAK, Dr. ASAF (Ecology and Soil Science)
OKSAI, E MUHIS, Ord (Forest Botany)
SAATÇIOĞLU, Dr FIKRET (Silviculture)
TAVŞANOĞLU, Dr FAIK (Logging-Transportation)

Additional Teaching Staff
Lecturers

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara: c/o Institute of Archæology, Regent's Park, London, N W 1, f 1948 with the object of furthering British contributions to Anglo-Turkish co operation in the archæology of Turkey, and kindred subjects such as anthropology, folklore, and ethnology, provides a centre for research workers and for the training of students, Dir Prof JOHN GARSTANG

Cografya Enstitüsü (*Geographical Institute*) Istanbul-Findikli, Edebiyat Fakultesi, University, f 1933, Dir I HAKKI AKYOL, Publs *Recherches sur la structure de la région de Smyrne*, Istanbul 1930 (with the text in Turkish), Editors E CHAPUT, I HAKKI AKYOL, *Remarques sur la circulation et l'utilisation des eaux aux environs d'Angora*, Istanbul 1930 (with the text in Turkish), Editors E CHAPUT, I HAKKI AKYOL, *Le Meandre de Golcuk près du Bosphore*, Istanbul 1934 (with the text in Turkish), Editors E CHAPUT, I HAKKI AKYOL, *Cografi arastirmalar*, Istanbul 1938 (with the text in French), Editor BESIM DARKOT, *Kartografya dersleri*, Istanbul 1939, Editor BESIM DARKOT, *Iktisadi cografya*, (1) *Enerji kaynaklari* (*Taş kömür Beyaz kömür Petrol*), Istanbul 1940, Editor ALI TANOGLU, *Umumi cografya dersleri*, *Cilt* 1, *Klimatoloji*, Istanbul 1941, Editor AHMET ARDEL, *Ziraat hayati*, 1 *Orta iklim memleketlerinde Ziraat*, Istanbul 1942, Editor ALI TANOGLU, *Manyas havzasinin morfolojik etüdü*, Istanbul 1946 (with the text in French), Editor ISMAIL YALÇINLAR, *Dogu Karadeniz daglarinda glasyal morfoloji sekilleri*, Istanbul 1945 (with the text in German), Editor SIRRI ERINC

Türk Dil Kurumu (*Turkish Linguistic Society*) Ankara, f 1932, Pres REŞAT ŞEMSETTIN SIRER, Sec-Gen HASAN REŞIT TANKUT, Publ *Türk Dil* (bi-monthly)

Türk Tarih Kurumu (*Turkish Historical Society*) Ankara, f 1931, Pres Prof ŞEMSEDDIN GÜNALTAY, Sec ULUG IGDEMIR, Publ *Belletin*

Turkish Association of Human Rights: Ankara

Turkish Economic Society: Ankara, Gen Sec Dr MUHLIS ETE

Turkish Law Association: Ankara, Pres K TURAN, LL B, M P

Turkish Medical Association: Istanbul.

Türkiyat Enstitüsü (*Institute of Turkology*) Istanbul-Bayezit, University, Dir Prof Dr KOPRULUZADE M FUAD, library contains 10,000 vols

MUSEUMS

Arkeoloji Müzesi Ankara (*Ankara Archæological Museum*). Ankara, f 1923, the museum is intended to become the central museum of Turkey, Prehistoric and Hittite antiquities, Dir NURI GÖKÇE.

Ethnographical Museum: Ankara; f. 1927; specimens of Turkish and Islamic art

Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzesi (*Archæological Museum*) Istanbul, f 1869, first collection of antiquities started by Field-Marshal Fethi Ahmed Pasha in 1947, the museum comprises the Museum of Oriental Antiquities, a chemical laboratory, and a library containing books of Western and Eastern origin, Dir. AZIZ OGAN

Eski Şark Eserleri Müzesi (*Museum of Oriental Antiquities*) Istanbul, f 1917, contains antiquities of Sumerian, Assyrian, Hittite, Phrygian, Parthian, Egyptian, and Himyarite origin, Dir AZIZ OGAN, Curator OSMAN SÜMER

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 Pergamon are stored here

Saint Sophia Museum: Istanbul, f 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 MUZAFFER RAMAZANOGLU

Topkapi Sarayi Museum: Istanbul, palace built by Mohammed II, collection of Turkish armour, china, and silverware, 18,000 MSS in the library, Dir (Vacant), attached to Topkapı Sarayı Museum

Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art: fine collection of Turkish rugs and MSS, Dir ABDUL KADIR ERDOGAN

Türkiye Askeri Müzesi (*Museum of the Janissaries*). Istanbul, f 1846, military uniforms and trophies from the 14th century onwards, Dir Col ŞÜKRÜ BÜTTEM

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

ISTANBUL

Istanbul University Library: Istanbul-Bayezit, 196,000 vols, Librarian FEHMI KARATAY

Robert College Library: Bebek P K. 8, 48,000 vols; Librarian C H TUYGIL

Library of the Technical University: 22,000 vols, Librarian FAHRETTIN ARDAN.

Bayezit Public Library.
Veleiddin Library.
St. Sophia Library.
Süleymaniye Library.
Nuroosmaniye Library.
Köprülü Library.
Arif Effendi Library.
Haci Selim Aga Library.
National Library.
Murat Molla Library.
Fatih Library.
Ragip Paşa Library.
Hüsrev Paşa Library.

ANKARA

Library of the People's Party: contains 60,000 vols
Library of the Ministry of Public Instruction: contains 40,000 vols.
Library of the Chamber of Deputies: contains 30,000 vols
Public Library.

OTHER LIBRARIES

Gedik Ahmet Paşa Library: Afyon.
Tekelioglu Library: Antalya
Yegen Mehmet Paşa Library: Antalya Akseki
People's Library: Antalya Elmali.
Beyazit Library: Amasya
Ministry of Education Library: Bolu
Public Library: Bursa
Ulucami Library: Bursa
Orhan Library: Bursa
National Library: Çorum
People's Library: Çorum Iskilip
Selimiye Library: Edirne
Public Library: Antakya
Public Library: Iskenderun.
Halil Hamit Public Library: Isparta.
Haci Ali Effendi Library: Isparta Yalvaç.
Public Library: Isparta Ş Karaagaç.
Hisar Library: Izmir
Local Library: Kastomoni
Reşit Effendi Library: Kayseri
Tahsin Aga Library: Ürgüp
Yusuf Aga Library (Museum): Konya
National Library: Konya
Vahit Paşa Library: Kütahya
Muradiye Library: Manisa
Public Library: Malatia Darende.
Hoca Mustafa Effendi Library: Mugla
National Library: Nigde
Damat Ibrahim Public Library: Nigde Nevşehir
Halil Nuri Library: Nigde Bor
Public Library: Rize
Ramazanoglu Library: Seyhan Adana.
Riza Nur Library: Sinop
Public Library: Trabzon
Ministry of Education Library: Yozgat.

PLACES OF INTEREST

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

Tourist Agencies

Basin ve Yayin Genel Müdürlügü, Turizm Dairesi Müdürlügü (*Bureau of Tourist Affairs*) Turkish Press Dept, Ankara, f 1937, Dir SÜREYYA ERGUN.

Ege Turizm Cemiyeti (*The Ægean Tourist Association*) Ithalatçilar ve Ihracatçilar, Birligi binasi, Birinci Kordon, Izmir, f 1945, Dir BEHÇET UZ

ANTIQUITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Turkey possesses a pleasant climate and much natural beauty and in 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, ancient Grecian, Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Seldjuk, and Ottoman civilisations have left in turn indelible marks

Istanbul (Constantinople), the capital of Byzantium, praised by Lamartine, Loti, and Farrere, 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 Turbe (mausoleums) of deceased sultans 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 Suleiman,** of harmonious architectural shape, the **Mosque of Rüstem Pasha,** possessing walls covered with admirable faience (The Mosque of St Sophia was transformed in 1934 into a museum) Excavations carried out under the direction of American archæologists have uncovered ruins and works of Byzantine art of an inestimable historical value

On the Seraglio point, which is ornamented with a statue of Kemal Atatürk, the old **Topkapi Palace** contains the marvellous riches of the sultans' 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 mirror 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 skilful craftsmen

Facing Istanbul, Galata raises its **Genovese Tower,** and at the further end of the Golden Horn is situated Eyub, containing the tomb of Osmanli dignitaries.

The Bosphorus, dominated by the **Castles of Rumeli and Anatol Hissar,** is lined with picturesque palaces on its two banks The European and Asiatic coasts contain numerous summer resorts, among which Bebek, Therapia, and Yenikuey are particularly worth a visit

The Municipality of Istanbul has organised an annual "Tourist Season" lasting from August 1st to the end of September, which includes many entertainments such as garden parties, regattas, theatrical performances, etc The Balkna festival assembles in 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 Florya, Moda, Kilios, Suadiye, 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, Bursa (ancient Brusa), picturesquely 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 mausoleums belonging to the sultans, and its famous **Green Mosque** built in 1420 by Mahmut I A single day is sufficient for the ascent of Mount Olympus—8,200 ft (2,500 m)—from where 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 26 miles (42 km) in length

It is also possible to reach Bursa via Yalova 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 large 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 Citadel,** destroyed and rebuilt in the course of the numerous wars of old times, with its Greek and Roman inscriptions, is a real delight for archæologists.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ADANA

Bugün (*To-day*) Çakmak Caddesi
Demokrat (*The Democrat*) Demokratevi, Borsa Çıkmazı Sokagı 68-58
Türk Sözü (*The Turkish Word*) Abıdın Paşa Caddesi
Yeni Adana (*The New Adana*) P O Box 117

ANKARA

Ankara: P O Box 33
Kudret (*Power*)· Editor Prof FUAD KÖPRÜLÜ, Organ of the Democratic Party
Ulus (*The Nation*) Ulus Meydanı, f 1919, Editor FALIH ATAY

ANTAKYA

Yenigün (*The New Day*) Inönü Caddesi

BALIKESIR

Balikesir Postasi (*Balıkesır Post*) Türk Pazarı Basımevı
Türk Dili (*The Turkish Language*) Türk Dılı Sokak

BURSA

Ant (*The Vow*) Alamescit Sokagı 2, Atatürk Bulvarı

ELAZIG

Turan: Turan Basımevı

ESKISEHIR

Porsuk: Yıldız Basımevı

ISKENDERUN

Kurtuluş (*Liberation*) Inönü Caddesi

ISTANBUL

Akşam (*The Evening*) Ankara Caddesi, f 1916, Editor NECMEDDIN SADAK
Apoyev Matini: Surıye Çarşısı 10-12, Beyoglu, Greek
Buya: Kazevecı Sokak 8, Asmalı Mescit, Beyoglu, Greek
Cumhuriyet (*The Republic*) P O Box 246, f 1924; Editor NADIR NADI
En Son Dakika (*The Latest Minute*) Cagaloglu, f 1939, Editor H RASIM US
Ephimeris: Mueyyet Sokagı 8, Beyoglu, Greek
Hronos: Eristeci Sokak, Saroglu Han, Galata, Greek
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IZMIT

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KASTAMONU

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KONYA

Ekekon: Hükumet Alanı

MANISA

Doğguş (*The Birth*) Gedız Basımevı
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MARDIN

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MERSIN

Yeni Mersin (*The New Mersin*) Yenı Mersın Basımevi

ORDU

Güzel Ordu (*The Beautiful Ordu*) Ordu Ilı Basımevı

TARSUS

Gülek (*The Smiles*) Ataturk Caddesi

TEKIRDAG

Tekirdag: Tekırdag Basımevı

TRABZON

Trabzon: Şark Basımevı
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URFA

Urfa: Köprü Başı

VAN

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Şelale (*The Waterfall*) Belediye Cıvarı 43.

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Ayvalik: Ayvalık Matbaası.

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BAFRA

Bafrasesi (*The Voice of Bafra*): Vatan Basimevi.

BARTIN

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BOLU

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BURSA

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ÇANKIRI

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ÇORUM

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ERZINCAN

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GIRESON

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Boşboğaz (*The Indiscreet*) Cağaloğlu Boşboğaz Matbaasi
Demokrat Postasi (*The Democrat Post*) Cağaloğlu Yokusu, Köroglu Matbaasi
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Dogru Yol (*The Straight Path*): Belediye Alti 2
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KARS

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ARCHITECTURE

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Mimarlik (*Architecture*) Beşir Ozkazım Apt 8-5, Selanık Caddesi, P K 301, Ankara, f 1943, twice monthly, Union of Turkish Architects, Editor ORHAN ALSAÇ

ARTS

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ECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND COMMERCE

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Vergi ve Resimler Dergisi (*Review of Taxes and Dues*) Atatürk Caddesi 154, Izmir, f 1945, monthly, Editor CELAL PULMAN

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FILMS

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Yildiz (*The Star*) Ankara Caddesi 36, Istanbul, f 1938, fortnightly; Editor TAHSIN DEMIRAY

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Le Flambeau (*The Torch*) Olçek Sokak 82, Pangalti, Istanbul, f 1946, monthly, Catholic bulletin, French, Editor MARSEL LINGURI.

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INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION

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Alay (*Joking*) Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 50, Cagaloglu, Istanbul, f 1947, weekly, Editor A ÖREN

Karikatür (*Caricature*) Acimusluk Sokak 7, Ankara Caddesi, Istanbul, f 1935, weekly, Editor SEDAT SIMAVI

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LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND ADMINISTRATION

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Hukuk Fakültesi Mecmuasi (*The Review of the School of Law*) Istanbul, f 1908, quarterly, Editor HUKUK FAKULTESI

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Bucak (*Rural*) Maden Dairesi Arkasi, P K 8, Zonguldak, f 1945, monthly, Editor HALIL TAŞMAN

Cagdaş (*The Contemporaries*) Maltepe Caddesi 26, Topkapi, Istanbul, f 1946, fortnightly, Editor ENVER ESENKOVA

Cigir (*Era*) P K 95, Ankara, f 1932, monthly, Editor Dr SUAT SEREN

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Dogu (*The East*) Meşrutiyet Uramı, Gazi Anayolu 127, Zonguldak, f 1942, monthly, Editor A KARAUGUZ

Doguş (*Birth*) Hilmi Tükel Matbaasi, Aydin, f 1947, monthly, Editor HILMI TUKEL

Erciyes: Halkevi, Kayseri, f 1941, monthly, Editor KAZIM ÖZYEDEKÇI

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Un (*Fame*) Halkevi, Isparta, f 1934, monthly, Editor KEMAL TURAN

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Yeni Adam (*The New Man*) Adalet Hanı 16-17, Ankara Caddesi, Istanbul, f 1934, weekly, Editor ISMAIL HAKKI BALTACIOĞLU

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Yurd (*Country*) Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 50, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul, f 1941, monthly, Editor Dr NECMEDDIN ATASAGUN

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MEDICAL, VETERINARY, AND HYGIENE

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Göz Klinigi (*The Eye Clinic*) Piyerloti Caddesi 7-9, Istanbul, f 1942, twice monthly, Editor Dr NURI FEHMI AYBERK

Istanbul Seririyati (*The Clinical Instructor of Istanbul*) Cağaloğlu 23, Istanbul, f 1918, monthly, Editor MAZHAR OSMAN

Klinik (*The Clinic*) Meşeli Sokak 36-5, Sıraserviler, Beyoğlu, Istanbul, f 1942, monthly, Editor Dr ILHAMI AKCAKOYUNLU

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Oftalmoloji (*Ophthalmology*) Pınar Apt 2, Hılalahmer Caddesi, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul, f 1946, quarterly, with abstracts in English, Editor Prof NACI BENGISU

Poliklinik (*The Polyclinic*) Yeşil Çam Sokak II, Beyoğlu, Istanbul, f 1934, monthly, Editor Dr SÜREYYA KADRI GÜR.

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Saglik Dergisi (*The Review of Health*) Bakanlığı, Ankara; f 1925, twice monthly, Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, Editor SAGLIK VE SOSYAL YARDIM

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Türk Veterinerler Dernegi Dergisi (*The Review of the Turkish Veterinary Organisation*) Ankara Y Z E Veteriner Fakültesi, Parazitoloji Enstitüsü, Ankara, f 1930, twice monthly, Editor Prof Dr NEVZAD TÜZDIL

Yeşilay (*The Green Crescent*) Ankara Caddesi 15, Istanbul, f 1932, monthly, Editor Prof Dr D FAHREDDIN KERIM GÖKAY

MISCELLANEOUS

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Kizilay (*The Red Crescent*) Kızılay Dergisi, Kızılay Genel Merkezi, Ankara, f 1931, quarterly, Editor Dr REMZI GÖNENÇ

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Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni (*Bulletin of Turkish Tourism and Automobile Association*) Istiklal Caddesi 81, Beyoglu, Istanbul, f 1931, monthly, Editor REŞIT SAFFET ATABINEN

FORCES

Askeri Hava Mecmuasi (*The Military Aviation Review*): Hava Okulu, Eskişehir, f 1922, twice yearly, Aviation School, Editor YAYIN KOLU BAŞKANLIGI.

Deniz Mecmuasi (*Naval Review*) Genel Kurmay IX'cu Şubesi, Ankara, f 1882, thrice yearly, publication of General Staff.

Savaş (*War*) P K 750, Istanbul, f 1936, monthly, Editor E. TOP. ALBAY HALIL ARUOBA

Savaşta Erbaşlar (*Cavalrymen's Inspectorate Review*). Milli Savunma Bakanliği, Ankara, f 1935, twice yearly, Editor SÜVARI MÜFETTIŞLIGI

PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

Iş (*The Work*) Burhaneddin Matbaasi, Istanbul, f 1934, quarterly, Editor ZIYAEDDIN FAHRI FINDIKOGLU

Islam-Türk Ansiklopedisi (*Islamic-Turkish Encyclopædia*) Ankara Caddesi 87, Istanbul, f 1940, fortnightly, Editor Bey EŞREF EDIP

POLITICS

Millet (*The Nation*) Cemişerif Sokagı 39, Peykhane, Çenberli Taş, Istanbul, f 1946, weekly, Opposition, Editor CEMAI KUIAY

Politika (*Politics*) P K 17, Ankara, f 1947, weekly, Editor NEŞIAT TANGÜNER

Yurd Sesi (*The Voice of the Country*) Ali Nazmi, Apt D, No 6, Atatürk Bulvari, Ankara, f 1946, fortnightly, Opposition, Editor HAMDI ALAGÜN

POSITIVE SCIENCES

Istanbul Universitesi Fen Fakültesi Mecmuasi (*Review of School of Positive Sciences*) Fen Fakültesi Mecmuasi, Beyazit, Istanbul, f 1935, quarterly, Editor FAHIR YRNIÇAY

Matematik (*Mathematics*) M F K, P K 367, Istanbul, f 1943, fortnightly, Editor ADNAN ERGENELI

Matematik ve Tabiat Bilimleri Dergisi (*The Review of Mathematical and Natural Sciences*) P K 149, Istanbul, f 1944, monthly, Editor M NURI KARAHÖYÜKLÜ

SEA

Av ve Deniz (*Sea Hunting*) Istiklal Caddesi 509, Beyoglu, Istanbul, f 1945, monthly, Editor I AFIF ÜSTÜN

Deniz (*The Sea*) Yoku Salonu üstü, No 48-50, Sirkeci, Istanbul, f 1935, quarterly, Editor EMRULLAH NUTKU ÜITAY

SPORT

Derbi (*The Derby*) Osmanbey Matbaasi, Izmir, f 1945, weekly, Editor M NIMET ÜYKEN

Fener (*The Lighthouse*) Ankara Caddesi, Vilayet Karşisi 37-I, Istanbul, f 1946, weekly, Editor SEDAD TAYLAN

Gençlik ve Spor (*Youth and Sports*): P K 335, Ankara; f 1947, weekly, Editor AVNI SAKARYALI

Golspor (*The Goal*) Stad Matbaasi, Istanbul, f 1926, weekly, Editor FAIK AKSAN

Güneş (*The Sun*) Halkin Sesi Matbaasi, Izmir, f 1943, weekly, Editor M ÖZBEY

Kirmizi-Beyaz (*The Red and White*) Ankara Caddesi 54, Istanbul, f 1937, weekly, Editor TALAT M HEMŞERI

Maç Spor (*The Match*) P K 677, Istanbul, f 1947, monthly, Editor FAZIL ERENGIL

Sportmen (*The Sportsman*) Ikinci Beyler Sokak 55, Izmir, f 1946, weekly, Editor A ÖKTEM

Şüt (*Shoot*) P K 281, Istanbul, f 1943, weekly, Editor HÜSNÜ YILMAZ

Yeni Iz (*The New Trace*) Nuru Osmaniye Caddesi 20, Istanbul, f 1943, weekly, Editor CEMALEDDIN HONÇA

THEATRE

Tiyatro (*The Theatre*) Şehir Tiyatrosu, Izmir, f 1947, fortnightly, Editor AVNI DILLIGIL

Türk Tüyatrosu (*Turkish Theatre*) Sehir Tiyatrosu, Tepebaşi, Istanbul, f 1930, fortnightly, Editor MUHSIN ERTUGRUL.

VILLAGE

Köycülük (*Village Activities*) Izmir, f 1943, monthly, Editor IL KÖY BÜROSU

Köye Dogru (*Towards the Village*) Baha Bey Apt., Cagaloglu, Istanbul, f 1940, fortnightly, Editor Dr NECDED ATASAGUN

Köy Enstitüleri Dergisi (*Review of Village Institutes*). Hasanoglan Köy Enstitüsü, Hasanoğlan, Ankara, f. 1945, quarterly, Hasanoglan Village Institute, Editor DERGI BAŞYAZARLIGI

WOMAN

Ev-iş (*Home and Work*) Ankara Caddesi 36, Istanbul; f 1937, monthly, Editor TAHSIN DEMIRAY

Ev-Kadin (*The Home and the Woman*) Ankara Caddesi 72, Istanbul, f 1946, fortnightly, Editor M FARUK GÜRTUNCA

Model: Acimusluk Sokagı 27, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul, f 1936, monthly, Editor SEDAD SIMAVI

Türk Kadini (*The Turkish Woman*) Çocuk Sarayi, Anafartalar Caddesi, Ankara, f 1943, monthly, Editor Dr ISHAK ILTER

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ALLEN, H E. The Turkish Transformation (Chicago, 1935)

ARMSTRONG, F H C L Grey Wolf (London, 1937)

ARSEVEN, CELAL ESAD L'Art Turc (Istanbul, 1939)

BALSAN, F The Sheep and the Chevrolet (London, 1948)

CASTLE, WILFRED T F Grand Turk (London, 1942)

CLERGET, M La Turquie Passé et Présent (Paris, 1938)

DAVIS, HELEN MILLER Constitutions, Electoral Law, Treaties of States in the Near and Middle East (Durham, N C , 1947)

DE BUNSEN, VICTORIA The Soul of a Turk (London, 1910)

EKREM, SELMA Unveiled (New York, 1930)
Turkey Old and New (New York, 1947)

EVRENOL, H MALIK Revolutionary Turkey (Ankara, 1936)

GRAVES, PHILIP Briton and Turk (London, 1941)

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JACKH, E The Rising Crescent (New York, 1944)

KENT, MARGERY Fairy Tales from Turkey (London, 1946)

KOHN, H History of Nationalism in the East (London, 1929)

LENGYEL, E Turkey (New York, 1941)

LINKE, L Allah Dethroned A Journey Through Modern Turkey (London, 1937)

LUKE, Sir HARRY The Making of Modern Turkey (London, 1936)

MELZIG, H Kamâl Atatürk, Untergang und Aufstieg der Türkei (Frankfurt, 1937)

Middle East Directory (Tel Aviv, 1947)

MILLER, WILLIAM The Ottoman Empire and its Successors, 1801-1927 (Cambridge, 1934)

OSTROROG, Count L The Angora Reform (London, 1927)

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PARKER, J , and SMITH, C Modern Turkey (London, 1940)

PATMORE, DEREK The Star and the Crescent (an anthology of modern Turkish poetry) (London, 1945)

SAFFETT, K C R La Nouvelle Politique Unique de la Turquie Kemaliste (Paris, 1934)

SHOTWELL, J T , and DEAK, F. Turkey at the Straits (New York, 1940)

TARNAN, T L Turkey (London, 1935)

TOBIN, C. M Turkey, Key to the East (New York, 1944).

TOMLIN, E W F Life in Modern Turkey (London, 1946).

TONGAS, G Atatürk et le vrai visage de la Turquie moderne (Paris, 1937)

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J Survey of International Affairs, 1925, Vol I (London, 1927)

VALVI, FELIX. Spiritual and Political Revolution in Islam (London, 1925)

WARD, BARBARA Turkey (Oxford, 1942)

WAUGH, Sir A TELFORD Turkey, Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow (London, 1930)

WEBSTER, D E The Turkey of Atatürk Social Progress in the Turkish Reformation (Philadelphia, 1939)

WHITE, W W The Process of Change in the Ottoman Empire (Chicago, 1937)

WOODSMALL, RUTH F Moslem Women Enter a New World (Beirut, 1936)

ZIEMKE, CURT Die neue Türkei (Stuttgart, 1930)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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Commercial Directory of Turkey (Ankara, 1937).

British Department of Overseas Trade Turkey. A Review of Commercial Conditions (London, 1945)

WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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, Tehran 31, Min of Education 32, Deputy for Diwaniya 33, Dir Gen of Tapu 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 41-42, Min to Iran 43-45, to Moscow 45-.
'Iraqi Legation, Moscow, U S S R

Abboud Ahmet, Pasha; Egyptian industrialist and financier, b 89, ed Egypt and Glasgow Univs
Chair Egyptian General Omnibus Co, S A E, Thornycroft (Egypt) Ltd, Man Dir Khedivial Mail, S A E, Sté Gén des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Co (Foreign) Ltd, Dir Société Gén Immobilière d'Égypte, S A E, English Coaling Co Ltd
P O B 2051, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt

Abd El-Moneim, Prince Mohammed; Arabian diplomat, b 99, ed Switzerland
Crown Prince of Egypt until 14, Pres Arab Del to Palestine Conf, London 39
Kiziltoprak, Istanbul, Turkey, and Shariagh El Koubbeh, Heliopolis, Egypt

Abdullah, H.R.H. El-Amir Seif El-Islam; son of Emir Al-Mouminin, late King of Yemen, and Govt official, b 16, ed at Great Scientific School of San'a Yemen
Emir Lewa (head of admin) of district of Hudaidah 33-, Min of Education 34-, Chair of Supreme Command 39-, represented Yemen at Council meetings of Arab League, Cairo, Bloudan, 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 Anshas, 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, G C M G, G B E, b 82, ed Constantinople
Second son of late King Hussein of the Hejaz, joined his father in exile at Constantinople 93, mem Ottoman Parl; great champion of the Arab cause, arranged meetings 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 25th 46, independent sovereign ruler of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan
The Royal Palace, Amman, Transjordan

Abdullah, Ibn Jasim Eth Thani, C I E, Arabian ruler
Sheikh of Qatar ruling over the peninsula of Qatar, his relations with the British Govt were settled by the Treaty of 16
Qatar, Arabia.

Abou-Richeh, Omar, B A, Syrian landowner, b 10; ed American Univ of Beirut
Gen. Dir Nat Library of Aleppo, mem Arab Academy, Damascus
Publs *Selected Poems* (vol 2), *Zihar, The Deluge*
Aleppo, Syria

Aboul Fath, Mahmoud; Egyptian politician, b 92
Senator, editor-proprietor *Al Misri*, Wafd daily paper, publs on Egyptian Nationalist Movement
Cairo, Egypt

Abu Al Samh, Mohammed Abdel Zahir; Egyptian ecclesiastic, b 85, ed privately, and Azhar School for Preparatory Teachers, Egypt
Teacher in Gamial Al Khairiah Al Islamiah (Islamic Benevolent Soc) 10, Teacher in various schools 12, Preparatory School Teacher 14, Teacher in the Preaching Advice Soc 15, Imam of the Sacred Mosque (Haram Al Maccy), Dir of Dar Al Hadith School, Mecca
Publs *Al Risalah Al Macciah* (Essay of Mecca), *Fi Al Radd Ala Ashab Al Risalah Al Ramliah* (In Opposition to those of Ramliah), *Kitab Mezahirat Al Difa'a* (The Notes of Defence), *Hayat Al Kulsub* (Heart's Life), *Manasek Al Hagg* (Rules of Pilgrimage)
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Açikalin, Cevat; Turkish diplomatist, b 98, ed Galata Seray Coll, Istanbul, and Univ of Geneva
Sec Turkish Consulate Gen, Geneva 20, Sec Financial Comm, Lausanne Conf 22, Asst Legal Adviser, Foreign Office 23, Sec Turkish Legation, Warsaw 24, Principal Asst Legal Adviser, Foreign Office 25, Legal Adviser to Afghan Govt 26, Chargé d'Affaires, Prague 28, Counsellor to Turkish Embassy, Tehran 30, Moscow 31, Dir-Gen Second Dept Foreign Office 34; Dir-Gen First Political Dept 35, Min 37, Envoy Extraordinary to the Hatay 38, Dep Sec-Gen Foreign Office 39, Ambassador to Moscow 42, Sec-Gen Foreign Office 43, Ambassador to U K 45-, Rep Prep Comm 45, Gen Assembly, London 46
Turkish Embassy, 69 Portland Place, London, W 1.

Adib, Albert; Lebanese editor, b 08; ed Egypt
Pres Soc of Prosperity of Literature, Cairo 26, Vice-Pres The Islamic Lewa Soc, Cairo 27, Ed *Al Rahib 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 38-43, Ed and Proprietor *Al-Adib Review*, Beirut 42-
P O B 878, Beirut, Lebanon

Adl, Mostafa; Iranian educationist, b 82, ed Iran, Egypt, and France
Fmr Dir Codification of Laws, Min of Justice, Tehran, Min to Bern, and League of Nations Del 35, Under-Sec. and Acting Min. of Foreign Affairs 32-38, Min to Italy 38-41, Min of Education and Min of Justice, Chair, Iranian Del, United Nations Conf on Int Org 45, Iranian Rep General Assembly, London 46, Min without Portfolio 47-
Tehran, Iran

Afifi, Hafiz, Pasha, M D, Egyptian diplomatist, b 86
Min of Foreign Affairs 28-29, Min to Great Britain 35; mem Treaty Negotiation Del 36, Deputy 36, Ambassa-

dor to Great Britain Dec 36-38, U N Security Council Del 46, Chair Board Bank Misr 46-, Rep Atomic Energy Comm. 46
Cairo, Egypt

Agronsky, Gershon; Palestinian (Jewish) journalist; b. 93, ed Temple Univ, Philadelphia
Editor *Das Juedische Volk* 17, Jewish Telegraph Agency, New York 21-24; Chief of Press Bureau Zionist Exec, Jerusalem 24-27, Zionist Del to Int Reclamation Conf, Honolulu 27, Del. Int Zionist Congresses 25, 27, 29, Editor *Palestine Bulletin* 31-32, now Editor and Man Dir. *Palestine Post* (founded 32)
P O Box 81, Jerusalem, Palestine

Ahmadi, Ahmad Amir; Lieut-Gen, Iranian Army Officer and politician, b 88, ed Iran, awarded sword inlaid with jewels, Zolfaghar Decoration, Gold Medal, Third Hout Decoration, First Grade, Decoration of Homayoun with shoulder ribbon, First Grade, Decoration of Merit, Taj (Crown) Decoration, Portrait of H I M with jewels, Pass Decoration
Comm of Regt and later comm of the Cavalry Brigade 20; organiser and comm of Western Division in 21, founded Police Guard Dept (Gendarmerie) 25, Comm Police Guard Dept, Pres Supreme War Council and comm Western Division 27, organiser and comm Remount Dept 31, Military Gov Tehran 41, Min. of Interior 41, Insp-Gen. Imperial Iranian Army, Insp.-Gen of Forces in Tehran 42, Min of War 42, Gov. of Mil Govt of Tehran 43, Min of War 45, Mil Gov of Tehran and Pres of Supreme War Council 45, Min of War 47, mem of Supreme War Council Dec 47, formed many departments in the Army, directed 54 expeditions, Gen Adjutant to H M the Shah
Shahpur Street, Tehran, Iran

Akasha, Saba Salieh, Bey; Transjordanian Attorney-General; b 00; ed. Latin Mission School, Transjordan Clerk in the Court 21, Chief Clerk 26, Public Prosecutor, Magistrate 26-46, Attorney-Gen of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan 46-
The Ministry of Justice, Amman, Transjordan

Ala, Hussein, CMG; Iranian diplomatist, ed Westminster School and London Univ
Barrister Inner Temple, served in Madrid, Washington, Paris, Geneva and at the Peace Conf. 19-20, fmr mem Legislative Assembly and Min of Public Works and Agriculture, Joint Man 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 45-
Iranian Embassy, Washington, D C, U S A

Al Antaki, Naim; Syrian lawyer and Government official, b 03; ed American Univ of Beirut and Univ of Sorbonne
Fmr 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 43, Min 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, Najeeb, LL D, Syrian lawyer and diplomat, b. 97, ed Syria and France
Sec-Gen Presidency of the Republic of Syria 32-45, Syrian Min to London 45-, 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 85. Sheikh of Kuwait (on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf), succeeded his uncle the ninth Sheikh Feb 21, married the daughter of the late Sheikh 26; subsidised by the British Govt
Kuwait, Arabia

Al Attar, Mussallam, Pasha; Transjordan lawyer and writer, b 92, ed Univ of Law, Constantinople, and College of Political Science, awarded War Medal, 3rd degree, Order of the Ottoman Empire, 2nd and 3rd degrees, Order of Istiklal, 1st degree, Rafidain Order, 2nd degree.
Sec Scientific Board of Constantinople Governorate, Gov of Akaba, Duma, Hasbaya, Salt, Gov of Konetra, Baalbeck, Chief Insp Min of Education, practised law in Transjordan 21, appt Gov of Salt, Ajlun, Kerak, Amman, Chief Sec of Transjordan Govt; Min of Justice and Finance, Min of Interior and Commerce
Publs *Ways of Success for Men, Buds of the Morning.*
Amman, Transjordan

Alavi, Seyed Hassan, MB, BS, LRCP, MRCS; Iranian ophthalmic surgeon, b 10, ed London, Oxford Univ and St. Thomas' Hospital
Senior Ophthalmic House Surgeon and Clinical Asst. St. Thomas' Hospital, Dir with rank of Brigadier of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service, Iranian Army Medical Corps, Consultant Ophthalmologist Bank Melli Hospital, Tehran, fmr Lecturer, Tehran Univ, Hon Sec Tehran Medical Assen, Chair "Kloope Jabar", Chair U K Univ Society, Tehran
Shah-Reza Avenue, Tehran, Iran

Al-Ayubi, Sayid 'Ali Djawdat; 'Iraqi politician and diplomat, b 86, ed Istanbul Mil Coll
Commdr Sheriffian Army 14-18, Min of Interior 23-24, Min of Finance 30, Private Sec to H M King Feisal I 33, Prime Min 34, Pres Chamber of Deputies 35, Min to Great Britain 35, to France 37, Min of Foreign Affairs 39-41, Rep of 'Iraq at U N O Conf 46, Ambassador to U S A 47-
3110 Woodland Drive, N W, Washington, D C, U S A

Al-Azzi, Nagib Sabih; 'Iraqi diplomatist, b 92, ed Istanbul Military Coll
Participated in 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 21-24; military training in England 24-26, commdt. Staff Coll. 28-31; Dir-Gen of Police 31-35, Chargé d'Affaires Berlin 35, Permanent Del. to L N 36-38, 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, LITT D, D H L, TH D, American orientalist and archæologist, b 91, ed. Upper Iowa and Johns Hopkins Univs
Instructor in Semitic Philology, Johns Hopkins Univ. 16-17; Johnston Scholar 17-18; Thayer Fellow, American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem 19-20, Acting Dir 20-21, 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 Gibeah of Saul, Tell Beit Mirsim and Bethel, hon mem School of Oriental Studies, Jerusalem, Hebrew Univ, Glasgow Oriental Society
Publs *Excavation at Gibeah of Benjamin* 24, *The Spoken Arabic of Palestine* 27, *The Archæology of Palestine and the Bible* 32, *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim* 32-43,

The Vocalisation of the Egyptian Syllabic Orthography 34, *Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands* 36, *From the Stone Age to Christianity* 40, *Archæology and the Religion of Israel* 42.
2305 Sulgrave Avenue, Baltimore, Md , U S A

Al-Hashimiyah (Al-'Awn) Abdul Ilah, H.R.H.; Regent and Heir Apparent of the Kingdom of 'Iraq, b 13, ed. privately and Victoria Coll , Alexandria
Awarded Al-Nahdhah Order, Class 1, Al-Istiqlal Order, Class 1, Al-Hashimiyah Order, Rafidain Order, Class 1, GCMG, GCVO (with collar), Polonia Restitution, Class 1, Legion of Merit, Chief Commander (American), Special Grand Cordon of the Decoration of "Propitious Clouds".
The Royal Palace, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Hassani, Abdul Razzak; 'Iraqi Government official, b 03, ed Baghdad Training Coll
Accountant in the service of the 'Iraqi Govt , Superintendent in the service of the 'Iraqi Govt
Publs *History of the 'Iraqi Cabinets* (4 vols), *'Iraq under Occupation and Mandate* (2 vols), *History of the 'Iraqi Insurrection, History of the 'Iraqi Press, History of the Cities of 'Iraq, An Introduction to Shi-ism, Devil Worshippers in 'Iraq, Sabeans, Old and New, The Khawarij in the Islam, Secrets of the Coup d'Etat* 36, *A Journey in 'Iraq, Under the Shadow of the Gallows,* ('Iraqi) *Folk Lore*
Al Karradah Al Sharqiyah, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Ali Mohammad, Khan, Sardar-i-Ala; Afghan diplomat, b 91, ed Habibia Coll , Kabul
Insp. of Schools 22; Vice-Min of Education 24, Min to Rome 26-27, Min of Commerce 28, Min of Education and Acting Foreign Min 29, Chief Afghan Del to Int Trade Conf , London 33, Min to London 38, Chief Del Disarmament Conf and League of Nations, Foreign Min. 47-
Shahr-i-Nao, Kabul, Afghanistan

Ali, Mohammad Kurd, Bey, Syrian politician and author, b 76
Fmr Editor *Ascham, Azzaher,* and other Cairo newspapers, proprietor and Editor *Al-Muqtabas,* Damascus, mem 19 and Pres 20-34 Arabic Acad of Damascus, Syrian Min of Education 20 and 28-32, mem Royal Arabic Acad of Egypt 33, retd
Publs *A History of Syria, Les lettres des éloquents, Wonders of the West, Islam and Arab Civilization, Le Chapeau du juif Liffman, La vertu et le Vice, Le Criminel innocent, L'ancien et le moderne, Les maîtres de l'éloquence, Publications de quelques épitres de grands prosateurs, L'Histoire d'Ahmed ben Tulown*
Damascus, Syria

Ali Reza, Mohammed Abdullah, Sheikh; Saudi Arabian merchant and industrialist, b 11, ed Saudi Arabia and India
Hon. Consul of Czechoslovakia 36, Hon Deputy Consul of Belgium 37, Pres Saudi Arabian Motor Transportation Co 46, Pres Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Jedda 46; mem Administrative Council, Jedda 46, Ex-Pres. Jedda Benevolent Water Supply Cttee 46, mem. Board of Trustees of the Benevolent Falah School 34-, Vice-Pres Haji Abdullah Ali Reza and Co , Jedda 34-
c/o Haji Abdullah Ali Reza and Co , Jedda, Saudi Arabia

Al-Khalidi, Ahmad Samih, BA, MA, MPHAR, MBE, M.R.C.A.S., Palestinian Arab educationist, b 96, ed. Beirut American Univ
Served as a Lieut during World War I 15-18; Sub-Dir Soutil, Palestine; Insp of Education 25-47; Principal Arab Coll , Jerusalem, Dir Dept of Education Palestine, Asst Dir. of Education, Palestine.
Publs Translated into Arabic Woodworth, *Mental Life —Psychology,* Bagley *Class Management, Suggestions to Teachers,* Stekel *Disguises of Love, Teaching Methods, Standard Practices in Teaching,* and many historical manuscripts
Arab Coll , Jerusalem, Palestine

Al-Khojah, Rashid Taha; 'Iraqi politician, b 84, ed Military and Staff Colls , Istanbul
Gov of Baghdad 20, Mosul 22, Baghdad 24, Mayor of Baghdad 24, Deputy 25; Consul-Gen Cairo 28, Dir -Gen of Education 30, Consul-Gen Beirut 31, Chargé d'Affaires Jedda 32, Min of Defence 32-33, 34 and 35, Pres Chamber of Deputies, Private Sec to the King and Head of the Royal Diwan
Min of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Kobanji, Mohammad Abdul Razak; 'Iraqi singer, b 01, ed privately, awarded certificate from the Eastern Musical Congress, Cairo 32, and remembrance gifts from Their Majesties King Faisal I and King Ghazi I
Has recorded many times with the Baidaphone Co and travelled to Germany, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Palestine and North Africa in a professional capacity Chosen to lead a mission representing 'Iraq at the Eastern Musical Congress, Cairo 32, permanent broadcaster on the 'Iraqi Govt Broadcasting Station 36-
Publs *Nightingale Songs* 27
Samawal Street, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Koudsi, Nazem, LL D , Syrian politician, b 06, ed State Univ of Damascus and Univ. of Geneva
M P 36 and 43, Syrian Min to the U S A , Rep to United Nations Conf on Int Org 45, General Assembly London 46
c/o The Ministry of Finance, Damascus, Syria

Allah Nawaz, Khan; Afghan politician and diplomat
Served during Revolution, Min of Public Welfare in Mohammad Hashim Khan's Govt 34-37, Min. to Germany 37-45
Kabul, Afghanistan

Al-Midfa'i, Jamil; 'Iraqi politician, b 90, ed Istanbul Royal Engineering School
Officer of Artillery, Gov of Muntafiq 23, later of 'Amarah, Diwaniya, Diyala and Baghdad, Min. of Interior 30, later of Finance and of Interior; Pres Chamber of Deputies, Prime Min 33-34 and 34-35; Min of Defence 34-35, Prime Minister and Min of Defence 37-38, Prime Minister 41, Senator, Pres of Senate 43-44, Min of Interior 48
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Omari, Sayid Arshad; 'Iraqi engineer and Government official, b 88, ed Constantinople
Fmr Dir -Gen of Posts and Telegraphs and of Irrigation, fmr Lord Mayor of Baghdad, and Min of Foreign Affairs, Chair 'Iraqi Del to Arab League Congress, Cairo 45, Del to United Nations Conf on Int Org 45, Senator and Min of Defence 48-
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Pachachi, Muzahim Amin; 'Iraqi politician and diplomat; b 91, ed. Istanbul and Baghdad Law Colls.
Mem Constituent Assembly 24, Deputy 25, Min. of Communications and Public Works 24-25, Diplomatic Agent, London 27-28, Min. of Economics and Communications 31; Min. of Interior, fmr Perm. Del. to L N , Min to Italy 35-39, to France 39-42
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al Nowaihi, Muhammad, B A (Cairo), PH D (London), Egyptian educationist, b 17, ed Fouad I Univ, Cairo, Univ of London,

Mem teaching staff School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ of London 39-46, Asst Lecturer 39-46, Lecturer 42-46, Senior Lecturer 46, Reader in Arabic and Head of Arabic Dept, Gordon Memorial Coll, Khartoum 47-

Publs Various articles and essays in Arabic and orientalist papers

Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Al-Qassab, Abdul Aziz; 'Iraqi politician ,b 82, ed. Istanbul Univ

Gov of Kut, Karbala and Muntafiq, 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 33-35, 35-36, Comptroller and Auditor-Gen 37-

Auditor-General's Office, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Qassab, Abdullah; 'Iraqi barrister, administrator, b 04, ed Law Coll, Baghdad, awarded Rafidain Order, Class II (Civil), King George VI Medal for Service in the cause of Freedom

Mudir Nahiyah 28, Qu'aimmaquam 32, Asst Dir of Tribal Affairs 36, Asst Dir-Gen of Interior 38, Admin Insp 40, Dir of Tribal Affairs 40, Mutasarrif (Governor), Diwaniya and Mosul Districts 41 and 44, Min of Interior 43 and 46, Mayor of Baghdad 46 Dir-Gen Date Assen 47-

Baghdad, 'Iraq

Aisan, Zeki Mesut, Prof.; Turkish educationist b 90, 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 26-27, Dep 27-43, Prof in the Faculty of Law 43, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Ankara Univ 46-

Publs *The Child of the Country* 42, *The Novel of Mustafa* 43, *The International Law* 47

Faculty of Law, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Al-Shalash, Abdul Muhsin; Mumtaz, 'Iraqi politician and business man, b 82

Connected with various commercial concerns, before War was Political and Commercial Rep to the (Nejd) Emirate at Najef, Min of Education 22, Min of Finance 23-24, Min of Communications and Works 28-29, fmr Deputy, Rayess of Kingdom of Iran, Majidey Medal of Ottoman Empire, Senator 37-

Najef, 'Iraq

Al-Suwaidi, Ibrahim Naji, LL D, 'Iraqi politician, b 82, ed Istanbul Law Coll

Procurator-Gen Civil Courts Yemen 00-07, Pres Commercial Section Basra Civil Courts 08, Judge Baghdad Court of Appeal 10, Mosul Court of Appeal 11, Sub-Gov, Kadhimain, Najef and Hindiyah, Acting Gov Diwaniya, Administrative Inspector Turkish Min. of Interior 11-19, Min of Justice 21-22, 23 and 25-26, Min of Interior 22-23 and 29, mem Constituent Assembly 24, Deputy Govt Rep Oil Cos 28-29, Prime Min and Min of Foreign Affairs 29-30, Min of Finance 34 and 40-41, Senator, mem Int Diplomatic Acad Paris, fled after Rashid Ali rising 41

Al-Umari, Mustafa Mahmud; 'Iraqi civil servant and politician, b 94, ed Baghdad Law Coll

Teacher 19-20, Chief Clerk Min of Waqfs 21; Asst Sec. Min of Interior 21-22, District Gov 22-30, Asst Dir-Gen of Revenue 30, Gov of a Province 30-33, Dir-Gen of Interior 33-35, Insp-Gen of Finance 35-36, Accountant-Gen 36, Min of Interior 37-38, of Justice 38, of Interior 41-44, Senator 37

8/1/27a Shari'at Nejib Pasha A'dhamiyah Road, Baghdad 'Iraq

Al-Wadi, Jamil; 'Iraqi lawyer and administrator, b 91, ed Istanbul Law Coll

Judge Civil Courts 21-29, Dir-Gen of Religious Endowments 29, Dir-Gen of Cadastre 31, Min of Justice 32-33, Dir-Gen of State Domains, Judge Court of Cassation, Dir-Gen of Posts and Telegraphs 35, fmr Dir-Gen of Tapu in Min of Justice

The Ministry of Justice, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Al-Zahawi, Khalid, General; 'Iraqi diplomat and army officer, b 89, ed Military Coll, Istanbul, and Staff Coll, England

Officer in Turkish Army 06, joined 'Iraqi Army 24, sent to England for Staff Coll and Senior Officers' Course 33, held posts in Iraqi Army, transferred to Civil Admin, Gov Baghdad and Kut Districts, Min to Afghanistan 42-

'Iraqi Legation, Kabul, Afghanistan

Amanollah Jahanbani, General, Prince; Iranian officer, b 95, ed Russian Artillery Coll, and Russian and French Military Univs, awarded Zolfaghar Decoration, Sepah Decoration No 2, Sepah Decoration No 3, Homayoun Decoration, First Grade, Iranian Medal of Coronation, Iranian Science Decoration, Belgium Medal of Coronation

Teacher and Interpreter and Commander of Cavalry Battery, Military Attaché Persian Delegation to Europe, Commander Iranian Artillery 21, formed Gen Staff, later became Chief of Gen Staff, Gen Commander Azerbayjan 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

Pasteur Street, Tehran, Iran

Ameen, Ata, C V O, 'Iraqi diplomatist, b 97, ed Baghdad Law Coll

Asst Sec to King Faisal 21-25, Sec 'Iraq Legation, London 25-30, First Sec Legation, Ankara 30-32, Rome 34, Counsellor of Legation, London 35, Chargé d'Affaires, Paris, Berlin, Rome, London 38-43, Under-Sec of State, Min of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad 43-44, Min to Turkey 44, fmr Govt Del to League of Nations and Int Confs

'Iraqi Legation, Ankara, Turkey

Amr, Abdel-Fattah, Pasha; Egyptian diplomatist; b 09, ed Cairo and London, awarded Egyptian Order of Merit, 1st Class 35, Commder of the Order of the Nile 38, of the Order of Hamayon of Iran 39, of Ismail 41

Studied constitutional law, banking, and insurance, Vice-Pres Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce 40-42, Hon Legal Attaché Royal Egyptian Embassy 39-42, Amateur Squash-Rackets Champion of South of

England 29 and 30; of the British Isles 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, and 37, Open Champion (Squash-Rackets) 32, 33, 35, and 36; Capt of British Squash-Rackets Team against U S A 35, Egyptian Squash-Rackets Championship 36, Amateur Championship 36, Open Championship 36-37, Technical Adviser to the Squash-Rackets Assen. 38 and 39, Capt R A C Squash-Rackets Team, Bath Club 31-39, Egyptian Min Plenipotentiary in London 44, Ambassador 45-, Pres Anglo-Egyptian Society, Rep Gen Assembly, London 46, Security Council 46
Publs *The Art of Squash-Rackets* 34, *The Psychology of Match-Playing* 36,

Egyptian Embassy, 75 South Audley Street, London, W 1

Ansari, Nasser, M D, Iranian professor of medicine; b 13, ed France
Professor of Parasitology, Univ of Tehran, Dean of the Faculty 44-46, Dir of the Research Laboratory
Publs *Les Rickettsia* (Review of the Faculty) 43, *Précis of Parasitology* (2 vols), *La leishmanisation prophylactique* 45, *Isolément de Leishmania* 45, *Leishmaniose experimentale* 46

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tehran, Iran

Anushirawan, Sepahbodi; Iranian politician and civil servant, ed Iran
Occupied many ambassadorial posts abroad, fmr Min to Paris and Rome, led Iranian delegation to Ankara, reptd Iran at League of Nations, Min of Foreign Affairs in Hakimi Govt 45-46

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran

Aras, Rüstü Tewfik; Turkish politician and diplomatist
Deputy, fmr Head of Turkish Del to Mixed Greco-Turkish Comm on Exchange of Populations, Min of Foreign Affairs 25-38, Del and Pres L N Council, Ambassador to Great Britain 39-42, returned to Turkey to re-enter politics

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Arberry, Arthur John, Prof., M A, LITT D (Cantab), British academician, b 05, ed Portsmouth Grammar School, and Pembroke Coll Cambridge
Fellow of Pembroke Coll Cambridge 31, Head of Classics Dept Cairo University, Egypt 32-34, Asst Librarian, India Office, London 34-44, War Service with War Office and Min of Information 39-44, Prof of Persian, London Univ 44-46, Prof of Arabic, London Univ, and Head of Middle East Dept School of Oriental and African Studies 46-47, Sir Thomas Adams Professor of Arabic, Univ of Cambridge 47-
Publs *Mawaqif and Mukhatabat of Niffari* 35, *Doctrine of the Sufis* 35, *Introduction to the History of Sufism* 43, *British Orientalists* 43, *Fifty Poems of Hafiz* 47

Pembroke College, Cambridge

Arikan, Saffet; Turkish diplomat, b 88, ed Mil School, Harbiye, and Staff Coll
Elected Deputy 24, Sec -Gen of Education 35-38, Min of Nat Defence 40-42, Ambassador to Berlin 42-44, Pres of Foreign Affairs Cttee of Grand Nat Assembly, Rep General Assembly, London 46

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Arkell, John Anthony, M B E, M C, B LITT, F S A; British archæologist; b 98, ed Bradford and Queen's Coll, Oxford
2nd-Lieut Royal Flying Corps 16, Flying Off Royal Air Force 19, Sudan Political Service 20-38, Chief Transport Off Sudan Government 40-44, Comm for Archæology, Sudan Government 38-, Chair. and Editorial Sec. *Sudan Notes and Records*
Publs Articles in *Sudan Notes and Records* and *Antiquity Journal Royal Anthropological Institute, Journal of Egyptian Archæology*, etc

P O B 178, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Atai, Ahmad, Dr.; Iranian professor of veterinary medicine, b 11, ed Paris
Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Univ of Tehran, mem of the Council of the Univ of Tehran.
Publs Various articles in the University *Review*

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Iran

Atassi, Adnan, LL D, Syrian educationist, b 05, ed. Univ of Geneva (Switzerland)
Advocate and professor at the Univ of Damascus 32, Syrian Consul to Istanbul, Turkey 37, Deputy for Homs in Syrian Parliament 43, Syrian Min to Paris 45, Min of Justice and Public Works 47-
Publs *Les vices du consentement dans les traités internationaux* 30

Damascus, Syria

Atay, Falih Rifki; Turkish journalist and politician
Editor *Ulus*, Pres Turkish Press Assen, mem Turkish Journalists' Del to India 43, mem Grand Nat Assembly, Del San Francisco Conf April 45

c/o *Ulus*, Ankara, Turkey

Atiyah, Edward Selim, B A (OXON), Lebanese politician, administrator and writer, b 03, ed Victoria Coll, Alexandria, and Brasenose Coll, Oxford
History Lecturer Gordon Memorial Coll, Khartoum 26-27, Public Relations Officer, Sudan Govt 27-45, Sec Arab Office, London 45-
Publs *An Arab Tells His Story* 46

Blackland, Bush Lane, Send, Surrey, Arab Office, 92 Eaton Place London, S W 1

Attia, Mahmoud Ibrahim, B SC (HONS), A R C S (HONS), Dip in Irrigation and Civil Engineering, F G S, Egyptian geologist, b 00, ed Egypt and England
Apptd Demonstrator at Faculty of Engineering, Cairo 25, sent on mission to London to study Geology, joined Imperial Coll of Science, returned to Egypt and joined the Geological Survey of Egypt as a Geologist, Asst. Dir Geological Survey of Egypt
Publs *Note on the Underground Water Supply in Egypt* 42, *Report on Some Studies of Underground Water Flow and Sub-Soil Pollution* 42, *Deep Bores in Kharga and Dakhla Oasis* 42, *The Development of Aswan District* 43, *The Barramiya Mining District* 46,

Dawawin Post Office, Cairo, Egypt

Auster, Daniel; Palestinian Jewish lawyer, politician, b Austria 93, ed Vienna
Went to Palestine 14, served Austrian Army, Syria-Palestine Front 14-18 War, fmr Head Legal Dept Zionist Comm and Zionist Exec, Advocate in Jerusalem 20-, mem Gen Zionist Party, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem 34, Legal Adviser Barclays Bank (D C & O) and Anglo-Palestine Bank, founder and Chair Rehavia, several times Mayor of Jerusalem

P O B 628, Jerusalem, Palestine

Autran, Charles; French historian and orientalist, b. 79, ed. Bordeaux and Paris Univs. and Ecole des Hautes Études.
Mem of French Inst. of Oriental Archæology in Cairo 19-20, archivist of *l'Illustration*.
Publs *Phéniciens* 20, *Les langues anciennes de l'Asie Mineure* 22, *Tarkodemos* (since 22), *Introduction à l'étude critique du nom propre grec* 24, *Sumérien et Indo-Européen* 25, *Mithra, Zoroastre et la préhistoire aryenne du Christianisme* 35, *Phéniciens et Dravidiens* 37, *Homère et les origines sacerdotales de l'épopée grecque* 38-44, *Préhistoire du Christianisme* 41, *L'épopée indoue* 45
29 rue Pierre-Geoffroy, Colombes (Seine), France

Aziz, Abdul Hussein; Afghan diplomat, b 96, ed Tehran and Habibiya Coll, Kabul
Fmr Sec Tehran Legation, Dir of Cipher and Translations Dept of Foreign Offices 22, Consul-Gen Delhi 23, Min to Italy 31, First Del Disarmament Conf 32, Ambassador to U S S R 32, Min of Public Works 38-40, Min of Posts and Telegraphs 40-43, Min to U S A 43, Rep Int Civil Aviation Conf Chicago 44, Rep Provisional Int Civil Org 46, Gen Assembly 46, Gen Assembly 47
The Afghan Legation, Washington, D C, U S A

Aziz Ali el Masry Pasha, General; Egyptian officer
Fmr Ottoman Gen Staff officer in Macedonia, Albania, the Yemen, Tripoli, fmr Egyptian Police School, Insp Gen of Egyptian Army 38
Sharia al Karim, Palais Koubbeh, Cairo, Egypt

Azzam, Abdel Rahman, Pasha; Egyptian diplomatist, b 93, ed Egypt and London Univ
M P in Egypt 24-36, Min Plenipotentiary to Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia 36-39, Min of Social Affairs, Min of Wakfs, Commander of the Territorial Forces, Min in the Foreign Office, Cairo 39-45, elected unanimously by all Arab States as Sec-Gen of the League of Arab States 45-, holds rank of Ambassador, decorations include Grand Cordon from 'Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Afghanistan and Transjordan, Iron Crescent (Turkey), Osmanli and Majidi (from Ottoman Empire), and several other war medals, non-party
Publs *Hero of Heroes* 38, *The Eternal Mission* 46
Office of the League of Arab States, Cairo, Egypt

Azmeth, Nabih; Syrian politician and administrator, b 86, ed Military Coll Istanbul, Turkey
Man Ottoman expedition to Cairo 15, Gen Dir Security of Aleppo 19, Gov of Ajlun (Transjordan) 21, Gen Dir Security of Transjordan, Min of Interior (Transjordan) 23, Gen Dir of Finance of Hejaz 27, Min of Defence 46, Mayor of Damascus 47-, Istiqlal Party, engaged in Syrian politics
Damascus, Syria

Baban, Ahmad Mukhtar, LL D, Rafidain Order, Class II, Civil Category, 'Iraqi Court official, b 00, ed Law Faculty, Baghdad
Royal Palace Official 21-26, Magistrate 'Iraqi Law Court 26-41, Gov Karbala District 42; Min of Social Affairs, Min. of Communications and Works, Min of Justice 42-46, Min of Justice 44-45; Min of Social Affairs 46, Chief of the Royal Diwan 46-.
The Royal Palace, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Baban, Jalal; 'Iraqi politician, b 92; ed Royal Ottoman Military School
Artillery Officer 12, participated Balkan War and World War, Provincial Gov. and Administrative Insp; Min of Economics and Communications 32-33; Min. of Defence 33, Min of Education 34, Deputy Dir.-Gen. of Finance 34-35, Dir.-Gen. of Economics 35-37, Min. of Economics Aug 37-38, of Public Works 41-43, of Finance 43-44, Controller and Auditor-Gen 48-
c/o Chamber of Deputies, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Badawi, 'Abd Al-Hamid, Pasha, LL D, Egyptian politician, b 87
Legal adviser to the Govt 22-26, Chief Legal Adviser 26-40, Min for Foreign Affairs 45-46, Chair Egyptian Del to the United Nations Conf for Int Org 45, Rep. Prep Comm 45, General Assembly 46, Security Council 46, Judge Int Court of Justice 46
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt

Badeau, John Stothoff, B SC, B D, S T M, D D, American educationist, b 03, ed Union Univ, Rutgers Univ, Columbia Univ, Union Theological Seminary
Prof of Philosophy, American Univ at Cairo 36, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, American Univ at Cairo 36, Regional Chief, Middle East Office, War Information 43, Pres, American Univ at Cairo 45.
Publ *East and West of Suez* 43
113 Sharia Kasr el-Aini, Cairo, Egypt

Badr, Abd el Maguid, Pasha; Egyptian engineer, b 97, ed Faculty of Engineering
Chief Engineer in Tanzim of Helwan, Sec Higher Council for Communications, Technical Advisor to the Min of Defence, Min for Social Affairs, Min of Commerce and Industry, Min of Finance, Saadist
Koubbeh Gardens, Cairo, Egypt

Bakir, Abdullah Ibrahim; 'Iraqi diplomat, b 07, ed American Univ of Beirut
Private Sec to the Prime Min 31, Consul to Iran 41, Consul-General in Bombay 43, Consul-General New York 46, Acting Chair Iraqi Del General Assembly, New York 46, Rep Executive Board Int Children's Emergency Fund 46
c/o 'Iraqi Consulate General, New York, U S A

Bayani, Mehdi, PH D, Iranian administrator and librarian, b 07, ed Univ of Tehran
Lecturer, Faculty of Arts, Tehran Univ 35-41, Chief, Educational Dept of Isfahan 41-42, Asst Chief of Educational Section of Min of Industries 42-43, Dir Nat Library, Tehran 43-, Hon Sec Anjuman-i-Athar-i-Melli, Indo-Iranian Cultural Soc
Publs *Nemuneh-i-Sokhan-i-Farsi* (Vol I) 39, and various essays
The National Library, Tehran, Iran

Baydur, Hussein Ragip; Turkish educationist and diplomat, b 91, ed Univ of Istanbul
Prof 11-16, Inspector Turkish Students in Europe 16-19, fmr Editor *Ifham*, Editor-in-Chief *Hakimiyetli Milliye* (later *Ulus*), Ambassador to Bucharest 24-29, Ambassador to Moscow 29-35, and 43 and 45, Ambassador to Rome 35, 43, Ambassador to the U S A 45, Rep to the United Nations Conf on Int Org 45, Chair Turkish Del General Assembly, New York 46, and first Special Session General Assembly 47
Turkish Embassy, Washington, D C, U S A

Behery, El Said Mohammed, B SC AGR, M SC
Egyptian agriculturist, b 89, ed Egypt
Agricultural Engineer, Min of Agric, Egypt 15, Teacher of Agric, Intermediate School of Agric., Wamanhour, Egypt 18, Gemaiza Experimental Station, Technical Asst 19, Headmaster, Shebin el Kom, Intermediate School of Agric. 27-30, Lecturer Agric Coll, Giza 31, Asst. Prof. 39, Prof 43, Faculty of Agric, Fouad I Univ, Giza, Egypt

Publs. *Physical Properties of Soil* (Arabic) 38, *Land Reclamation* (Arabic), *Agricultural Implements* (Arabic) 39, *Crop Rotation* (Arabic) 42, *Manures and Manuring* (Arabic) 46, *Book-Keeping* 46
Faculty of Agriculture, Fouad I University, Giza, Egypt

Bele, General Refet; Turkish officer and politician
Defended Gaza against Allies in Great War, fmr Min of Interior, Deputy mem Journalists' and Deputies' Del. to Great Britain 40
Grand National Assembly, Ankara, Turkey

Beneva, Abdul Rouf; Afghan writer, b 93, ed Kandahar
Mem Language Dept Afghan Acad 39, mem Words Dept Afghan Acad and Asst Information Dept 40, Dir Publication Dept Afghan Acad 41, Dir Dept. Teacher Faculty of Literature, Afghan Acad 44, Gen. Dir. Pashto Tolena, Sec Afghan Acad.
Publs *Women in Afghanistan, Mir Wiess Neeka, Literary Sciences, Pashto Songs, De Ghanamo Wazhai*
The Afghan Academy, Kabul, Afghanistan

Ben Gurion, David; Palestinian trade unionist and Zionist, b 86, ed privately and Istanbul Univ.
An organiser of Jewish Legion 18, mem Gen. Council of Zionist Organisation 20, Gen Sec Fed of Jewish Labour in Palestine 21-35, mem Exec. of Jewish Agency for Palestine and World Zionist Organisation 33; Chair 44, now mem Executive, Federation of Jewish Labour, Palestine, mem Executive, Palestine Jewish Labour Party
Publs *Palestine—a Historical, Economic and Geophical Research Survey* 17, *We and Our Neighbours* 30, *The Working Class and the Nation* 33.
P O B 92, Jerusalem, Palestine

Benoist, Baron Louis de; French company director
Hon Min Plenipotentiary, Chief Agent for Suez Canal in Egypt, Pres Nat. Insurance Co of Egypt and French Maritime Co , Vice-Pres Société Immobilière, Dir S A des Eaux, Cairo, and General Soc of Sugar Refineries, Egypt
Suez Canal Co , Cairo, Egypt

Bentwich, Norman, C B E , M C , LL D (Hon) (Aberdeen and Melbourne), British educationist and barrister, b 83, ed St Paul's, Trinity Coll (Cambridge)
Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar 08, Lecturer Khedival School of Law 13-15, with British Army (E E F) 15-20, Senior Judicial Officer Occupied Territories Admin. 18-20, Legal Sec and Attorney-Gen Palestine 20-31, Dir League of Nations High Commission for Refugees from Germany 33-36, Ministry of Information 40-41, Air Ministry 42, Adviser to Emperor of Ethiopia 13, Prof. International Relations, Hebrew Univ of Jerusalem 32-, Vice-Chair Jewish Cttee for Relief Abroad; Labour
Publs. *Palestine* 33 (2nd edition 47), *The Mandates System* 31, *The Religious Foundations of Internationalism* 33, *Judea Lives Again* 44, *Wanderer Between Two Worlds* 42, *Wanderer in War* 46
Hollycot, Vale of Health, London, N W 3, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine

Ben-Zevie, Isaac, M B E ; Palestinian politician and journalist; b. 84.
Pres. and Exec Mem Jewish Nat. Council (Vaad Leumi); Editor *Ahdut Weekly* 10-14, Sec. Labour Federation (Histadrut) 20-29, Chair Exec. Jewish Nat. Council (Va'ad Leumi), Palestine Jewish Labour Party.
Publs *Erets Israel in Past and Present* (with D. Ben Gurion) 18, *The Book of the Samaritans* 35, Researches and Articles (5 vols) 37, *The Moslem World and the Arab World* 37
10 ibn Gabirol Road, Rehavia, Jerusalem, Palestine

Bergmann, Hugo, PH D , Jewish philosopher, b 83
Philosopher and critic; Dir Hebrew Univ Library in Jerusalem until 35, Prof of Philosophy, Hebrew Univ , Rector 35-38
Publs *Untersuchungen zum Problem der Evidenz der inneren Wahrnehmung* 08, *Das philosophische Werk Bolzanos* 10, *Das Unendliche und die Zahl* 13, *Jawne und Jerusalem* 19, *The Philosophy of Kant* 27, *Der Kampf um das Kausalgesetz in der jüngsten Physik* 29, *The Philosophy of Maimon* 32, *Present-day Thinkers* 35, *Theory of Knowledge* 41, *Pensadores Judios Contemporaneos* 44, *Science and Belief* 45
Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine

Berlin, Meir; Palestinian theologian and politician
Rabbi, now in Jerusalem, Pres of the Mizrachi World Organisation, mem Actions Council of the Zionist Organisation and Council of the Jewish Agency, Dir. Jewish Nat Fund, Exec mem. Jewish Nat Council—Va'ad Leumi, Editor-in-Chief Hebrew daily *Hatsofeh*, Tel-Aviv, Editor-in-Chief *Talmudical Encyclopædia*, Jerusalem
Publs *From Wolozyn to Jerusalem, Bishwiley Halechya, Rabon Shel Yisrael*
P O B 588, Jerusalem, Palestine

Bouchoneb, Saâddedine, LI D , French politician, b 07, ed privately
Min Plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia 47
Publs *La Poesie Arabe Moderne, Contes d'Alger* 46
Legation de France, Jedda, Saudi Arabia

Bin Jabir Bin Mubarak, Sir Ahmed, Sheikh, Hon , K C I E , C S I , Arabian ruler, b 87
Took leading part in relief of Hoffuf in Hassa and rescue of King of Hejaz and Nejd 15, attempted reconciliation between Nejd and Kuwait 20-21, succeeded as ruler of Kuwait 21, granted concession to English firm Kuwait Oil Co Ltd 34, elevated to rank "His Highness" 37
Kuwait, Arabia

Bonné, Alfred, Dr.; Palestinian economist and sociologist, b 99, ed Univs of Munich, Erlangen and Frankfurt-on-Main
Asst Faculty of Science, Munich Univ 22, statistician, Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem 31, Dir Economic Archives for the Near East, Jerusalem 31, mem Economic for the Near East, Jerusalem 31, mem Economic Research Institute, Jerusalem 36, Dir Economic Research Institute, Jerusalem 43, Lecturer Hebrew Univ , Jerusalem, Dir. Economic Research Institute, Jewish Agency, Palestine 47-, Lecturer and Chair Economics and Sociology of the Middle-East, Hebrew Univ , Chair Nutrition Cttee , Economic Research Inst , mem Fabian Soc , London, mem Council Middle East Soc , Jerusalem
Publs *Palestina, Land und Wirtschaft* (3rd ed 38), *Der nahe Orient* 37, *The Economic Development of the Middle-East* (3rd ed 46), *State and Economics in the Middle-East—a Society in Transition* 47
49 Rambau Road, Jerusalem, Palestine

Boutros Ghali, Wassif, Pasha; Egyptian politician; b. 78; ed. Paris Univ.
Advocate at Int. Court of Alexandria, mem. of Wafd (Nationalist) Party 18; condemned to death 22; Min of Foreign Affairs 24, 28, 30 and 36; mem Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Del 30-36, Del Capitulations Conf, Montreux 37
Publs *Le Jardin des fleurs, La Tradition Chevaleresque des Arabes, Les Perles éparpillées*
35 Avenue de Guizeh, Cairo, Egypt

Brod, Max, LL D, German writer, b 84
Fmr novelist, poet, dramatist, essayist, and composer, fmr Editor *Prager Tageblatt*; now with Habima Theatre.
Publs *The Redemption of Tycho Brahe, Reubeni, Three Loves, The Kingdom of Love, Die Frau, die nicht enttauscht, Annerl, Abenteuer in Japan* (novels), *Judentum, Christentum, Judentum, Diesseits and Jenseits* (essays), *Lord Byron* (play), *Novellen aus Böhmen* (stories), *Heinrich Heine, Franz Kafka* (biographies); *King Saul* (play), *Requiem Hebraicum* (for orchestra); *The Mediterranean Sea* (phantasy for piano)
16 Hayarden Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Buber, Martin, PH D, Hon Dr Hebrew Law, Austrian philosopher and writer, b 78
Prof of Science of Religion, Univ Frankfurt 33, Prof of Social Philosophy at Hebrew Univ, Jerusalem
Publs *Daniel* 13, *Ich und Du* 22, *Zwiesprache* 32, *Die Frage an den Einzelnen* 36, *Reden uber das Judentum* 23, *Die Chassidischen Bücher* 28, *Konigtum Gottes* 32, German translation of the Bible (with Franz Rosensweig) 25, etc., *Die Schrift und ihre Verdeütschung* (with Franz Rosenszweig) 36, *The Teaching of the Prophets* 42, *The Spirit and the Realsty* 42, *The Problem of Man* 43, *Gog and Magog* 44, *A People and a Land* 44, *Hasidism* 45, *Mamre, Essays in Religion* 46, *Moses* 46, *Between Man and Man* 46, *Paths in Utopia* 46
Deir Abu Tor, Jerusalem, Palestine

Burhanuddin, Kushkaki (Maolavi) Khan; Afghan journalist, b 98, ed Law and Oriental Literature
Teacher and journalist, Sec to ex-King Amanullah 24, and Asst Sec to King Nadir Shah 30-, Draftsman for Afghan Laws until 28, Editor first Afghan daily *The Islah* 30-
Nao Abad, Kabul, Afghanistan

C

Cakmak, Marshal Fevzi; Turkish officer, b 76.
Associated with Kemal Atatürk in Nationalist Movement, Operational Chief of Army, Chief of Gen Staff 41, retd. 44
Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey.

Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian, G C M G, C B, British diplomatist, b 90, ed Eton and Magdalen Coll Oxford
Entered diplomatic service 14, Third Sec Washington 15-20, Second and First Sec Paris 20-23, Foreign Office 23-27, First Sec, Acting Counsellor and Counsellor Washington 27-31, Counsellor Cairo 31-34, at Foreign Office 35-38, Min in Paris Embassy 38-39, Min to Yugoslavia 39-41, in Washington 41-45, deputy to Sec of State, Council of Foreign Mins 45; Ambassador Cairo 46-
British Embassy, Cairo, Egypt

Cattan, Henry; Palestinian Arab lawyer and politician, b 06; ed Paris and London Univs.
Lawyer, Jerusalem 32, Rep. of Arab Higher Cttee for Palestine, at First Cttee Meetings of the First Special Session General Assembly 47
c/o The Arab Office, Jerusalem, Palestine

Celal Bayar; Turkish politician
Fmr Min of Nat Economy in Ismet Inönü Cabinet; Prime Min of Nat Economy, Prime Min 37-39, resigned, Leader Democratic Party
Ankara, Turkey

Chaderchi, Kamil Al; 'Iraqi politician; b 97, ed Baghdad Law Coll
Lawyer, Sec to Gov Baghdad Province 22, Sec for Parl Affairs, Min of Finance 27, Deputy for Delam Div Chamber of Deputies 28; mem Exec Cttee Al-Akha Al-Watani Party and propr of its journal 30, Editor *Al-Ahali* (The People) 33, propr *Sawt Al Ahali* (Echo of the People) 34, Sec Popular Reform Party 36, Min of Economic Affairs and Communications in Hikmat Sulaiman Cabinet Oct 36, Leader Nat Democrat Party
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Chadirji, Raouf al, Sayed; 'Iraqi jurist, politician, and diplomatist, b 84, ed Constantinople, Berlin, and Geneva Univs
Under Turkish régime mem Legal Drafting Dept, Min of Justice, Constantinople, Prof of Law, Constantinople and Baghdad Univs, Gov of Diala, Dir of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, War Correspondent with Sixth Turkish Army, Mayor of Baghdad in charge local admin until 16, special mission for Turkish Govt to Germany until 18, under 'Iraq Govt Prof of Int Law, Baghdad, fmr Dean Law Faculty, mem Constituent Assembly, fmr. mem 'Iraq Parl, Min of Finance, Min of Justice; Min to Turkey until 31, Legal Adviser to 'Iraq Petroleum Co and Mediterranean Pipe-Line until 36, Dir. Bd 'Iraq Petroleum Co, British Oil Development Co, Basra Oil Co, 'Iraq Currency Bd, Min Plen to Great Britain 37-40, retd to 'Iraq Petroleum Co, mem 'Iraq Group Court of Int Justice
31 Parkside, Knightsbridge, London, S W 1

Chalabi, Mohammed Ali, B SC ECON, 'Iraqi banker
Asst Dir.-Gen Agricultural Industrial Bank, Baghdad 36-40, Gen Man Rafidain Bank, Baghdad 40-
Rafidain Bank, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Chamoun, Camille, LL D, Lebanese lawyer; b 00, ed Coll des Frères and Law School, Beirut
Qualified as lawyer 24, mem Parliament 34-, Min. of Finance 38; Min. of Interior 43-44; Min Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Allied Governments 44-; Chair Lebanese Del to Gen Assembly New York 46, Min of Interior 47, mem Constitutional Party
Min of Interior, Beirut, Lebanon

Champion, Sir Reginald Stuart, K C.M.G, C M G, O B E, Governor and Commander-in-Chief Aden Colony and Protectorate, b 95, ed Sutton Valance School
Commissioned 3rd Batt East Surrey Regt 13, fought during World War I, administrator occupied enemy territory, Palestine 18-20, Colonial Admin Service 20; District Officer, Palestine 20-28, Political Sec, Aden 28-34, Sec to the Treaty Mission to the Yemen 33-34; Financial Adviser to the Kingdom of Transjordan 34-39; District Comm., Galilee 39-42; Political Mission to the Yemen 40, Chief Sec to Aden 42-44, Governor-Gen.

and Commander-in-Chief Aden Colony and Protectorate 44-.
Government House, Aden Colony and Protectorate.

Chehab, Maurice, Emir; Lebanese archæologist and historian, b. 04; ed Univ St Joseph, Beirut, École du Louvre, Paris, École des Hautes Études Historiques, Paris
Awarded Chevalier de l'Ordre du Cedre, Ancien Élève de l'École du Louvre, Conservateur du Musée National Libanais 28, Chef du Service des Antiquities 37, Prof of History and Architecture 42, Dir du Service des Antiquités 44, Prof of History and Diplomacy, École des Sciences Politique 45, Prof. at the Inst des Lettres Orientales 46
Publs "Trois steles trouvées en Phénicie" in *Berytus* (Vol I) 34, "Sarcophages en Plomb" in *Syria* (Tome XV) 35, "Un trésor d'orfévrerie syro-égyptien" in *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* (Tome I) 37, "Tombes phéniciennes de Sin el Fil" in *Mélanges Dussaud* (Tome II) 39, "Tombes phéniciennes, Majdalouna" in *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* (Tome IV), "Le Costume au Liban" in *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* (Tome VI) 42-43, *Guide du Musée National* 43
Service des Antiquités, Beirut, Lebanon.

Contenau, Georges; French archæologist, b 77, ed École du Louvre, École des Hautes Etudes, and École des Langues Orientales.
Asst Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, Musée du Louvre 27, Head Keeper 37, Prof Ecole du Louvre, Prof Univ of Brussels 32, now Dir-Gen of Archæological Missions in Iran; Officer Legion of Honour, Chevalier Order of Leopold of Belgium and of Iranian Order
Publs *Manuel d'Archéologie Orientale I* 27, *II, III* 31, *IV* 47, *Textes cunéformes du Musée du Louvre* (4 vols) 20-27, *Archéologie Orientale* (22 vols) 14-47
8 Place Adolphe Max, Paris, 9e, France

Cunningham, Gen. Sir Alan Gordon, KCB, DSO, MC, Governor and C-in-C Palestine 45, b 87, ed Cheltenham, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich
Commissioned 06, Brigade-Major and Gen Staff Officer Great War, Staff Officer Straits Settlements 19-21, Naval Staff Coll. 25, Brevet Lieut-Col 28, Instr Machine-gun School 28-31, Lieut-Col 35, Imperial Defence Coll 37, Commander Royal Artillery, 1st Div T A 38, directed Ethiopian Campaign 41, G O C-in-C 8th Imperial Army, Libya, Sept.-Dec 41, Commdr-Commdt Staff Coll, Camberley 42; G O C Northern Ireland 43-44, G O C-in-C, Eastern Command 44-45, C-in-C Palestine 45, High Commr 45-48
Government House, Jerusalem, Palestine.

D

Dajani, Mahmoud Taher, MD; Palestinian-Arab physician, b 07, ed American Univ of Beirut
Hon Gen Sec of the Palestine-Arab Medical Assen; Ed. *The Journal of the Palestine-Arab Medical Assen*; Dep. Chair. Palestine-Arab Anti-Tuberculosis Soc; Perm. mem. Pan-Arab Medical Confs Union, Hon. Life mem. St John Ambulance Assen, London.
Mamilah Road, No 36, Jerusalem, Palestine

Dardiri, Mohammed Osman, Hon.; Sudanese judge, b. 97, ed. Gordon Memorial Coll, awarded 5th Order of the Nile
Apptd. schoolmaster 14-20; Admin. in 21-31, Lecturer Police Training School 29, Judge 31-46, Judge of the High Court 47-
Kassala, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Daud Khan, H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad; Afghan army officer, ed Habibia Coll, Kabul, France, and Precadet School, Kabul
Gov of Kandahar 32, Gov and C-in-C Eastern Provinces 34, C-in-C Central Forces and Mil Schools 37-; suppressed revolt of 45
91a Shehr-e-Nan, Kabul, Afghanistan

Davachi, Abbas, ING AGR, ENAM, Dip Zoologie Agr de INA, Paris, Dip. Pharmacie, Tehran; Iranian professor, b 06, ed Tehran, Paris, Montpellier
Entomologist, Min of Agric, Iran 36, Dir-Gen du Dept de la Protection des Plantes 43-46, Pres of the Tehran Int Locust Cttee 44-46, Prof of Entomology, Faculty of Agric, Karadj 46, Dean of the Faculty of Agric 47, mem Conseil Supérieur d'Agric
Publs *Entomologie et Phythopathologie appliquées, Insectes nuisibles aux céréales à la farine entreposées* 47, *D-D-T* (Review of Agriculture, Teheran, Vols I, II, III) 44, *Insectes nuisibles aux plantes cultivées en Iran* (1 vol)
Faculty of Agriculture, Tehran, Iran

De Vaux, Roland, Doctor of Theology, French ecclesiastic, b 03, ed Paris
Prof of the Biblical and Archæological French School 33, Dir *Bible Review* 38, Dir Biblical and Archæological French School 45, Chief of the Archæological Mission at Tell el Fâr'ah, Dir Biblical and Archæological French School at Jerusalem
Publs Articles in *Revue Biblique, Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, and other scientific periodicals.
Ecole Biblique et Archéologique Française, P O B. 178, Jerusalem, Palestine

Dikshtein, Paltiel; Palestinian advocate and editor; b 85, ed Univ of Odessa (Russia)
Mem of Russian Bar 10-12, of Palestinian Bar 22-42; Sec of Jewish Supreme Peace Tribunal 22-38, Lecturer in the Academy of Oriental Studies, Petersburg 11-15, Ed of the Legal Section, Jewish Encyclopædia in Russian 10-13, mem Board of Dirs and Lecturer School of Law and Econs, Tel Aviv, Ed *Haprakist* (Legal Monthly), *Hamishpat* (Hebrew Law Reports); General Zionist
Publs *Criminal Law*, Vol I 38, Vol II 42, *Compensation for Dismissal* 40, *Hamishpat Haivri* (Hebrew Legal Yearly 18-37), and many other articles on legal topics
119 Allenby Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Dimitriou, Demetrius, OBE; Cypriot banker, merchant and manufacturer, b 79, ed Larnaca
Entered firm of N J Dimitriou 95, Man N J Dimitriou Co 10, Senior partner 17, Man Dir N J Dimitriou Co Ltd 43, Chair Cyprus Chamber of Commerce 36-, Assen of Cyprus Industries 44, Dir Larnaca Oil Works Ltd, Cyprus Umber Industrial Co Ltd., Cyprus National Party
P.O B. 18, Larnaca, Cyprus.

Djam, Mahmoud; Iranian administrator and politician, b. 80
Employed at Min. of Posts and Telegraphs 05, Dir of Tehran Customs 07, Sec. and Interpreter French Legation 08, Dir Tehran Financial Agency and Public Domains 18; Treas.-Gen 20; Min of Finance 23; Asst.

to Prime Min. 24; Gov.-Gen. Kerman 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 47.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

Dodge, Bayard, MA, B.D, LL D, D D; American educationist, b 88, ed. Princeton Univ, Union Theological Seminary, awarded Order of Merit Lebanese Government, 2nd Class 27, Order of the Legion of Honour, Grade of Chevalier 27, Order of Merit, Syrian Government, 1st Class 37, Greek Grand Officer of the Rotal Order of the Phoenix 37, Order of Merit, Lebanese Government, 1st Class 37, Order of Public Instruction, Lebanese Government 42, Decoration of Public Instruction of Iran 42, Officer of the British Empire 46, Order of the Cedar, Commander Grade, Lebanese Government 47
Assoc -Dir YMCA 13-20, Assoc Principal, Preparatory School 20-21; Pres American Univ of Beirut 23-American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon.

Dojaily, Kadhim el, Sheikh; 'Iraqi politician, poet and lawyer, ed Baghdad Law School
Dir. *Lughat el 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 (Iran) 34, at Haifa (Palestine) 35, at Jerusalem 37, and at Bombay 39-, at Karachi 40-42, Tabriz (Iran) 43-45, Counsellor to 'Iraqi Legation, Moscow 45
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Doss, Tewfik, Pasha; Egyptian politician, b 82; ed Egyptian Law School.
Senator, Min of Agriculture 25, of Communications 30; and of Foreign Affairs and Finance 32, fmr. Vice-Pres. People's Party; Barrister before Court of Cassation, Dir. Misr Navigation, Cartage, Insurance, Oil, Weaving and Spinning Cos, Bank of Misr, Syria, Lebanon, Union Foncière d'Egypte, Pres Sheikh Fadl, Upper Egypt Hotel.
Cairo, Egypt.

Dow, Sir Hugh, KCSI, CIE, BA, British civil servant and administrator, b 86, ed Aske's Hatcham School and Univ Coll London
Entered I C S 09, Municipal Commr, Surat 16, Asst Commr, Civil Supplies and Recruiting 18-20, Deputy Sec 26, Financial Adviser, Public Works Dept 26; Chair Sind Admin Cttee 33, Joint Sec Commerce Dept, Govt of India 34, Sec 36, Dir-Gen of Supply and Pres War Supply Board, India 39-41, Gov of Sind 41-46, of Bihar 46-47, British Rep in Palestine, May 48-
c/o Lloyd's Bank, 6 Pall Mall, London, S W 1.

Drioton, Etienne Marie Félix, PH D, Doctor of Theology, French educationist, b 89, ed College St. Sigisbert à Nancy, Univ. gregorienne à Rome, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and Ecole du Louvre à Paris.
Prof. Univ. Catholique de Paris 21, in charge of the Mission L'Institut français d'Archeologie orientale in Cairo 24, conservateur in the Dept of Antiquities, Musée du Louvre 26, Dir.-Gen Service des Antiquités, Musées Egyptiens, Cairo 36, Conservateur and Chief of Antiquities, Musée du Louvre.
Publs. *Les Inscriptions du Temple de Medamoud, Cairo* 26-27; *Fouilles exécutées à Baouît* (with Jean Maspero), Cairo 32, *L'Egypte*, Paris 38, *Recueil de cryptographie monumentale*, Cairo 40; *Le théâtre égyptien*, Cairo, *Les sculptures coptes du Nilomètre de Rodah*, Cairo.
6 rue Mariette, Cairo, Egypt.

Dunkels, Fred, DR; Palestinian banker, b 97; ed. Germany
Gen Man. I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd, Tel Aviv.
5 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Dupre La Tour, François, S J; French educationist; b 00, ed. Jesuits' Coll. of Mongre (Villefranche, France), Univ of Paris, Physics Laboratory of the Duke de Broglie, Paris.
Prof. of Biological Physics, Faculté de Médecine de l'Université St Joseph, Beirut 34, Chancellor Faculté de Médecine de l'Université St Joseph, Beirut 42.
Publs *Le polymorphisme des Acides gras* 36.
Faculté Française de Médecine, Beirut, Lebanon.

Djahanshah'i, Mohammad Shafi; Iranian lawyer, b. 81, ed Tehran, Studies of Islamic Law
Judge 25, Lord Chief Justice of the Kingdom of Iran and Pres of Court of Cassation until 46
Amol Street, Tehran, Iran

E

Ebeid, Makram, Pasha; Egyptian politician
Fmr. Deputy, expelled from Chamber 43, one of leaders of the Wafd Party to 42; expelled, Min of Finance Nahas Pasha Govt, mem Del to Capitulations Conf Montreux 37, leader Egyptian Independence Party; arrested May 44, Min of Finance 46-47
Rue-el-Toubgia, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt

Ebtehaj, Abol-Hassan; Iranian banker and administrator, b 99, ed Lycée Montaigne of Paris and Syrian Protestant Coll Beirut.
Joined Imperial Bank of Iran 20, appt Govt. Insp. in the Agricultural Bank and Controller of State-owned Cos 36, 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 Bretton Woods Conf 44, Iranian Gov of the Int Monetary Fund and the Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development, mem. Iranian Supreme Planning Council.
Khiaban Ferdowsi, Tehran, Iran.

Eghbal, Manouchehr; Iranian physician, b 08, ed. Iran and Paris, many Royal decorations.
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
Valiabad, Koohe Thonokaboon, Tehran, Iran

Ekin, Cavit; Turkish administrator and politician; b. 96, ed School of Political Sciences, Turkey
Public servant in Govt Depts, Dir. of Legal Affairs and District Gov. at Diyarbakir 19-23; Chief of Cabt. to the Prime Min 23; Dep. of Diyarbakir 24-27; Controller, Sectional Dir, Asst. Gen. Dir. State Monopolies 31-39, Pres. State Control Comm. on State Econ. Enterprises 39-46; Dep. for Diyarbakir 46-, Min. of Econ. 47-; Republican People's Party.
Atatürk Bulvari No 144, Yeni-Sehir, Ankara, Turkey.

El-Athery, Mohammed Baljet; Iraqi editor; b. 04, ed. Baghdad.
Prof. of Arabic Literature and Language; Insp. of Awkaf, Baghdad, Specialist Insp Arabic Language in the Diwan, Min of Education 37, mem Arabic Acad. Damascus, mem Translation Dept Min of Education
Publs *Aalam el-Iraq* 24, *Al-Mujmal* 29, *Al-Madkaal* (5 edns) 31-38
Sarrafia Quarter, Baghdad, 'Iraq

El-Darwish, Mahmoud, Bey, LL D, B SC, Egyptian lawyer and economist, b 00; ed School of Laws, Cairo, London School of Economics and Political Science
Barrister, Egyptian Law Courts 21-24, Insp Dept of Commerce and Industry, Cairo 28, Insp, Cotton Bureau Min of Finance, Cairo 29-33, Insp of Finance 33-37, Gen Man Misr Cotton Export Co 34-36, Technical Sec. to Min. of Finance 36-38, Sec -Gen Min of Educ. 38-40, Egyptian Govt Legal Services 40-42, Under-Sec of State for Postwar Problems 45-46, Under-Sec. of State Min of Finance 46-47.
Publs Various articles on Economic Questions in *L'Egypte Contemporaine* and in *Population, Factors Affecting the Price of Egyptian Cotton*, Egyptian Govt Press 30, *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices* (99-29), Egyptian Govt Press 31, *Agricultural Production in Egypt* (13-29), Egyptian Govt Press 32.
13 Sharia Amir Fouad, Gezira, Cairo, Egypt.

El-Difrawi, Abdel Hamid, B SC Mech Eng B SC, Petroleum Eng, and M SC Petroleum Eng, Egyptian engineer, b 00, ed Faculty of Engineering, Fouad El Awal Univ, Giza, and Univ of California
Insp. of Petroleum 29, Dir of Petroleum Office 30, Dep Man Govt Petroleum Refinery 34, Man Govt Refinery 39, Prof of Petroleum Engineering 45-
Publs *Capillary Retention of Petroleum in Unconsolidated Sands* 26, *A Quantitative Study of the Various Factors Influencing Gravity Drainage of Oil from Petroleum-Saturated Sands*
11, Ibn El Rasheed Street, Giza, Egypt.

El-Hakim, Tewfik, LL D., Egyptian writer and dramatist, b. 02, ed School of Law Cairo, Faculty of Law Paris
Magistrate 29, Dir of Investigations Min of Education 33, Dir. of Social Propaganda 39, left Govt service 43
Publs *The Return of the Spirit* 33, *Sheherasade* 34, *Diary of a Magistrate* 37, *Solomon the Wise* 43, *Pygmalion* 42, *The Sacred Bond* 45, *Bird from the East* 38, *Praxa* 39, etc
Cairo, Egypt

El-Khodery, Mouhammad Kamil, O B E, Liwa al Istiklal (Transjordan); 'Iraqi merchant, b 97, ed Baghdad
Pres. Baghdad Chamber of Commerce 38, mem Iraqi Parliament 43, Head 'Iraqi Commercial Del to Syria 45, Pres 'Iraqi Film Co; Admin mem of the Vegetable Oil Extractions Co Baghdad, Admin mem Rafidain Bank Baghdad, Admin mem of the 'Iraqi Flying Soc Baghdad.
Abu Nawas Street, Baghdad, 'Iraq

El-Khoury, Bechara, Sheikh; Lebanese lawyer and politician.
Practised law; mem. Parl. since 25; became Pres. Lebanese Republic 41-.
The Presidency, Beirut, Lebanon.

El-Khoury, Sami, Sheikh, LL D; Lebanese diplomat; b. 96; ed. Univ. of St. Joseph, Beirut, award Commander of the Order of the Cedars (Lebanese), Commander of the Order of the Nile (Egyptian)
Magistrate 21; Dir -Gen of the Dept of Justice 27, Pres of the Council 39, Dir -Gen of the Dept of Foreign Affairs 43, Min. Plen. and Envoy Extra. to Egypt 45
Lebanese Legation, 5 rue Amir Mahmoud Hamdi, Giza, Cairo, Egypt

El-Khouri, Fares, B A, Syrian lawyer and politician, b 79, ed American Univ Beirut
Dep from Damascus, Constantinople 14-18, State Counsellor 18-20, Min of Finance 20, Pres Bar 21-25; Min. of Education 26; Syrian Del to Paris 36, Pres. Chamber of Deputies 36-39 and 43-, Prof of Law Syrian Univ 19-39, mem Arab Acad of Political Sciences, mem Nat Bloc, Prime Min 44-45, Pres of the Parliament 47, Chair Syrian Del Arab League Congress 45, Gen. Assembly 47, Chair Fifth Comm Gen Assembly 46, Rep Security Council 47
Publs. *Procedure civil, Science des Finances*, etc.
Damascus, Syria

El-Pachachi, Hamdi; 'Iraqi politician, b 85
Min of Defence and Awgaf 25, of Social Affairs 41, Pres Chamber of Deputies 42-43; Min of Economics 43, Prime Min 44, Min. of Foreign Affairs 48-
Baghdad, 'Iraq

El-Pachachi, Nedim, PH D; 'Iraqi economist and Government official, b 14, ed. London Univ
Official of 'Iraq Govt 35, Dir of Oil Section 37, Dir. Dept of Mines 40, Dir -Gen. Ministry of Economy 43, Rep General Assembly, London 46
c/o Ministry of Economy, Baghdad, 'Iraq

El Safi El Najafi, Sayid Abdul Wahab; Iraqi judge, b 00, ed Religious Insts of Najaf
Participated in Nat Revolution for the Independence of 'Iraq, founded the Scientific and Literary Soc. in Najef 30, Pres Scientific and Literary Soc of Najef 30-36, Judge of the Mahkamat El Sharia (Islamic Code Court) in 'Iraq 36-.
Najef, Iraq.

Elshazley, Abd El Salam, Pasha; Egyptian politician, b 90
Provincial Admin, Dir of Police School, Gov of Cairo and Gen Dir of Air-Raid Precautions, fmr Min. of Social Welfare
Villa Shakkara, rue Abdel-Rehim-pacha-Sabri, Cairo-Giza, Egypt.

El-Wadi, Shaker; 'Iraqi Army officer and diplomat, b 99, ed Istanbul, Staff Coll, Camberley, Senior Officers' Course, Sheerness
Fmr. Instructor to 'Iraq Army, Chargé d'Affaires, Tehran 39-41, Consul-Gen Palestine 43, Chargé d'Affaires, London 44, Rep Preparatory Comm 44-45; General Assembly London 46.
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq

Emilianides, Achilles, LL D; Cypriot lawyer, b 03, ed Athens Univ, Hague Acad. of Int Law, Geneva School of Int. Studies
Sec -Gen of Nat. Council of Cyprus 30-31; Sec L N Soc 30-35, Sec -Gen. Soc of Cyprian Studies 36; Contrib to *The Great Hellenic Encyclopædia* 28-33, mem Hellenic Soc. of Admin. Studies, American Soc. of Int. Law.
Publs. *British Prize Courts* 28, *The Individual and the State* 30, *Old Cyprus* (short stories) 32, *Chrysilla* (novel

in French) 37; *The Capitulations and Privileges of Foreigners in Cyprus* 37, *The Family Law of the Middle Ages* 38, *The Evolution of the Law of Mixed Marriages* 39.
P O B 190, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Entezam, Nasrollah; Iranian diplomat, b 90, ed Univs of Tehran and Paris
Sec. Iranian Legation Paris 26, Warsaw 28, London 28-29, Rep Work Economic Conf London 33, Chargé d'Affaires Bern 34-38, Dir Political Dept, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 28-40, fmr Min of Public Health, Min of State for Foreign Affairs, Rep Executive Cttee of Preparatory Comm 45, Preparatory Comm 45, General Assembly 46, Rep First Special Session General Assembly 47
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran

Erem, Turgut Suhbi, B SC (ECON), LL B, Turkish lawyer, b 10, ed Robert College, Istanbul, Geneva School of International Studies, and Istanbul Univ
Instr at Robert College, Istanbul 32-35, Sec-Gen, Legal Adviser, and Prof of Civics at Robert Coll, Istanbul, Legal Counsellor to the Min of Educ of the Turkish Republic 42-45, Prof of Diction at the State Conservatoire, Ankara, Educational Attaché to the Turkish Embassy, London
Publs *The Robert College Record* 32, Translation of *Constantinople in Mohammed the Conqueror's Time* 39, Translation of *Pelleas and Melisande* by Maeterlinck 42, *Büyük Britanyada Muhendislik Ogretimi* 46, and various articles in magazines in Turkey
215 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S W 3

Erkin, Behiç; Turkish diplomatist, b 76, ed Istanbul Military School
Under-Sec of Dept of Army at Min of War during World War, Dir-Gen of Railways during War of Independence, fmr Deputy and sometime Min of Public Works, fmr Min to Hungary, Ambassador to France 39-43
Publs *Ouvrage sur l'emploi et l'exploitation des chemins de fer au point de vue militaire* 14, *Explicati on de la loi de recrutement* 16.
Teşvikiye Caddesi Teşvikiye Palas No 3, Istanbul, Turkey

Erkin, Feridun Cemal; Turkish diplomat, b 00, ed Paris.
Fmr. Turkish Consul-Gen Berlin and Beirut, apptd Sec-Gen to Min of Foreign Affairs 42, Rep United Nations Conf on Int Org 45
c/o 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 90-95, Consul-Gen to India 95-98, Under-Sec Min of Foreign Affairs, later Asst to Prime Min 99-08, Chief Turco Iranian Frontier Comm. and Gov of a province 08-11, Min of Justice, later of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Education, and Gov.-Gen. of Azerbaijan, now mem and Pres Nat Assembly
National Assembly, Tehran, Iran

Esmer, Shukri; Turkish journalist and politician.
Foreign Ed *Ulus*, 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.
c/o *Ulus*, Ankara, Turkey

Ettingen, Shlomo, M.I.M.H.E. (LONDON), M.A.INT.R.C., A.M.H.RES.BOARD (U.S.A.), Palestinian engineer, b 97; ed. Inst. of Engineers of Ways of Communications. Moscow (Russia)
Engineer in Charge of Public Works, Nat Railways of Russia 21, Solel-Boneh Building Co., Tel Aviv, Palestine 25, Highway and Bridge Engineer, Public Works Dept, Palestine 27, Lecturer of Highway and Railway Engineering, Haifa, Hebrew Technical Coll, Palestine 28, Prof of Highway and Railway Engineering, Hebrew Technical Coll, Haifa, Consulting Engineer for Highway Railway and Bridge Engineering, Jewish Labour Party of Palestine
Publs *Highway Engineering*, Vol I 31, *Highway Engineering*, Vol II 38, various articles in local magazines and abroad
Hebrew Technical College, P O Box 910, Haifa, Palestine

F

Faik, Kurtoglu, LL D, 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 accountancy, Dir Commercial Dept. Adana District jurist council and Gen Dir of Trade at the Min. of Commerce 23-25, mem Board of commercial treaties and tariffs 24, commercial del Amsterdam 26, Brussels 29, commercial counsellor 30-34, First Pres Türköfis (Turkish Overseas 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 negotions 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 Confs. and Congresses
Publs *La Turquie économique*, *Les Tabacs Turcs* 28, *Extension System of U S A* 38, *Syndicate System in Latin Countries* 38, *History of Turkish Agriculture* 11, Tona Caddesi, Y S Ankara, Turkey

Faisal II, H M King of 'Iraq, b 35
Succeeded to the throne April 4, 39
The Royal Palace, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Faiz Mohamed, Sardar, Khan Zekriyai; Afghan politician, b 91, ed Habibyah Coll
Counsellor to Del presenting Afghanistan's claims for independence in Europe and the United States, Counsellor at Min of Foreign Affairs 23-28, retd. from public life during revolution, nominated Min. of Foreign Affairs upon accession of King Nadir Shah 29.
Publs *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

Faouzi, Hussein, M B, CH B (Cairo), Lic-es-Science (Paris), Egyptian educationist, ed. Cairo, Toulouse, Paris
Medical Officer 24-25; mem. Sir John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean 33-34, Egyptian Del. to the Int Comm Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea 32-40, Dir. Fouad I Inst of Hydrobiology and Fisheries 31-42; Dean, Faculty of Science, Farouk I Univ. 42-; Prof. of Zoology and Oceanography.

Publs. *Scientific Researches in Marine Zoology, Hydrobiology and Oceanography, Reports on the Fisheries Report to the International Comm of the Mediterranean* 32-38, *Texts and Pretexts to the Study of Arab Marine Lore* (Arabic), *A Modern Sinbad on 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 Nubia, Kordofan, and Darfur, b 20
Succeeded his father, Fuad I, under a Regency April 36, took Constitutional oath as reigning King of Egypt July 29, 37, married Jan 38 to Queen Farida, b 21, daughters Princess Ferial (b 38), Princess Fawzia (b 40), Princess Fadia (b 43)
Abdin and Kubbeh Palaces, Cairo, Egypt

Farrukh, Omar A., PH D, Lebanese educationist, b 06, ed American Univ of Beirut
Taught at Al-Najah 28-29, Nablus, Palestine Magasid Coll Beirut 35-37, post-graduate work in Germany and France, taught at High Training School Baghdad 40-41, Prof of Arabic Literature and Islamic Philosophy Magasid Coll for Boys and the Magasid Coll for Girls
Publs *Arab Genius in Science and Philosophy* 44, *Mysticism in Islam* 47, *Avempace* 45, *Abu Tamman* 35, *Das Bild des Fruhislam in der arabischen Dichtung* 37, etc.
P O Box 941, Beirut, Lebanon

Fawzi, Mahmoud, Bey; Egyptian diplomat, b 00, ed Univs of Cairo, Rome, Liverpool, and Columbia
Vice-Consul New York and New Orleans 26-29, Consul Kobe (Japan) 29-36, Dir of Nationalities Dept, Min of Foreign Affairs 39-41, Consul-Gen Jerusalem 41-44, Rep Security Council 46, alternate Rep General Assembly, New York 46, Security Council 46, Rep First Special Session General Assembly 47
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo

Faysal, M. Rohi; Syrian pharmacian, b 12, ed Univ St Joseph, Beirut, Government employee
Publs *Speech of French Criticism* (in Arabic)
Government House, Damascus, Syria

Fekete, Michael, PH D, Palestinian educationist, b 86, ed Univs of Budapest and Göttingen
Awarded Teachers' Diploma of Secondary Schools 09, Teacher in Secondary Schools 10, Asst, Univ of Budapest 12, Private Dozent 14, Lecturer in the Teachers' Coll 16, Lecturer, Hebrew Univ, Jerusalem 28, Prof 29-35, Dir, Inst of Maths, Hebrew Univ 35, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Hebrew Univ 38, Rector 45, Prof of Pure Maths, Hebrew Univ, Jerusalem; Dir 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, Andres, S J, Spanish ecclesiastic, b 70, ed. Seminary of Palma de Mallorca, Tortosa, Spain, Canterbury, England
Prof Holy Scripture 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 *Breve Introduccion a la Critica textual del Ant. Testamento* 17, *Critica textual del Samuel* 1-15, 17, *Hermeneutica Biblica, en Institutiones Biblicae* 27, *Problemas de Topografia Palestinense* 36, *Commentarius in librum Iosue* 38, *Florilegio Biblico Series of twelve numbers* 39-40
Pontifical Biblical Institute, P O Box 497, Jerusalem, Palestine

Feuchtwanger, Leo, DR, Palestinian banker, b 92, ed Germany.
Gen Man of I L Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd, Tel Aviv
Publ *Currency Problems*
5 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Fishman, Juda Leib, Rabbi, Palestinian ecclesiastic, b. 76, ed Russia
Mem Exec of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Mizrachi Ed *Hator, Sirai*
Publs *Maimonides, Saadia Gaon, Rashi, Soreh Hamea.*
P O Box 92, Hapoel Hamizrachi, Jerusalem, Palestine

Foradaris, John, PH D, D TH, British ecclesiastic, b 09, ed Cyprus, Beirut, and Rome
Del of the Maronite Patriarch in Rome 33-34, Prof of Theology in the Seminary of the Cyprus Diocese in the Lebanon 35-39, Vicar-Gen of the Maronites in Cyprus 39-
Nicosia, Cyprus

Fraenkel, Abraham Adolf, PH D, Palestinian mathematician, b 91
Lecturer Marburg Univ 16, Extra Prof 22, Prof. Kiel Univ and Dir Univ Mathematical Inst 28-33; Prof Jerusalem Hebrew Univ 29-31, 33-, Rector 38-40
Publs *Uber die Kürsberechnung für Flügzeuge* 18, *Zahlbegriff und Algebra bei Gauss* 20, *Zehn Vorlesungen über die Gründlegung der Mengenlehre* 27, *Einleitung in die Mengenlehre* 28, *Introduction to Mathematics* (in Hebrew) 42, *Georg Cantor* 30 and 46
Beth Hama'aloth, Jerusalem, Palestine

Frumkin, Gad, C B E, Palestinian jurist, b 87, ed Istanbul Univ
Crown Advocate, Sanjaq of Jerusalem 15-17, Chief Magistrate Jerusalem 18-20, mem Exec Council of Hebrew Univ Jerusalem, Pres Soc for Jewish Jurisprudence, Pres Palestine Friends of Hebrew Univ, Palestine Olympic Cttee, Puisne Judge Supreme Court Palestine Govt, Lecturer in Civil Law Palestine Govt Law School, Chair Council for Resettlement of Jewish ex-service men and women
Publs Hebrew translation of *Mejelle, Essays on Disabilities of Woman under Jewish Law,* etc
The Supreme Court, Jerusalem, Palestine

G

Gabr, Aly Labib, B ARCH, Diploma School of Engineering, Cairo 20, Curtt Prize, Liverpool 24, Egyptian architect and educationist, b 98, ed School of Engineering, Egypt, School of Architecture, Liverpool
Asst in Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad I Univ 24, Prof of Architecture 39, Head of Dept of Architecture 47, Architect for Misr Weaving and Spinning Co, Mehalla, Misr Silk Weaving Co, Damietta, Misr Rayon Co, Kafr-el-Dawar, Egyptian Jute Co,

Egypt; Prof. of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad I Univ.
1 rue Baehler, Cairo, Egypt

Gallad, Edgar Philip, Bey, LL D ; Egyptian journalist; b 00
With Crédit Lyonnais 19, mem staff *La Liberté* 21, Chief Editor *La Bourse* 25-28; Dir *La Liberté* 36, Founder 36 and Dir *Journal d'Egypte* for 3 years Gen. Counsellor Fed of Trade Unions.
39 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt

Gerede, Ridvenbeyoglu Hüsrev; Turkish diplomat; b. 88, ed. Turkish War Acad
Served Balkan War 12, Military Attache Greece 14, Chief Military Operations Eastern Front, Chief of Staff Caucasian Front, mem Comms for delimitation Turco-Bulgarian Frontier, for Russo-Turkish Armistice, and for Turko-Caucasian Republic Armistice; Deputy and mem First Great Nat Assembly, del. London Peace Conf. 21, to Iran 30-34, to Japan 36-39, to Germany 39-42; now attached with rank of Ambassador to Min of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Brazil 47, mem. People's Republican Party
Demirag, Apartimani, Emlâk Caddesi, Tesvikiye, Istanbul, Turkey

Ghaleb, Abdelaziz Bey; Egyptian diplomatist; b 85, ed. Paris Commercial High School, London School of Economics, and Birmingham Univ.
Entered Diplomatic Service 25; Consul Munich and New York 25-27, diplomatic appts Athens, Rome, Paris; Chargé d'Affairs Prague 31, Gen Sec Egyptian Council of Min 36, Min to Belgium (also accred to Luxembourg) 37, to Sweden (also accred to Denmark and Norway) 38 and 40, Dir Prime Min 's Cabt 40-44; Dir. Egyptian Education Cttee London 44-
c/o Egyptian Embassy, 75 South Audley Street, London, W 1

Ghani, Ghassam, M D , Iranian doctor and politician; b 94, ed American Univ of Beirut and New York.
Rep Int Red Cross League 24, fmr Min of Public Health 43, Min of Education 44, Prof of Medicine Univ. of Tehran, Rep United Nations Conf on Int Org 45, Rep General Assembly New York 46
c/o University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Ghanima, Yusuf Rizqullah; 'Iraqi politician; b 85
Mem. Baghdad Admin. Council 22-24, mem Constituent Assembly 24, Dep 25, Min of Finance 28-29 and 34-35, Dir -Gen of Revenue 32-34, Dir -Gen of Finance 34; Chair. and Gen Man Agricultural and Industrial Bank of 'Iraq 36-42, Dir -Gen of Antiquities 42-, Min of Supply 44-45, Senator 45
Publs *History of the Commerce of Iraq, History of the Jews in 'Iraq, History of the 'Iraqi Cities, Hira · An Arab City and Kingdom, Interpretation of the 'Iraqi Constitution, The Finances of 'Iraq under the Abbasid Caliphate*
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Glubb, John Bagot, Brigadier, C M G., D S.O , O B E , M C , British army officer, b 97, ed Cheltenham Coll , R M.A. Woolwich, awarded R Central Asian Soc. Lawrence Medal, R Asiatic Soc Burton Medal
2nd Lieut R E 15; fought in France and Belgium during World War I; Comm. Iraq 20, resgnd. from Army 26, Admin Insp 'Iraq Govt 26, O C. Desert Area Transjordan 30, Comm Arab Legion 39.
H Q The Arab Legion, Amman, Transjordan.

Gohar, Hamed Abdel Rahman, Bey, D.Sc.; Egyptian scientist; b. 07; ed Fouad I Univ.
Demonstrator in Zoology, Fouad I Univ., Cairo; Asst. Dir., Marine Biological Station, Fouad I Univ., Cairo 34; Dir. 38.
Publs. Many articles in scientific publications.
Ghardaqa, Red Sea, Egypt.

Granovsky, A.; Palestinian economist
Chair. Board of Dirs and Man Dir of Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd (Jewish Nat. Fund), expert on land problems and settlement.
Publs *Land Problems in Palestine* 26, *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 Realsty* 46.
Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd , Jerusalem, Palestine.

Gronemann, Sammy, LL D ; Palestinian lawyer and writer, b 75
Fmr Barrister in Berlin, mem Zionist Gen. Council and Pres of Zionist Congress Court
Publs *Tohuwabohu* 20, *Hawdoloh und Zapfenstreich* 24, *Schalet* 27, *Jacob and Christian, King Solomon and the Cobbler, The Trial of the Donkey's Shadow* 45.
Nachlat Banyamin Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Guntekin, Reset Nuri; Turkish writer, b Istanbul 93, ed Istanbul Univ
Fmrly Prof of Philosophy and Literature in Turkish high schools, later Gen Insp of Nat Education, has written 16 novels, 8 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 28, Ed *Tulu-i-Afghan*, Kandahar 30, Pres Afghan Acad 40, Faculty of Literature, Kabul 45, Public Educ in Kandahar 47
Publs Ed. and annotator of *Poems of Khoshal Khan Khattak* 37, Ed and annotator of Pashtu Textbook *Pata Khazona* (Hidden Treasure) 45, *Afghan Poets*, Vol I 42, *A History of Pashtu Literature*, Vols I and II 46; Ed and annotator of *Poems of Ahmed Shah Abdali* 40
Kandahar, Afghanistan

Hadi, Ibrahim Abdel, Bey, Egyptian politician; b. 98, ed. Univ of Cairo
Vice-Chair Saadist Party, Rep United Nations Conf. on Int Org 45
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

Hadid, Mohammed Hussein, B 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 31-37, Dep for Mosul 37; entered business and became Man Dir of Vegetable Oil Extraction Co Ltd , Baghdad 40; Economic Ed. to *Sawt Al Ahali*, one of the founders and Vice-Chair. of Nat Defence Party 46; Min of Supply in Nouri al Said Govt.; Vice-Chair. Nat. Democratic Party.
Sadun, Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Hagir, Abdul Hussain; Iranian politician; ed. Iran. Occupied many important positions in Iranian Cabinets; visited England on official mission 43; Min of Communications in Hakimi Govt. 45-46.
c/o Ministry of Communications, Tehran, Iran

Haidar, Mohamed Abdul Majid, H H Prince; LL B, LL.D., LITT.D; Transjordanian diplomat, b 89; ed. privately and Law School of Turkey, Istanbul
Apptd. Damad of Imperial Turkish Empire 13, worked with his father Emir Abdul Haidar of Mecca 14-19, Comm. of Medina Forces 16, Deputy of Emir of Mecca in Istanbul 16-19, on 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 46-
The Transjordan Legation, 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W 8

Haidari, Daud Al, Pasha; 'Iraqi politician; b 85, ed Istanbul Law Coll
Deputy; Min of Justice 28-29, in law practice Baghdad, Legal Counsellor British Oil Development Co Ltd, Min to Great Britain 43-46, Deputy in Parl 47
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Haider, Mohammad Khan; Afghan diplomatist, 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 42-, Min of Finance 47
Afghan Embassy, Tehran, Iran

Haikal, Mohammed Hussein, Pasha; Egyptian politician, b. 88, 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 08, ed Neuchâtel Gen Man Société Orientale de Publicité (S A E), *Bourse Egyptienne, Journal d'Alexandrie, Le Progrès Egyptien, Egyptian Gazette, Egyptian Mail, Sphinx Medical Press of Egypt, Revue d'Egypte Economique et Financière*
26 Sharia Ghezireh, 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 34-43, Adjunct Prof in Economics 43-46, 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 13-21; Prefect Provincial Administration 21-23, Vice-Consul Cavalla, Salonica and Piraeus 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 39-40; Min. to Turkey 40-43, Min. to Syria and Lebanon 45-; Sec -Gen Min. of Foreign Affairs 43-45
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt

Hakki, Tarik Us; Turkish politician and journalist; b. 89; ed. Istanbul School.
Fmr. mem. editorial staffs *Tanin, Tasviri Efkar, Terceman-i-hakikat* and *Hakikat*, Prof of Turkish Language, Literature and Law various Turkish Colls.; fmr. Deputy; Pres. Istanbul Press Assen; Dir. *Vakit, Haber, Ensondakika.*
Ankara Str, Istanbul, Turkey

Hamza, Fuad Bey, K B E, B A, LL B, Saudi Arabian politician, b 99, ed Law School Jerusalem
Insp. of Educational Homes 19; Asst. Dir of Foreign Affairs 27; Under-Sec of State 28, Acting Min of Foreign Affairs 30, Permanent Dep Min 31, mem Council of Ministers 31, Pres. Arabian Aviation Society.
Publs *The Heart of Arabia, Manual of Saudi Arabia, Travels in Asir and Najran*
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Hashim, Ibrahim, Pasha, C B E, Transjordan lawyer; b 88, ed Law Univ of Istanbul, Turkey
Crown Counsul, Beirut 12, Damascus 13, Jaffa 14; Military Service 14-18, Attorney-Gen. and Pres. of Court of Appeal, Damascus 18-21, Min of Justice Amman 22, Prime Min 33-38; resgnd, Prime Min. 45 retd, Nahda Murassa Order, Istiklal Order 1st Class
Publs *Principles of Criminal Law* 21, *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, 'Iraqi officer, b 88, ed Istanbul Military Coll
Office Turkish Army 06, Iraqi Army 22, Colonel 26, Major-Gen 30, Gen 36, Dir -Gen of Census 26-27 and of Education 27-29, Chief of Gen Staff 29-38, Min of Defence and Interior Dec 38-Mar 40, of Defence 40-41, Prime Min to April 41
Publs *Military Tactics* 25, *History of the War* 27, *Geography of 'Iraq* 29, *History of the Ancient East* 33, *Military Geography* 34, *Lessons in Military Knowledge* 36
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Hassan, Kamel El 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 29-35, Dir -Gen Min of Commerce and Industry 36, Pres Board of Dirs and Man. Dir Crédit Agricole d'Egypte, mem Economic Council, Agricultural Council
Crédit Agricole d'Egypte, Cairo, Egypt

Hassan, Mahmoud, Pasha, Egyptian diplomat, b 93, ed Cairo, awarded the Grand Cross of the Star (Sweden), Grand Cross of the Daneborg (Denmark), Commander of the Crown (Belgium), Officer of the Legion of Honour (France)
Asst to the Prosecutor-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 46-, Rep United Nations Conf 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, Selim, Bey, PH.D, Egyptian archaeologist, b 87; ed Higher Training Coll. Cairo, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Institut Catholique, Sorbonne, Paris, Univ of Vienna.

Primary-school teacher 12-17; Secondary-school teacher 17-19, Asst Keeper of Cairo Museum 20-29; Asst Prof of Egyptology Cairo Univ at Giza Pyramids 28-36, Sub-Dir of Dept. of Antiquities and Dir. of Excavations for the Dept at Giza and Sakkara 36-39
Publs (General) *History of Egypt and Turkey* 16, *History of Europe from the Renaissance to the Present Day* (2 vols) 20, *History of the Mamelukes* 23, *A Page from the History of Mohamed Ali*, (Egyptological Works) *History of the Egyptian Religion* 21, *Hymnes Religieux du Moyen Empire* 28, *Le Poem dit de Pentaour et le Rapport Officiel sur la Bataille de Kadesh* 29, *Excavations at Giza* (1st of 6 vols) 32, *Ancient Egypt* (2 vols, in Arabic) 42, *The Ancient Geographical Divisions of Egypt* (in Arabic) 44, *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptian* (2 vols, in Arabic) 45
Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Poste Pyramide, Egypt

Hafnawy, Mahmoud Tewfik, M A, Egyptian agriculturist, b 94, ed Egypt and Cambridge Univs
Technical Asst Min of Agriculture 17, Sub-Insp 20, Lecturer in Botany Higher Agricultural School 24, Deputy Dir Horticultural Section 26, Asst Prof of Botany 27, Principal 30, Dean Faculty of Agriculture 35, Min of Agriculture 39, Pres Royal Entomological Soc Cairo, mem Royal Scientific Research Council Cairo, Adviser for the Middle East to the F A O of the United Nations 46
Publs *Rust Immunity in Vigna Sinensis, Manuring of Vegetables in Egypt, The Agricultural Possibilities of the Marint District, Analytical Key to the Flora of Egypt, Pyrethrum Cinerariaefoliune in Egypt*
22 Lazogli Street, Helwan, Egypt

Hekmat, Ali Asghar, Khan; Iranian politician and writer, ed American High School and Univ of Paris
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 34-35, Pres Iranian Acad 38, head of cultural mission to India 44
Publs Shakespearean and Persian literary studies, including translations of Shakespeare's dramas
The University, Tehran, Iran

Henein, Sadik, Pasha; Egyptian financial expert
Permanent Under-Sec of State Min of Finance 24, Min to Italy 26-29, Pres Egyptian Mission to First World Economic Conf to Geneva 27, mem Egyptian Economic Mission to Great Britain 35, Govt Commr Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges 30, 37, Dir Nat Bank of Egypt, Man. Dir Cairo Water Co, Knight Grand Officer Nile
Rodalfarag, Cairo, Egypt

Herlitz, George, PH D, Palestinian archivist, b 85; ed Univs of Berlin and Halle
Asst at the Gen. Archives of German Jews in Berlin 11-19, Dir Zionist Central Archives 19-33, Dir Zionist Central Archives (Palestine) 33-
Publs *History of the Dukes of Meran* 09, *Jewish Lexicon* (5 vols) 27-30, *Works of Zionism* 33, *German-Hebrew Dictionary* 33
North Talpioth, 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) 16, Chief Rabbi of I F S 25; declined offers of Chief Rabbinate of Greece 32, and of Paris Orthodox Jewish Community 34, and of Rectorship of Rabbinical Seminary Chicago 24, Chief Rabbi of Palestine Dec 36-, Fellow Jewish Acad of Arts, Science and Letters of America
Publs *Main Institutions of Jewish Law* (5 vols) 36, *Dibre Ishah*, contrib to *Journal for Comparative Legislation* (London), *Temple Law Quarterly* (New York, *Hibbert Journal* (Oxford), *Maimonides VIIIth Century Memorial Volume* (London), *Juridical Review* (Edinburgh), etc
Jerusalem, Palestine

Hilmi Issa, Mohamed Pasha, Egyptian politician, b 79, ed Cairo Law School
Appeal Court Judge 21, Governor province of Charbia 22, Min of Communications 25, of the Interior 25, of Wakfs 30, of Education 31-34, of Wakfs Dec 37-April 38, of Communications April-June 38, of Justice June 40-July 41
Publs *On the Contract of Sale* 16.
Rue El-Aziz Osman No 10, Cairo, Egypt

Hitti, Philip Khuri, PH D, B A, American orientalist b 86, ed Amer Univ Beirut, Columbia Univ
Lecturer Oriental Dept Columbia Univ 15-19, Prof Amer University Beirut 19-26, Asst Prof Semitic Literature Princeton 26-29, Assoc Prof 29-36, Chair Dept of Oriental Languages 44, mem American Oriental Society
Publs *The Origins of the Islamic State* 16, *The Semitic Languages Spoken in Syria and Lebanon* 22, *The Syrians in America* 24, *Characteristics of Moslem Sects* 24, *Syria and the Syrians* 26, *An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and Warrior in the Period of the Crusades* 29, *The Origins of the Druze People and Religion* 29, *Kitab al I'tibar li- Usamah* 30, *History of the Arabs* 37, *The Arabs* 43-44, many articles in the world Press
106 Fitz Randolph Road, Princeton, N J, U S A

Homsy, Edmond; Syrian banker, b 01, 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

Hoofien, 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. 99, ed Lwow and Vienna
Economic adviser to the Palestine Bureau of the American Economic Cttee for Palestine 20, to the Treasury of the Jewish Agency, mem Standing Cttee 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
Publs *Economic Survey of Palestine* (co-author) 38, *Aspects of Economic Policy in Palestine* 36, *Jewish Colonisation in Palestine* 37, *Postwar Reconstruction* 42, *Report on the Joint Cttee. on Problems of Wage Adjustment* (co-author) 42.
9, Dov Hos Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Hourani, Albert Habib, B.A.; British publicist; b 15; ed. Magdalen 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 39-45, Arab Office, Jerusalem and London 45-47
Publs *Syria and Lebanon* 46, *Great Britain and the Arab World* 46, *Minorities in the Arab World* 47
The Harrow, Midhurst, Sussex

Howe, Sir Robert George, C.M.G., Governor and C.-in-C. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 47, b 93, ed Derby School, St Catharine's Coll Cambridge
Third Secretary Copenhagen 20, Second Secretary 20, Belgrade 22, Rio de Janeiro 24, First Secretary 26, Bucharest 26, Foreign Office 30, Acting Counsellor 36, Minister in Riga 40, Minister in Ethiopia 42-45
Government House, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Hosam El Din, Ahmed, M.Sc., PH.D., A.I.MECH.E., Dip Mech Engineering, Egyptian Government official, b 05, ed Egypt and Univ of Leeds
Engineer, Egyptian Govt 25, Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad I Univ., Cairo 32-36, Egyptian Min of Educ., Insp Egyptian Educ Office 36-44, Dir Egyptian Educ Bureau 45-
4 Chesterfield Gardens, Park Lane, London, W 1

Hussain, Mohammad Abdul Khan; Afghan diplomatist, b 96, ed Habibia Coll Kabul
Dep Sec to Afghan Legation in Tehran, Dir of Ciphers and Translations Foreign Office 22, Consulate-Gen in Delhi 23, Min to Italy 31, Del to Disarmament Conf 32, Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 32-37, Min of Public Works 37, Min for Posts and Telegraphs 40, Afghan Min to U.S.A. 41-
Afghan Legation, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Husseini, Haj Amin El; Arab ecclesiastic and politician
Mufti of Jerusalem, Pres Supreme Moslem Council, leader Arab Higher Cttee, fled Jerusalem Oct 37, in Lebanon 37-39, Baghdad 39-41, implicated in Rashid Ali revolt April 41, fled to Iran 41, to Berlin 41-45, in protective custody, France, as Nazi collaborator 45-46, escaped mysteriously to Egypt 46, under protection of King Farouk, Chair Arab Higher Comm 46-
Abdin Palace, Cairo, Egypt

Husseini, Jamal El; Palestinian (Arab) politician, b 93, ed St George's English School Jerusalem and American Univ Beirut
Asst. Gov Nablus District 19-20, Sec.-Gen Palestine Arab Exec 20-34, Founder and Chair Palestine Arab Party 35, mem Arab Higher Cttee 36, led Palestine Arab dels to London 29-36, 37 and 39, Leader Palestine del Parl Congress Cairo 38, interned Rhodesia 41-45, Chair Palestine Arab Higher Cttee 45-
Manarat, Beirut, Lebanon

Husseini, Raja'i Said; Palestinian Arab, b 12, ed Beirut, Columbia, and London Univs
Asst Treas Govt of Palestine 33-40, Asst Chief Sec Govt of Palestine 40-45, resgnd 45, joined Arab Office 45-, Dir Arab Office
Arab Office, Jerusalem, Palestine

I

Ilkin, Nedim Veysel; Turkish diplomat; b 01; ed High School of Commerce, Istanbul, School of Political Sciences, Paris Univ
Third Sec. to Berlin 28, Second Sec. to Bern 31; Second and First Secs. to the Turkish Del. at the L.N. 34; Dir. of Section I of the First Dept. at the Foreign Min 39; Counsellor of Legation and Asst Dir.-Gen of the First Dept. 40, Counsellor of Embassy 42; Chief of the Cabt to the Foreign Min 42; Chief of the Cabt. to the Prime Min 42, Dir.-Gen of the Press Dept 44, Min. Plen. 44. Turkish Press Department (Basin ve Yayin Genel Müdürlügü), Ankara, Turkey

Incedayi, Cevdet Kerim; Turkish politician and army officer, b 93, ed privately and War Acad Turkey
Graduated from the War Coll 13, as Lieut entered the War Acad., retd from Army as Staff Major 27, fought on the Caucasian Front during World War I, participated in the Turkish War of Independence, Insp and Pres People's Party, mem Admin. Cttee People's Party, Deputy for Sinop, Min of Communications 40-41, Acting Chair Turkish Grand National Assembly, hon mem of many philanthropic instns, Min of Public Works, People's Party
Publs. *Western Front in the Turkish War of Independence' Turkish Struggle for Independence*
Bahcelievler 16 Sokak, No 2, Ankara, Turkey

Inönü, Gen. Ismet; Turkish politician, b 84, ed Military and Staff Colls
Attached 2nd Army Edirne 06, organised local patriotic society Party of Liberty and Progress, Gen Staff 4th Army Erzincan 08, mem expeditionary force against insurgents, Arabia 10, Major, Chief of Gen Staff Yemen Army 12, Dir 1st section Gen Staff Istanbul Mar 13, military adviser Turkish Del Turko-Bulgarian peace negotiations Aug 13, Lieut.-Col 14, Dir 1st section G.H.Q. Istanbul 14, Col., Chief of Gen Staff 2nd Army Eastern Thrace 15, Comm 4th Army Corps, Russian front 16, 20th 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, retd, Min of Foreign Affairs 22, signed Treaty of Lausanne 23, fmr Vice-Pres Republican People's Party, Leader 38-, Prime Min 23-24 and 25-37, Pres Republic 38-, re-elected 39, 43 and 46
Ankara, Turkey

Iskandar, Afifa; 'Iraqi artist and actress, b 20, ed. privately
Performed in several Arabic films, starred in film *Casro-Baghdad*, Egypt 46
c/o Malha El Jawahiri, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Izzet, 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 Tewfik Nessim Pasha Cabinet 35-36, fmr mem Council of Regents; retd
14 rue Izzet-pasha, Cairo, Egypt

J

Jabr, Saleh; 'Iraqi politician, b 96, 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 38-Feb 40, of Social Affairs Feb.-Mar 40, Gov of Basra July 40-Apl 41; Act Min. of Foreign Affairs Oct 41-Feb 42, Min of Interior 41-42 and 43-, Min of Finance 42-43, Prime Min 47
Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Jaffee, Mark, M A , B SC , LL B ; British company director and industrialist; b. 89; ed Trinity Coll , Cambridge.
Dir. and Gen Man. Palestine Corpn ; Chair Middle-East Mercantile Corpn Ltd , "Kallia" Seaside Health Resort Ltd , I Mandelbit Co Ltd , Dir Palestine Hotels Ltd , Levant Bonded Warehouses Co. Ltd , Palestine Frutarom Co Ltd
P.O Box 764, Jerusalem, Palestine

Jamali, Mohammed Fadhil, PH D , 'Iraqi diplomat, b 03; ed Baghdad American Univ of Beirut, Univs of Chicago and Columbia
Supervisor-Gen , Dir -Gen , and Insp -Gen of Education and Public Instruction 32-43, apptd Dir -Gen for Foreign Affairs 45, Min of Foreign Affairs 46, 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, Dhya Ul-Deen, PH D , B SC , HON A M I MECH E , A M I P , 'Iraqi industrialist; b 11, ed Univ of Birmingham (England)
Asst Mech Engineer Iraqi State Railways 37; Mech. Engineer 41, Dir -Gen Engineering Supply 43, Deputy for Baghdad Division 47-, Min of Communications and Works 47-, Independent.
Publs Many articles in *Engineering*
Badawi Street, Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Jafar Hamandi; 'Iraqi jurist and politician, b 94, ed. Baghdad Law Coll
Various posts Civil and Sharia Courts, Dir Legal Min of Interior 28, Judge Civil Courts 29, Qu'aimmaquam several Kadha'as 34, Admin. Insp of Basra 35, Acting Mutasarrif of Kut Liwa 36, Mutasarrif of Kut and Hillah Liwas 36, Min of Education June 37, Dir -Gen. of Tribal Affairs Min of Interior 38, Mutasarrif of Muntafig, Karbala and Dulaim Liwas 39-40; Min of Social Affairs June 41, Acting Min of Justice 41, Mutasarrif of Baghdad 42, Lawyer 42, mem of Parl 44
Baghdad, 'Iraq

Jamil, Abdul, Khan; Afghan administrator, b. 98. Supervisor of Commissariat Southern Province 20, Civil Sub-Divisional Officer 22-26 and Civil Divisional Officer Nuristan (Eastern Province) 27, Acting Superintendent of Police Kabul 30 and Superintendent 31; Acting Governor of Kabul Central Province 32 and of Mazar-Sharif (Turkestan) 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; Attaché 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

Kabir, Ibrahim Saleh al; 'Iraqi financial expert; b. 85; ed Baghdad Law Coll
Asst Accountant Gen 21-27, 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, seconded to Railways 34-36; Accountant-Gen. 36-37; Dir,-Gen. of Finance 37-; Vice-Chair Rafidain Bank 41; mem. 'Iraqi del to Financial Conf. Cairo 44, Bretton Woods 44; organised floating of first national loan in 'Iraq 45; negotiated Anglo-Iraqi financial agreement Aug. 47
Department of Finance, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Kadry, Sir Tahsin; Rafidain Order Class III, K C.V O , O.B E , 'Iraqi diplomat; b 94, ed Istanbul Military Coll
A D.C to King Faisal I 21-31, Master of Ceremonies Royal Palace 31-36, Counsellor Legation Tehran 36-38, Consul-Gen Bombay 38-39, Dir of Ceremonies Min of Foreign Affairs 39, Consul-Gen Beirut 39-44; 'Iraqi Min. to Syria and Lebanon 44, to Persia 45; Actg Dir Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min to France 46-. Legation d'Irak, 10 Place des Etats-Unis, Paris 16e, France

Kahil, Amin Ibrahim; B SC (HONS) Bristol, Egyptian educationist, b. 94, 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
Publs *Outlines of Modern Chemistry* (2 vols) 25, *Outlines of Modern Chemistry*, Vol III 29, *Outlines of Modern Physics* (4 vols) 35, *Science in War* 42, *Fire and Light throughout the Ages* 43, *Science in Life* 47-
Cairo, Egypt

Kalian, Behnam, Mgr , 'Iraqi ecclesiastic, b 83, ed Propaganda Coll Rome
Ordained priest 08, apptd Father Superior Monastery of St Behnam, Consecrated Bishop 22, Vicar of the Patriarch in Damascus, Beirut, Egypt, elected Archbishop of Baghdad 47-
The Archbishopric, Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Kalkstein, M. Mahler, B A , Palestinian composer; ed American Univ of Beirut and Paris
Teacher, Tel Aviv Conservatory of Music 36-45, Music Teacher, Training Coll 44-46, Artistic Man of Parnassus Ltd 43-46, mem Board of Dirs Authors' and Composers' Assen , Gen Sec Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra
Publs. *Folk Symphony*, and many compositions since 37
7, Stand Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Kalugal, Isaac, M SC ; Palestinian chemist and teacher, b 88; 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, Assoc Prof , Hebrew Technical Coll , Haifa 37, Head Technological Dept. 44, Head Dept of Chemical Engineering 45; Assoc Prof of Gen. and Organic Chemistry, Hebrew Technical Coll 45-, Jewish Labour Party
Publs. *Two Theses* 13-22, *History of Chemistry* (Hebrew) 35, *Lessons 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, LL D , Egyptian lawyer and diplomat, b 77, ed Liège State Univ
Judge Native Courts 12-22, Dir. Mixed Jurisdiction Dept. of Min. of Justice 22-24; Consul in Paris and Antwerp 24-26; Sec Rome Legation 26-27 and Paris 27-30; Chargé d'Affaires The Hague 30-33, Counsellor at the Court of Appeal Cairo.

Publs. *Aperçu sur l'Egypt, Economique, Politique et Sociale* 26, *L'Egypte Colonnisée* 26, *L'Avenir Economique de l'Egypte* 27, *L'Assistance Publique et Privée en Egypte* 29, *La Condition des Etrangers en Egypte* 30, *L'Egypte de Fouad Ier* 33

39 rue Moustafa Pasha Fahmy, Cairo-Helwan, Egypt

Kamel-Moursy, Mohamed, Pasha, Dr, Egyptian lawyer and politician, b 89, ed. Egypt and the Doctorates Sciences Juridiques de la Faculté de Dijon, Awarded Order of the Nile 25, Officer of Public Instruction 28, Comm Order of the Crown of Italy 31, Grand Officer National Order of the Legion of Honour 35.
Advocat 14, Dir Admin Service of the Wakfs 19, Prof. School of Law 20, Sec Egyptian Legation in London 23; Prof of Civil Law, Faculty of Law Univ of Fouad Ier, Vice-Principal Faculty of Law 27, Principal Faculty of Law 28, Counsellor Court of Cassation 40, Vice-Pres 45, Min. of Justice 46, Senator 46, Pres of the Council 46, Sec.-Gen de la Société Fouad Ier d'Economie, Politique de Statistique et de Legislation, Dir L'Egypte Contemporaine
Publs *Etendue du droit de Propriété Foncière en Egypte* (French) 14, *Introduction à l'étude de Droit* 23, *Traité de Droit pénal, partie général* (2nd edn) 23, *Présemption et droit de retrait d'Indivision* (2nd edn') 36, *Suretés Personelles et Réelles* (2nd edn) 36, *Publicité des Transactions immobilières* 39, *Prescription* 42, *Les Biens* (3rd edn) 43, *Propriété et Droit Réels* (3rd edn), *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 Dirs, Jewish Colonial Trust, Anglo-Palestine Bank, Palestine Land Development Co, and many other economic enterprises sponsored by Jewish Agency Exec and Admin Council, Head of Financial and Admin Dept of Jewish Agency 33-
11b Abarbanel Street, Rehavia, Jerusalem, Palestine

Kaplansky, Solomon; Palestinian engineer, b 84, ed Technical Coll Vienna
Head of the Colonisation Dept of the Jewish Nat Fund 13-19, Dir Finance and Economic Cttee Zionist World Organisation 21-24, mem Palestine Zionist Exec. Jerusalem 24-27, mem Exec Cttee Jewish Agency in London 29-31, Dir Hebrew Technical Coll, Haifa 32-, mem Exec Socialist and Labour Internation 17-44
Publs. 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.

Kashif Al-Ghita, Ahmed Abdul Rasoul, B COM; 'Iraqi diplomat and economist; b 20; ed Najef ('Iraq), and Univs. of Edinburgh and Cambridge.
Apptd. Chief of Credit Dept. in Rafidain Bank, Baghdad, apptd. Technical Adviser to the Dept. of Labour in the Min. of Social Affairs, Baghdad, Asst to Dir. of Economics Dept, Min of Foreign Affairs, entered Diplomatic Service; Commercial Attaché, Royal 'Iraqi Embassy, London.
22 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Kasir, Daoud, PH D; '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 46-
Publs *The Algebra of Omar Khayyam* 29.
Engineering College, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Kawi, Ahmed Abdul, Pasha, Egyptian engineer; b. 89, ed School of Engineering
Fmr mem staff Wakfs Admin; Dir Technical Office Min of Public Works 25-28, fmr Resident Engineer Asswan Dam, Insp of Irrigation, Resident Engineer Gebel Aulia Reservoir Construction, Sudan 32-37; Insp.-Gen Egyptian Irrigation Service in Sudan 37-39, Min of Public Works 39-June 40 and Nov. 40-Feb. 42, Senator
17 Ramsis Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt

Kazemi, Bagher; Iranian diplomat and politician; b 91, ed Univ of Tehran and American Univ. Washington
Min. of Communications 31, Min to Iraq 32-36, 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 46
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran

Keçici, Sevket Fuad; Turkish diplomat, b 93, ed French Coll, Istanbul, and Lausanne Univ
Vice-Consul, Rome and Budapest 24-26, Consul, Geneva, and Rep to League of Nations 29, Min in Copenhagen and Oslo 39, Lisbon 41, Budapest 43, Rep General Assembly, London 46
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Keiyali, 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. 45, mem. Admin Cttee for filature and tissage, Syrian Company, National Party.
Publ *Our Struggle* 46.
Damascus, Syria

Khadduri, Majid, B 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 14th Conf of the P E N Club in Buenos Aires 36; Adviser to the 'Iraq 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.
Publs *The Liberation of 'Iraq from the Mandate* (in Arabic) 35, *The Law of War and Peace in Islam* (London) 41, *The Government of 'Iraq* (Baghdad) 44, *The System of Government in 'Iraq* (in Arabic), Baghdad 46
Higher Teachers' College, Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Khalil, Mohammed, Bey, M D, PH D, M R C.P. D P H, D T M. and H; Egyptian parasitologist, b 95; ed Cairo, England and Belgium
Clinical Asst. Kasr-el-Aini Hospital 18, 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 22-25; Lecturer in Parasitology Cairo School of Medi-

cine 24-25; External Prof. of Veterinary Parasitology Cairo School of Veterinary Medicine 24-, Prof of Parasitology Cairo Faculty of Medicine 25-; mem Medical Research Cttee. for investigation of Ankylostomiasis in Cornish mines 20, Colonial Office Filariasis expedition W Indies 22; Min. of Agriculture Aug. 37-Jan 38, mem of Senate
Publs *The Bibliography of Schistosomiasis (Bilharziosis)* 31, *The Specific Treatment of Human Schistosomiasis (Bilharziosis)* 31, *Dermal Leishmaniasis, a Study of an Endemic Focus in Egypt* 34
The Senate, Cairo, Egypt

Khan Ghazi, H R H Sardar Shah Mahmud, Almar-e A'ala, Sardar e-Ala, Afghan politician and army officer; b. 90, ed India and Habibia Coll Kabul
3rd Bodyguard Officer of late H M Amir Habibullah Khan 08, 1st Bodyguard Officer 16, Commandant of a Front Line in 3rd Afghan War 19, Gov -Gen Southern Provinces 21, Gov -Gen Northern Province 24, Gov -General Eastern Provinces 28, Commd -in-Chief Afghan Forces 29, War Min and Commd in-Chief 30, Prime Min 46-
Kabul, Afghanistan

Khayatt, Hanna Behnam; 'Iraqi civil servant, b. 84; ed French Coll Beirut and Istanbul and Paris Univs
Mem. Brussels Medical and Surgical Society, Min of Public Health 21-22, Dir -Gen of Public Health 22-31, Dir -Gen of Foreign Affairs 31-33, Insp -Gen of Health Services 33, Prof of Forensic Medicine Baghdad Faculties of Medicine and Law 25-39, 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.D and Diplome de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales, Lebanese lawyer and diplomatist, b 02, 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 45, Del to the Cttee of Refugees and Displaced Persons London 46, Del to the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly New York 46, Min to the United Kingdom 47, Del to the Second Session of the General Assembly 47
Publs *L'Evolution du Mandat "A" 26*, and several articles in newspapers, etc
Lebanese Legation, Cowley Street, Westminster, London, W.1

Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, Kt, CMG, OBE, MC., British colonial servant, b 97, ed privately
Military Service 16-21, British Rep Es Salt 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 39-46; H.M Envoy Extra and Min Plen to Transjordan
The British Legation, Amman, Transjordan

Kouprulu, Zade Fuat, Bey, PH D h c (Heidelberg Univ), Turkish literary historian and politician, b 90, ed Istanbul Univ
Prof Istanbul Univ. since 13, Turkish Literary Historian, Pres. Turkish Inst , Deputy 35-,
Publs. *Early Mystics in Turkish Literature* 19, *History of Turkish Literature* 28, *The Influence of Byzantine Institutions on Turkish* 31.
Akbujik 11, Istanbul, Turkey.

Kouatli, Shoukri El-; President of the Republic of Syria 43-, ed Istanbul
Mem. of King Faisal's Syrian Govt. 20-22; exiled in Egypt 28-30.
Presidency, Damascus, Syria

Kurdoglu, Faik; Turkish politician, b 94; ed Istanbul and Brussels Univs
Deputy for Magniska, fmr Under-Sec of State for Economy; leader Turkish mission to conduct commercial negotiations with U K 38, fmr Min of Agriculture, Deputy in Parl 38-
Publs *La Turquie Economique* 28, *La Turquie vous offre le marché qui'l vous faut* 30, *Turkish Tobacco* 31.
11 Tuna Caddesi, Ankara, Turkey

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Levi, Isac, LL D ; French lawyer and administrator; b 78, ed Univ. of Naples and Inst of Oriental languages
Practised law 00-03, Oriental Sec Italian Consulate Cairo 15-24, Insp and later Dir -Gen Statistical Dept Egypt 15-18, Lecturer of Economics Egyptian Faculty of Law 24, Sec -Gen Federation Egyptian Industry, Sec Fouad I Society of Political Economy
Publs Contributions to *L'Egypte Contemporaine* and *L'Egypte Industrielle*, and various reviews
P O Box 251, Rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt

Lewa, Ibrahim Atallah, Pasha, Egyptian officer
A D C to King of Egypt, Chief of Staff Aug 40
Ministry of War, Cairo, Egypt

Locker, Berl; Polish journalist and politician, b 87; ed Univ of Czernowitz
Ed *Yiddisher Arbeter* 11-14, 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
Publs *Palestine and the Jewish Future* 42, *A Stiff-necked People, Palestine in Jewish History* 46
77 Great Russell Street, London, W C 1.

Lokman, Mohamed Ali Ibrahim; Arab judicial official and journalist, b 98, ed Aden and India
Headmaster Govt School Aden 24-28, Man. A Besse (British Somaliland Branches) 32-34, Man. Clayton Ghaleb and Co Ltd 18-19, Man English Pharmacy 21-22, Pres Arab Reform Club 30-35, and other Societies (Mukhattan Abi Attayeib Elmutanabbi), Pres. Poor Boys' Assen , Pleader of the Supreme Court Aden Colony, Ed *Fatat-ul-Jezirah* 40-
Publs *Springs of European Progress* 33, *The British Nation* 40, *Saeed* 40, *Ardh Adhhaher* 45, *Kamla Devi* 47.
Esplanade Road, Aden Camp, Aden

M

Mackay, Donald Reid, A.C.A ; British company director, b 03, ed Sedbergh
Vice-Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries (Egypt) S A.
21, Sharia Shatt El Bahr, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

Madwar, Mohamed Reda, Bey, B.SC , PH.D., F R.A S., F R.S E ; Egyptian educationist, b. 93, ed. Univ. of Edinburgh.

Asst Civil Engineer with Leslie and Reid Edinburgh 17, Scientific Asst. Royal Aircraft Estab 17-18, Irrigation Engineer 19-22, Scientific Asst Physical Dept. Cairo, Dir Royal Observatory Helwan 34, Delegated Prof. of Astronomy Univ Fouad I
Publs Many astronomical articles in the *Helwan Observatory Bulletin* and in the *Mathematical and Physical Society Bulletin*
The Royal Observatory, Helwan, Egypt

Magnes, Judah Leon; American educationist, b 77, ed Oakland (Calif), Cincinnati (Ohio), Berlin and Heidelberg Univs
Pres. Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine

Maher, Aly, Pasha; Egyptian jurist and politician, b 83
Barrister 02, Judge 07, mem Wafd-el-Misri 19, mem Egyptian Del to negotiate with Lord Milner 20, Dean Law Faculty and Prof of Public Int Law 23, Deputy 24, 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 35 and 37, Prime Min and Min of Interior and Foreign Affairs 36, Senator 36 and 39, mem Egyptian Del to Palestine Conf London 39, Dir Nat Bank of Egypt and Crédit Foncier Egyptien, mem Société de Bienfaisance Musulmane, Prime Min 39, Prime Min and Min of Foreign Affairs and Interior Aug 39-June 40, mem Board Fouad I Univ, Leader, The Egyptian Front Movement 46-, mem of Senate
Publ *Public International Law* (treatise in Arabic) 23-24
Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt

Mahmud, Hamed, M B, CH B, Egyptian surgeon and politician, b 87; ed Cairo, Ripon Grammar School and Edinburgh Univ
Demonstrator in Anatomy Univ and Surgeons' Hall Edinburgh 13-14, House Surgeon Edinburgh Royal Infirmary April-Sept 14, Surgeon Fort Mahon Military Hospital France 14-16, Private Sec to Saad Zagloul Pasha 19-27, M P for Tukh 24-28, 30 and 36-; Chargé d'Affaires London 30, Parl Under-Sec for Public Health 36-37, Min of Public Health 38-39, mem Saadist Party
Tukh, Egypt

Majid, Abdul, A B, M A, PH D., F R A S; Afghan educationist, b 14, ed Afghanistan and U S A
Dir Inst of Bacteriology and Hygiene Kabul 40-47, Prof. of Bacteriology 40-47, Apptd Rector of the Kabul Univ 46, Leader of the Afghan Del in Asian Relation Conf, Permanent Min of the Asian organisation
Publs *The Chemical and Immunological Activities of certain Antigenic Components of Typhoid Bacillus*
Kabul University, Kabul, Afghanistan

Majid, Abdul, A J A A, Afghan banker and economist, b 96, ed State schools
Pres Bank Milli Afghan 30-, Min Nat Economy 38-, Pres Afghanistan Bank 39-
Bank Milli Afghan, Avecina Avenue, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Malik, Charles, PH D, Lebanese educationist and diplomat, b 06, ed American Univ of Beirut, and Harvard Univ
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 37-45; Lebanese Min. to the U S A, Rep. United Nations Conf for Int Org. 45, Economic and Social Council 46-; General Assembly New York 46; First Special Session General Assembly 47, Rapporteur Cttee on Human Rights 47, Pres U N. Economic and Social Council 48
Lebanese Embassy, Washington, D C, U S A.

Mansour, Albert, LL D, Egyptian diplomatist b 01; ed Egypt
Joined Egyptian foreign service 28, Sec Liverpool Consulate 28, Vice-Consul, Liverpool 30, Consul, Marseilles 36, Consul-Gen, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 39; 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, 75 South Audley Street, London, W 1

Maragheh, Mohammad Seyed; Iranian diplomatist; b 81, ed Iran, Russia and Switzerland
Entered Min of Foreign Affairs Tehran 03, Chief Interpreter and Sec Consulate-Gen Istanbul 18, various positions Consulates-Gens Tiflis and Baku 12-17, Consul Baku 18, Consul-Gen. and Diplomatic Rep in Soviet Azerbaijan 22-25, Counsellor to Embassy Istanbul 26, Chargé d'Affaires Ankara 30, Dir Russian Dept Min of Foreign Affairs Tehran 31, Gov -Gen Azerbaijan (West) Province 31, Dir Eastern Dept Min of Foreign Affairs Tehran 33, Counsellor (rank of Min) Embassy Moscow 35, Chargé d'Affaires 35, Min to Italy 36-38, Ambassador to U S S R 38-42, Min of Foreign Affairs 42-44, Prime Min 44, resgnd, Pres Iranian Soc for Cultural Relations with the U S S R Tehran, Iran

Mardam, Khalil, Bey; Syrian administrator, b 95; ed privately and Univ Coll London
Chief Asst to the Chamber of Gen Governor of Syria 18-20, Asst Dir. Chamber of Min Council, Chief Ed. Arabic Review (*Arrabitah Aladabiah*) in 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 (*Thaquafah*) Damascus 33, elected as Gen Sec Arab Acad Damascus 41, Min of Public Education Syria 42, re-elected as Gen Sec Arab Acad
Publs *Shuraa Asham* 25, *A'Imatul Adab Elaraby* 30-39.
The Arab Academy, Damascus, Syria

Massignon, Louis, LITT D, French historian and orientalist, b 83
Prof Coll de France, Gen Sec Inst des Etudes Islamiques at Sorbonne, mem Russian Acad of Sciences, Royal Acads Copenhagen, Teheran, Amsterdam, Brussels, Kabul, and Cairo, Acad of Damascus, and Royal Asiatic Societies London and Batavia, Editor *Revue des Etudes Islamiques* and *Annuaire du Monde Musulman*
Publs *Le Maroc d'après Léon l'Africain* 06, *Mission en Mésopotamie* 10-12, *La passion d'al Hallaj, martyr mystique de l'Islam* 22, *Les corporations marocaines* 25, *Expérience mystique et stylisation littéraire* 27, *Recueil de Textes* 29, *La prière d'Abraham sur Sodome* 29, *Le Diwan d'al Hallaj* 31, *Salman Pak* 34, *Explication du plan de Koufa* 35, *L'hégire d'Ismael* 35, *Diegnostische Kult der Fatima* 38, *La Mubahala* 43
21 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e, France

Mayall, Robert Cecil, C.M G, D S O, M C and Bar, 3rd-Class Order of the Nile, King's Jubilee Medal 35, Coronation Medal 37, M.A (Cantab), British Govern-

ment official; b. 93, ed. Gt. Lawrence Coll. Ramsgate, and Sidney Sussex Coll. Cambridge.
Served First World War 14-20, Asst District Commissioner Sudan Govt. 20, Dep. Gov. Kordofan Province 31-33, Asst. Civil Sec. 33-34, Dep Civil Sec 34-36; Gov. Gezira Province 36-40, Sudan Agent in London 41-.
Woodland Corner, Roundwood Park, Harpenden, Herts, and Sudan Government Agency in London, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S W 1.

Melkon, Jebran; 'Iraqi journalist; b 88; ed Turkey. Came to 'Iraq as a Customs Official 17, Proprietor and Chief Ed *Al-Akhbar*, Chief Ed *Al Shaab*
Al-Akhbar, P O B 86, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Menemencioglu, Numan; Turkish diplomat; b 92, ed. Etudes juridiques superieures en Suisse
Sec. Min of Foreign Affairs, Deputy to the Grand Nat'l Assembly, Min of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Paris
17 rue Berton, Paris 16e, France

Mirza, Mohamad; 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 24, 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, Jemshid, D SC, Iranian educationist, 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, Iran
37 Avenue Lalezar Now, Tehran, Iran

Moghaddam, Mohammed Ali; Iranian diplomatist
Fmrly. mem. Staff Min of Foreign Affairs, served Russia, Sweden, London, Min. accred to Balkan States, fmr Dir-Gen of a Dept at Min of Foreign Affairs.
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

Mohamad Hussain; Afghan politician, b. 94, ed. privately
Revenue Dir Northern Province 19-21; Dir Accounts Office 22-24, Chief of Revenue Office and Officiating Governor Eastern Province 25-27; First Asst Min of Finance 29, retd
Guzer Hazret, Kabul, Afghanistan

Mohammad Akhbar, Khan Sardar; Afghan politician, b 79, ed Habibiya Coll Kabul
Colonel in the Afghan Army 01-19, 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, retd
Kabul, Afghanistan

Mohammad Zahir, Shah; H R H King of Afghanistan; b 14, ed Habibia Coll, Istiqlal Coll, Lycée Jeanson, Paris, Coll de Salley, Montpellier, Infantry Officers' Coll, Kabul.
Became Crown Prince after expulsion of Bach-e-Saga and assumption of the throne by his father Mohammed Nadir, Shah, married his cousin, a daughter of Sardar Ahmed Shah Khan Nov 31, Min. of War and *ad interim* 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 in Shah of Iran; b. 19.
Succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father Sept. 16, 41; married Princess Fawzia of Egypt April 39
The Royal Palace, Tehran, Iran.

Mosharrafa, Ali Mustafa, Pasha, B SC.(HONS), PH.D, D SC (London), Egyptian educationist; b 98, ed. Higher Training Coll Cairo, Univ. Coll. Nottingham, King's Coll London.
Asst Prof Faculty of Science Cairo 25-26, Prof. Applied Mathematics Cairo Univ 26-, Dean Faculty Science Cairo 36-; Vice-Rector Cairo Univ 46-; Dean Faculty of Science Cairo Univ Abbassia and Vice-Rector Fouad I Univ
Publs. Has contributed to *The Philosophical Magazine, Royal Society Proceedings, Nature, Bulletin de L'Institut d'Egypt*, and *Proceedings of the Math and Phys. Soc. of Egypt*, etc
3, Sharia Maabad el Shams, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt.

Mosharrafa, Mostapha Mostapha, B A (Hons, English), London, Dip. in English Literature (Cambridge); Egyptian educationist and administrator, b 02, ed. Egypt, Exeter, Cambridge and London
Tutor in Arabic Foreign Section Exeter Univ. Coll. 31-37, Lecturer in English Cairo Univ. 39-45, Asstt Dir Egyptian Inst. London 45-46, Dir of Publications and Publicity Dept Egyptian Education Bureau 46-47; Ed Bulletin of the Egyptian Inst
Publs *Ataturk* (English) 44, *Music Eastern and Western* 46, *Cultural Survey of Egypt* 47; and many articles in *The Listener, Poetry of To-day, Britain and the Middle East, The Western Morning News.*
The Ministry of Education, Cairo, Egypt

Morgenstierne, Georg Valentin, PH D, Norwegian educationist; b 92, ed Univs of Oslo, Bonn, and Berlin.
Lecturer of Indian Philology, Oslo Univ 17, Prof. of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Gothenburg 30; Prof of Indian Languages and Literature, Oslo 37; Linguistic Missions to India and Afghanistan 24 and 29, Prof Univ of Oslo 29-, hon mem Afghan Acad.
Publs *An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto* 27, *Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages* I-II 29-45, *Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan* 26, *Report on a Linguistic Mission to North-West India* 32; Articles on Indian and Iranian Linguistics in *Acta Orientalia, Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, etc.
Lille Borgenvei, 9, Vinderen, Oslo, Norway.

Mossadegh, Ahmad; Iranian engineer, b 05; ed. Neuchâtel and Lausanne (Switzerland)
Avenue Kakh, Tehran, Iran.

Mossadegh, Mohamad, LL.D; Iranian lawyer, b. 80; ed Tehran, Neuchâtel (Switzerland).
Publs. *Iran and Capitulation* 15, *Sociétés Anonymes en Europe* 15, *Droit Parlementaire en Iran et en Europe* 23, *Procédure Civile en Iran Legislation Financière* 25, *Testament en Droit Musulman* 14, *Responsibilité de l'Etat pour les actes illicites de ses Fonctionnaires* 13.
Avenue Kakh, Tehran, Iran.

Mourad, Sidi Ahmed, Pasha; Egyptian diplomat.
Royal Counsellor 26-30, Min of Education 30-31; Min. to Belgium 31-35 and to Rome 36; Pres. Cttee. for Modifying Commercial, Civil and Procedure Laws until 38, Ambassador to Germany 38, retd
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

Moussavi Zadeh, Ali Akbar, LL.D.; Iranian judge; b. 92; ed. Isphahan.

Mem. Appellate Court 29, Acting Pres. Court 1st Inst. 30; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Meshed 30; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Hamadan 31; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Kazavin and Pres. Central Court 1st Inst. 33; Acting Pres Central Appellate Court 36; Pres. Court of Appeal 39, Pres. State Functionaries Penal Court 42; Gov.-Gen Tehran 46; Min of Justice Oct 46; Democratic Party
Bargh Avenue, Tehran, Iran.

Mouterde, René, LL D , S J ; French ecclesiastic, b 80; ed Lyons, St. Helier (Jersey), Hastings and Beirut. Chancellor of the French School of Law Beirut 13-42, Dir. des Mélanges de l'Univ St. Joseph 24-, Dir of the Inst de Lettres Orientales Beirut
Publs *Inscriptions greques et latines de la Syrie*, Vol I 29, Vol II (with L Jalabert) 39, *Le Limes de Chalcis* (with A. Poidebard) 44
Université St. Joseph, Beirut, Lebanon

Muhiddin, Mohammed, Al-Sherif, LL D , D LITT ; Turkish musician and educationist; b 92, 39th direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed; ed Univ. of Istanbul
Studied Art and Music in New York 24-, accomplished player of the oude, upon the suggestion of Leopold Godowsky, Kreisler, Heifitz, Gerardi, 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 *Compositions for the Oude.*
Bustan Kubba, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Munir Bey, Sir Mehmed, LL B , C B E , British barrister and company director, b 90, ed Gray's Inn London
Served in Treasury Cyprus 06-25, acted as Judge of the District Court Kyrenia 23-25, acted as Addtl Judge of the District Court Nicosia 25, elected mem. Legislative Council of 1st Electoral District of Nicosia-Kyrenia 25-30, Del and Dir of Evcaf, mem Exec Council of the Colony of Cyprus 26-47, mem Advisory Council of the Colony of Cyprus 32-47, 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 Cttees
Evcaf Office, Nicosia Club, Nicosia, Cyprus

Mustafa, Sawaf; Syrian professor of music, b 02, 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
Publs. *Les Chansons de la jeunesse, La Liberté, La première fleur, Le Printemps, Rêves d'Un Poète.*
Afif, Damascus, Syria.

Myerson, Golda; Palestinian politician and administrator, b 98, ed Secondary School and Teachers' Seminary, Milwaukee, U S A
Active in war relief work World War I, organised Poalei Zion (Workers' Party), settled in Palestine 21, agricultural labourer at Merchavia until 24, with Solel Boneh 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 in U S A and England, del Imperial Labour Conf , London 30, Dir "Aviron" Co Ltd , Chair Advisory Board, "Kupat Cholim" (Sick Fund); mem Zionist Actions Cttee. and Nat Council Palestine Jews; mem War Economic Advisory Council 44; Sec Exec Cttee , 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, Basle Dec 46
Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, Palestine.

N

Nachat, Hassan, Pasha; Egyptian diplomat
Fmr Prof of Law Cairo Univ , Dir Cabt. Min of Justice, Under-Sec. of State for Wakfs Chief of Cabinet to King Fouad I; Min. to Germany 29-38; Ambassador to Great Britain Mar 38-44, Industrialist 44-.
14 Sharia Balgat Aly Zamaleke, Cairo, Egypt

Nadmi, Omar, Sayid; 'Iraqi politician.
Min of Economics 38-40, of Communications and Public Works Mar 40-46, Min of Justice 46 mem of Parl 47, Min of Justice 48
Ministry of Justice, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Naficy, Abbas, M D , Iranian physician and politician; b 06, 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
Publs Book on Hygiene for Tehran Schools; *The History of Medicine in Iran*, and various articles in papers
5, avenue Adib, Rue Lighvani, Tehran, Iran

Naguib, Aly, Col., Bey, Egyptian Army officer; b. 01, ed Gordon Coll and the Royal Mil Coll Egypt.
Officer in Royal Egyptian Cavalry 20; H M the King Cavalry Bodyguard 25, Light-Tank Regt 39, Mil Sec to the Sudan 41-
The Palace, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Nahas, Mustafa El, Pasha; Egyptian politician; b. 76, ed Cairo Coll
Fmr Judge Local Courts, Deputy and Min of Communications 24, Vice-Pres Chamber of Deputies 26, Pres 27-28, Chair Wafd Party 27-, Prime Min 28, 30 and 36-37, mem Egyptian Del Capitulations Conf Montreux 37, Prime Min and Min. of Foreign Affairs 42-44, Leader Wafd Party
31 Abbas Street, Heliopolis, 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 Interior and Public Education 45, Chair Lebanese Del United Nations Conf for Int Org 45
c/o The Ministry of Education, Beirut, Lebanon

Narkiss, Mordecai; Palestinian artistic expert and numismatist, b 98, ed. Poland, Austria and Germany. Study and research work 20, Curator Jewish Nat. Museum Bezalel Jerusalem 20-22, Dir Jewish Nat Museum Bezalel Jerusalem 47-
Publs *Coins of Palestine*, Parts 1, 2 36-38, *The Hanukkah Lamp* 39, *Dictionary of Graphic Arts* 37, *The Artcraft of the Yemenite Jews* 41, many articles and essays in various periodicals—mainly on coins and seals.
6 Israel Street, Neve Bezalel, Jerusalem, Palestine

Nasrullah, Khan; Afghan politician, b 04.
Fmr. tax collector, Commissioner of Police at Mazare Sharif; Governor of Southern provinces of Kabul and

Ghazni and Deputy-Min of Interior Affairs; Deputy Min of Public Works 34-47
Publ. Translation of *Koran*, *Sharif* into Persian.
Balae Deh Afghanan, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Nazif, Moustafa, Bey, B SC (HON), Egyptian educationist, b 93, ed Ras 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 35, Prof of Physics, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad Univ, Cairo 39, mem Fouad 1st Acad of Arabic Language 46-
Publs *A History of Physics* (Arabic) 27, *Optics Geometrical and Physical* (Arabic) 30, *Ibn Al Haitham, His Researches and Discoveries in Optics* (Arabic), Vol I 42, Vol II 43
24, Murad Bey Street, Giza, Cairo, Egypt

Nemazee, Mohamed; b Bombay, of Iranian parents, ed private schools, Hong Kong
Entered father's firm, H M H Nemazee & Co, general merchants and shipowners, Hong Kong 11, organised own firm 28, Commercial Attaché, Iranian Legation, Washington, D C 43-44, and again 46, appointed alternate Exec Dir Int Bank (for Egypt, Greece, Iran and 'Iraq) April 47-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D C, U S A

Neuville, René; French diplomat, b 99; ed Gibraltar and France
Entered French Consular Service 21, Vice-Consul Jerusalem 25, Consul at Gibraltar 37, left Consular Service 40, re-entered at Algiers 42, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau in Tunis 43, Consul-Gen to Jerusalem 45, Del -Gen for the Middle East of the Société préhistorique Française, Chair Middle East Soc, Jerusalem
Publs Many publications on Prehistory and History of Palestine and North Africa
French Consulate, Jerusalem, Palestine

Nikpay, Aziz-Allah; Iranian politician, b 98, ed Iranian and American Colls, Tehran, awarded Homayun Order, 1st Degree (conferred by H I M the Shah)
Employed in the Min of Finance 19-, mem Pres of Municipal Council, Isfahan 23-38, Gov of Kermanshah 39-41, Chair of Kuhranglo and mem of Isfahan Prov Council, Gov -Gen of Western Prov 46, Min of Posts and Telegraphs and Asst Prime Min 46, mem of Iranian Parl and Dep for Isfahan 47, Democratic Party.
8 Niaëy Street, Shah Reza Avenue, Tehran, Iran

Nikpoor, Abdul Hossein; Iranian merchant, b 94; ed Tehran
Chair Board Telephone Corpn of Iran, Founder of Glass Corpn, Iron Corpn, Textile Corpn, Paper Corpn, Dried Fruit Corpn, Dep to Iranian Parl 28-43, Founder Iranian Glass Factory 36, elected Pres. of Chamber of Commerce of Tehran 29, Pres of the Merchants' Assen, Iran Indus Council
Publs. Many articles in *Assr-e-Eghtessad* (monthly, in Persian), and the *Daily Bulletin*
Chamber of Commerce of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

Nimri, Nahum N.; Palestinian editor and administrator, b. 14; ed. privately.
Attached to British Forces in the Middle East 38-42; founded Middle East Soc.; Hon. Sec Middle East Soc of Jerusalem, Ed *Journal of the Middle East Society*, Adviser on Public Relations to Palestine Potash Ltd, Jerusalem
Publs *The Warrior People of Djebel Druze, A Militant Minority in the Middle East (Journal of the Middle East Society*, 46-47)
P O Box 7050, Jerusalem, Palestine

Nokrashy, Mahmoud Fahmy El, Pasha; Egyptian politician, b 88, ed Cairo Higher Training Coll and Univ Coll Nottingham (England)
Asst Master Ras el Tin Secondary School 09, Headmaster Gamalia School Cairo 14, Dir of Educ Assint 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 38-39, of Educ 39-40, of the Interior June-Sept 40, and of Finance Sept 40, mem Wafd Party until expelled 38, Dep Leader Saadist (Dissident Wafdist) Party until Feb 46, Pres Saadist Party Feb 45-, Prime Min. Feb 45-Feb 46, and Dec 46-
9 Rameses Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt

Nowrouz, Mohammad, Khan; Afghan diplomat, b 96, ed privately
Entered service of the Govt in the Finance Dept 1.., transferred to the Dept of Justice 16, Chief Protocol of the Royal Court 19, 2nd Sec to H M the King 21-22, Dir of Public Works 22, 1st Sec to H M. the King 29, Afghan Ambassador to Tehran 39, Min of Interior 43, Min of Finance 46, Afghan Ambassador to Moscow 46-
Afghan Embassy, 42, Vorovsky Street, Moscow, U S S R

Nuri Said, Major-Gen.; 'Iraqi politician and diplomatist, b 88, ed Istanbul Military and Staff Colls
Commander-in-Chief 'Iraq Army, Min of Defence 22-24, 26-28, 28-29 and 33-34, Prime Min 30-32, Del to L 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 39-Mar 40, Min of Foreign Affairs Mar 40-Jan 41, resgnd, Prime Min and Acting Min Defence Oct. 41-47
Baghdad, 'Iraq

O

Omar, Abdel Mageed, Pasha, M SC, M I C E., M I MECH E., Egyptian engineer and politician, b. 83; ed Leeds 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. Barcelona 29, Conf on Dams and Grand Barrages Stockholm 33, Conf on Lake Tana 33, Min. Public Works and Communications 34-36; Admin Qena-Asswan Rly Co, Pres Salvage and Marine Engineering Co; 3rd Cordon de nil 26, Grand Cordan de l'etoile polaire 35, Pasha 35, Industrialist 35-;
Farouk I Avenue, Orman, Giza, Egypt.

Omer, Mohammad, Khan; Afghan officer, ed. Kabul Military Acad.
Commissioned 17; Military Attaché Legation Rome 21; Asst. Chief of Gen Staff 24, Chief of Gen. Staff 24, 31 and 36-, Chief Afghan Military Mission Russia 26-27;

Chief of Military Reforms 30; Asst. Min. of War 31; Afghan Rep. Disarmament Conf and Del. to Int. Labour Conf of L N 34-36, Chief of Royal Secretariat 47.
Kabul, Ministry of National Defence, Afghanistan.

Orbay, Ahmet Rauf; Turkish politician and diplomatist.
Fmr. Naval officer, Capt cruiser *Hamidiah*, served Balkan war, Turkish Del to signing Mudros Armistice, Min of Marine, joined Kemalist movement, Prime Min 23 and 24, resgnd, joined opposition group, later retired from politics, Ambassador to Great Britain 42-44 retd from politics, Ambassador to Great Britain 42-44.
Ankara, Turkey.

Ouziel, Ben Zion Meir Hay; Jewish ecclesiastic, b 80, ed Tipheret Yerushalayim Rabbinical Inst
Chief Rabbi Tel Aviv Jaffa 12, Chief Rabbi of Salonica 21, Chief Rabbi Tel Aviv 23, Rep of the Jewish Communities to the British Govt 24, Palestinian del to the L N and several Jewish Congresses, apptd Palestinian Del to the Jewish Arab Conf London 39, Chief Rabbi, Rishon-le-Zion 40
Publs *Mishpete Ouziel* (*Judges and Judgments*), *Mikhmene Ouziel* (*Mysteries of Ouziel*), *Shaare Ouziel* (2 vols on *Guardianship Law*)
P O.B 673 Jerusalem, Palestine.

Öz, Tahsin Sükrü, Bey; Turkish antiquarian, b 84, ed Istanbul Univ
Dir Nat Museum 07-28, Dir Topkapu Palace Museum 28-
Publs *Guide Book to the Palace of Topkapu* 33, *Zwei Stiftungsurkunden des Sultan Mehmet II Fatih* 35, *Arsiv Kilavuzu*, Vol I 38, II 40, *Risales Mimariye* 44, *Turk kumasve hadifeleri Fasik I* 46 (Turkish woven fabrics and velvets, Vol I)
Istanbul, Topkapu Palace, Turkey

Özalp, Kazim, Gen, Turkish officer and politician
Deputy for Balikesir, Min of Nat Defence 22-25 and 35-39, Pres Nat Assembly 25-35
Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey

Öztrak, Fayik, M A, Turkish politician, b 82, ed School of Political Sciences Istanbul
Fmr Edirne corresp *Vilayet*, fmr mem Comm of Public Information, Gov Tchorlou, Sofoulou, Kechan and Ouzounkeupru, Gov Sanjak of Nablis 17, of Sanjak of Denizli 18, Dir.-Gen of Personnel and Register Office, Min of the Interior 20, later Dir Board of Inspectors, Insp.-Gen and Deputy for Djebelibereket first Nat Assembly, Deputy for Tekirdag and Vice-Pres Nat Assembly until 39, Min of the Interior 39-42, Pres Party Group People's Party until 45, mem. Republican People's Party
Atatürk Bulvari yenice Ap No 3, Ankara, Turkey

P

Pavlides, Stelios, K C, British barrister-at-law, b 92, ed. Cyprus, Greece and England
Mem Legislative Council 25-27; Crown Counsel 27-40, Solicitor-Gen. 40-43, Attorney-Gen 43
Cyprus.
Nicosia, Cyprus.

Polar, Zeki; Turkish diplomatist, b Istanbul 02, ed Istanbul, Univ of Paris, France.
Chargé d'Affaires Turkish Del, League of Nations, Geneva, Dir. Private Cabinet of Min of Foreign Affairs, Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, Tehran; Consul-Gen., Geneva and Barcelona, Dir.-Gen of Political Dept., Min of Foreign Affairs, Turkish rep, 2nd session U.N General Assembly.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Pour-e-Davoud; Iranian educationist and writer, b. 85, ed Syria, Paris, and Germany
Research work in orientalism in Germany and India; in charge of Avesta Literature at the Faculty of Letters, Tehran, and Course of Law in Ancient Iran, Faculty of Law, Tehran 37, mem of Iranian Acad 39, Founder of Soc of Iranology 45
Publs Avestan translations and commentaries, and many poems
The University, Tehran, Iran

Pruvot, Victor Marie, S J, French educationist and ecclesiastic, b 00, ed Italy, Lebanon, England
Dir. Circle de Jeunesse Catholique, Rector Univ. St. Joseph
Université St Joseph, Beirut, Lebanon

Pusey, George Blount; British journalist, b 89, ed privately
Free-lanced on basis commercial employment (served World War I in India, Caucasus, Greece and Turkey) until 1936, when founded *Embros*, Cyprus daily newspaper in English, British Council acquired title in 40, republished as *The Cypriot and Embros* 46-, Cyprus Corresp *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Express*, *Associated Press*, *World Press News*, etc
Publs *Low-down on Cyprus*, *Yours*, *Mine*, *Ours*, and sundry pamphlets
P O B 402, Nicosia, Cyprus

Q

Qavam es-Sultaneh; Iranian politician
Min of Justice 09, Min of the Interior 10, Gov of Province of Khurasan 18-21, Prime Min 21-23, exile in Europe 23-28, Prime Min 42-43 and Jan 46-, Prime Min until December 47
Tehran, Iran

R

Racah, Giulio, Dittore in Fisica, Firenze 30, Italian educationist, b 09, ed Univ of Florence
Research work, Univ of Rome 30-31, Research work, Eidg Tech Hochschule, Zurich 31-32, Prof incaricato, Univ of Florence 32-37, Prof straordinario, Univ of Pisa 37-38, Prof of Theoretical Physics, Hebrew Univ, Jerusalem 39, Dean, Faculty of Science 46-
Publs Various articles in scientific periodicals
59 Ramban Road, Jerusalem, Palestine

Rafik Salah, 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 Jan 47, apptd Editorial Sec of *El-Nasr* 47, Independent
P O B 341, Amman, Transjordan

Ragheb, Ahmed, 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

ship canal Port Said to Damietta, Alexandria Water Supply, Delta Barrage on Nile, Water-Distribution for irrigation purposes, Fayum.
33 Kasr el Aini St., Cairo, Egypt

Rais, Mohsen; Iranian diplomatist; b. 96; ed Iran and Univ. of Geneva.
Chargé d'Affaires Paris 31; Dir. Dept. of L.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 in 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 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7.

Ramadan, Muhammad Hafiz, Pasha; Egyptian lawyer and senator, b 80, ed Egypt and France
Lawyer 05, Chief of Nat. Party 22, Deputy of Cairo 25, Min 30, 40 and 44, Senator of Cairo 45-, Chief of Nat. Party 45-, mem Arab League of Nations, National Party.
Publs *Collections of Talks about the Egyptian Problem* 34, 43, *Sphinx—told me* 45
6 Husein Wessef Street, Giza, Cairo, Egypt

Rashid Ali, Al-Gailani; 'Iraqi politician; b 92, ed. Turkish Law Coll
Fmr Judge Court of Cassation, Min. of Justice 24-25; Min. of Interior 25, 26-28, 35, Pres. Chamber of Deputies 25-26, Chief of Royal Cabinet 32, 39, Prime Min. 33, Senator, Prime Min and Acting Min of the Interior 40-Jan. 41, attempted *Coup d'état* April 41, defeated and fled to Iran May 41, to Turkey July 41, to Rome 42, fled to Switzerland but was refused admission 45.
Publs (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 Bialik Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Remez, David; Palestinian politician and economist, b 86, ed Kopis (Russia) and Istanbul Univ.
Dir Solel Boneh 19-27, Sec.-Gen. Jewish Labour Fed. (Histadrut) 27-45, Chair Vaad Leumi, Jewish Nat. Council 45-, Palestine Jewish Labour Party
15, Keren Kayemeth Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Renda, M. Abdulhalik; Turkish economist and politician.
Fmr. Under-Sec of State for Economic Affairs and Interior, Gov.-Gen Izmir, Konya, Aleppo and Bitlis; Min. of Finance and of Nat. Defence Ismet Inönü Cabinets; mem Grand Nat Assembly, Pres 35; Min. without Portfolio 46-.
The Grand National Assembly, Ankara, Turkey.

Riaz, Mamdouh; Egyptian politician; b 95; ed Paris
M.P. of Alexandria 26-44, Parly Under-Sec of State for Foreign Affairs 36, 37, Chair. Cttee for Foreign Relations, House of Deputies 44-45, Finance and Budget Comm. 46, Rep. General Assembly London 46, Security Council 46
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt

Rida, Fouad, B A; Lebanese diplomatist, b. 17; ed. American Univ. of Beirut.
Apptd. to Min of Foreign Affairs Beirut 42; Attaché Lebanese Legation London 46-.
Lebanese Legation, Cowley Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Rokach, Israel, C B.E, Palestinian administrator and politician; b Jaffa 96; ed. religious school, Alliance Israélite School, and Technical Insts, Lausanne and Zürich
Worked as electrical engineer in the U.K and in Palestine, Municipal Councillor, Tel Aviv 22-; Vice-Mayor 27 and Mayor of Tel Aviv 36-, mem. Gov. Board Va'ad Leumi Education Dept, education and numerous cultural and economic enterprises, interned and eventually released 47; visited U S A 48
118 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Roth, Leon, M A, D PHIL., British philosopher; b. 96; ed City of London School and Exeter Coll. Oxford
Lecturer in Philosophy Manchester Univ. 23-28; Ahad Ha'am Prof of Philosophy Hebrew Univ. Jerusalem 28-, also Rector of the Univ 40-43
Publs. *Spinoza, Descartes and Maimonides* 24, *Correspondence of Descartes and Constantyn Huygens* 26, *Science of Morals* 28, *Spinoza* 29, *Descartes' Discourse on Method* 37, *Illustrations of Post-Biblical Jewish Religious and Ethnical Thought* 38, *Guide to the Study of Greek Philosophy* 39, *Problems of Hebrew Secondary Education in Palestine* 39, *Guide to Modern Philosophy* 41, *Ex Ore Altissimi, 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 Abrabanel Road, Rehavia, Jerusalem.

Rubashov, Schneour Salman; Palestinian author and journalist, b 89, ed Acad of Jewish Studies, Petrograd, and Freiburg, Strasburg and Berlin Univs
Journalist and youth instructor in Vienna 06-24; emigrated to Palestine 24, organised work of Labour Movement in Palestine, instrumental in effecting merger of Labour Movement and Poalei Zion (Workers' Party); Labour leader, Editor *Davar*, mem Exec Gen. Fed of Jewish Labour (Histadruth)
Publs *Should we go to the Congress or not?* (Yiddish), *Privatwirtschaftliche und Genossenwirtschaftliche Kolonisation Palästinas, Al Tsiei Bet Frank, Toldot Bikoriet ha'Mikra, Lassalle, ha'Yehudi ha'Germani*, and numerous articles and pamphlets in Hebrew, Yiddish and German
c/o *Davar*, Sheinkin Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

S

Saad El-Din, Mursi, B A. (English), Egyptian journalist, b 21; 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-
Publs. *The Modern Egyptian Press* 46, *Modern Egyptian Short Stories* (translated into English) 47.
4 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, London, W 1.

Saad, Fahmy, Bey, M S E ENG (Liverpool), A M I E E.; Egyptian educationist and engineer; b. 87, ed Egypt and Univ. of Liverpool (England).
Prof, School of Engineering, Cairo 28; Controller of Technical Educ. 36; Controller of Industry 39; Asst. Dir.-Gen Road Dept 42; Insp.-Gen. of Egyptian State Railways 44; Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria 47-
Publs. *Electrical Engineering* (Arabic).
7, Sharia Tousefries, Camp Caesar, Alexandria, Egypt.

Saatçioglu, Fikret, DR.; Turkish educationist; b. 10; ed. High Forestry School, Istanbul, München Maxmillian Univ., Germany.
Apptd. Asst. in Forestry Faculty 35, Chief Asst 37; Reader 40, Prof. 45; Dean of the Forestry Faculty 46, Prof. of Silviculture
Publs *The Growth Relations in Mixed Stands of Spruce and Beech* 38, *Ecological Basis and Technical Suggestions upon the Oaks from the Point of View of Silviculture in the Belgrade Forest* 40, *A Guide to Silviculture* 46, *Planting Technique* 46
Orman Fakültesi, Büyükdere-Bahçeköy, Istanbul, Turkey.

Saba, Fuad S., B COM, F C R.A, F R ECON S, F I ARB, F T.I I; Palestinian accountant and auditor, b 02, 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) 36-37, Sec Arab Higher Cttee 36-37, deported to Seychelles Islands 37, released 38, Adviser to Palestine Arab Del London Conf on Palestine 39
Publs. *The Necessary Reconstruction in Palestinian Trade* 24, *Palestine Income Tax and its Cases* 44
P O B 577, Jerusalem, Palestine

Saba, Habachi, Bey, Egyptian politician, b 97, ed Egyptian Univ. Cairo and Paris Univ.
Magistrate, Nat Tribunals 19-24, fmr Prof of Law Egyptian Univ, Judge Cairo Tribunals 25-29, 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, Min. of Commerce and Industry 38-39, mem Saadist Party
Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt

Sabri, Sherif, Pasha; Egyptian diplomat, b 95, 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 29, Min Plenipotentiary 33, 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 educational expert, b 94; ed Univs of Cambridge, Paris and Columbia (N Y)
Directed various depts. Min of Education 19-30, mem Nat Constituent Assembly 25, Pres and Prof. Nat Teachers' Coll; Dean of Faculties of Arts and Science Tehran Univ. 32-41, Chancellor of Univ 41, Min of Education 41, 43-45, 45-47
Publs. *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'eb Salaam, Bey; Lebanese politician and industrialist; b. 05, ed American Univ of Beirut
Mem of Parl 43-47, Chair. Parl Cttee for Foreign Affairs 43-46, Home Min 46, Acting Foreign Min 46, Chair Middle East Airlines 47-
P.O. Box 320, Beirut, Lebanon.

Saff, 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 38, Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Chemistry 42; Asst Prof 43; Dir. Royal Coll. of Pharmacy and Chemistry 43-, Pres 'Iraqi Pharmaceutical Assen.
Publs. Series of articles on Vitamins
Alwazyah 10 B/3/1, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Safwat Kirdar, Najdat Fathi, LL D; 'Iraqi diplomat; b 23, ed Law Coll Baghdad, School of Oriental and African Studies, and Univ of London.
Teacher of Arabic Literature, Baghdad Coll. 43-45; 'Iraqi Foreign Service 45-, Attaché Royal 'Iraqi Embassy, London
Publs *Schools of Modern Literature*, Baghdad 43, *Elsah Abou-Madhi and the Arabic Movement in America*, Baghdad 45, and various articles in *Al-Bilad* 42-46.
2a Queen's Gate, London, S.W 7.

Said, Mohamed El-, Pasha; Egyptian diplomatist, b. 88, ed. Bath Coll, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Master of Ceremonies 15, 3rd Chamberlain 20, 2nd Chamberlain 23; 1st Sec London 24, Chargé d'Affaires Prague 26, Chef du Protocole 32, Ambassador to Tehran 45, Min to Athens 47-.
11 rue Cheikh Barakat, Cairo, Egypt; and Egyptian Legation, Athens, Greece

Saiyid Said Bin Taimur; His Highness Sultan of Oman; b 10, ed. India and Iraq
Pres. Council of Mins 29-32, succeeded his father Saiyid Sir Taimur Bin Feisal as the 13th ruling member of his dynasty
Muscat, Arabia

Saka, Hasan; Turkish economist and politician, b. 86, ed Istanbul
Vice-Pres of Turkish National Assembly 26-; fmr Prof Univ of Istanbul and Ankara, fmr Min. of Finance, Nat Economy and Commerce, Min. of 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
Fmr Engineer, Waterworks Co of Beirut, and Gen. Chair Waterworks Co of Beirut, Chamber of Deputies 25, Min to Egypt and Rep to Arab League 45, Rep United Nations Conf for Int Org 45, General Assembly London 46, Economic and Social Council 46
c/o Lebanese Legation, Cairo, Egypt

Saltoun, Rahmin I.; 'Iraqi merchant, b 14, ed 'Iraq. General merchant, commission, import, and export.
Khan Pachachi, Bank Street, Baghdad, 'Iraq.

Samad, Abdul Khan; Afghan diplomat, b 94; ed. Kabul Univ
Entered Foreign Office 22, Sec London Legation 22 and First Sec Paris Legation, Dir Occidental Dept at Foreign Office and Dir -Gen Personnel Dept 28-32, Dir -Gen of Protocol 32-36, Min to Italy 36-45, Dir -Gen. of Politics Foreign Office Kabul 45-47
Foreign Office, Kabul, Afghanistan

Samra, Daud; 'Iraqi lawyer, b. 78, ed Istanbul 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, Shukri, Bey, Turkish jurist, economist and politician.
Deputy, fmr Min. of Finance, Del to Paris for negotiations on Ottoman Debt, Min of Justice 32-38, of Foreign Affairs 38-42 and 44-46, Prime Min 42, Deputy in Parl, Vice-Pres People's Party
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

Saud, H.M Ibn Abdel Aziz Ibn Abdel Rahman Al Faisal Al Saud, GCB, GCIE, King of Saudi Arabia 32, b 80.
Previously rulers of Nejd, his family was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge at Kuwait, recaptured Riyadh with forty men in 01, conquered the Hejaz in 25, King of the Hejaz, Nejd and Dependencies 27, changed name of his kingdom to Saudi Arabia 32, Heir-Apparent H R.H Emir Saud
The Government House, Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Saud, H R H Emir, ibn Abdel-Aziz ibn Abdel Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, GBE, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Viceroy of Nejd, b 01, ed Riyadh (Nejd)
Sent to capture Salman al Mohammed after the Battle of Agman 14, fought against Kharras 19, C-in-C of all troops of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Riyadh, Nejd, Saudi Arabia.

Saud, H R H Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabian administrator, politician
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 Del to Palestine Comm London 39 and 46, chief del to the U N General Assembly 47
Mecca and Jedda, Saudi Arabia

Sayyah, Hamid, LL D, Iranian diplomatist, b 87, ed Moscow Univ
Entered Min of Foreign Affairs 05, 1st Sec. Embassy Moscow 20-21, Counsellor 23-28, Counsellor Tehran 28-33, Consul-Gen Beirut 33-36, Min to Poland 36-39, Min of Posts and Telegraphs 41, of Communications 44, Vice-Pres Iranian Soc for Cultural Relations with U S S R, Min of Commerce and Industries 46, apptd Ambassador to U S S R 47-
c/o Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Tehran, Iran

Scander, Naguib, Pasha, Egyptian politician, b 87, ed Cairo, Paris, and London Univs
Physician to Mental Diseases Hospital 09, Bacteriologist, Min of Health, Cairo 13, Min of Public Health 47-, mem Parl, mem of Senate, Saadist Party
Publs *Fungi Diseases in Egypt, Bacteria Diagnosis of Plague, Common Bacteria in Nile Water, Leprosy in Egypt, Ovaria Typhoid Abscess*
Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt

Seddik, Ahmad, Bey, CBE, Egyptian civil servant, b 87, ed Egyptian Royal Law Coll
Mem staff Min of Interior 13, fmrly Deputy-Gov of Alexandria, Gov Districts of Fayum, Qena and Girga, and Dir-Gen Alexandria Municipality, Dir-Gen State Tourist Dept and Chair Tourist Assen of Egypt, fmr Min in charge British Affairs, Min of Foreign Affairs, fmr Min Custodian of Enemy Property and Dir-Gen Office of Occupied and Enemy-Controlled Territory
20 rue Mansour Mohamed Zamalik, Cairo, Egypt

Serav, Manif; Turkish civil servant, b 92, ed Mulkiye High School and Istituto Universitario Orientale, Italy.
Entered Civil Service 12, Inspector Home Office 14, Chief Clerk and Asst Banca Commerciale Italiana 25-34; official Press Bureau of Foreign Office 34-38, Home Security 38-
Ministry of Home Security, Ankara, Turkey.

Severis, Demosthenis, LL D, British merchant and lawyer, b 79, ed Athens and London.
Advocate 04, Man Dir. D Severis & Sons Ltd 15; mem. Legislative Council 17-31; mission to London for union of Cyprus with Greece 19, Chair Board of Dirs. Bank of Cyprus Ltd 27-
Kyrenia, Cyprus

Sevki, Berker; Turkish diplomatist, b 83, ed Lycée de Galata-Saray.
Entered the Min of Foreign Affairs 05, Chef de Cabinet 13, Dir-Gen 19, Min. to Stockholm 20, Under-Sec of State 21, Sec-Gen 26, Pres of the Turko-Greek Exchange Comm. 31, Min to Madrid 33, to Sofia 34; Ambassador to France 43, Ambassador to Poland 44-
Hotel Polonia No 514, Warsaw, Poland

Shadman, Seyed Fakhrod-Din; Iranian diplomatist; b 08, ed Teheran, London and Paris Univs
Prof of Persian Literature and French Tehran Training Coll 22; Deputy Public Prosecutor Tehran 28, Lecturer School of Oriental Studies 34, 1st Hon Sec Iranian Legation London, Vice-Del of Iranian Govt. to Anglo-Iranian Oil Co
Publs *Dar Rahe Hind* (On the Way to India), *Ketabe Binam* (The Nameless Book), *Modern History* (transl from French)
c/o Iranian Insurance Co, Tehran, Iran

Shah Wali Khan, H R H Sardar Marshal, Knight of the Highest Afghan Order Almari-Aala and Sardarf Aala and Taji, 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 Hibatuddin Al Hussainy Al; 'Iraqi writer and jurist, b. 84, ed Samarra.
Editor *Al-Ilm* magazine 10-12, Min of Education 21-22, Pres Religious Court of Cassation 23-34, Deputy for Baghdad in Parl 34-35
Publs *Astronomy and Islam, The Rise of Hussain and High Education*, and contributions to learned journals
Kadmiah, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Shakir, Mahmoud, Pasha, KBE, Egyptian communications expert, b 87, ed Giza Polytechnic Cairo and Leeds Univ
Under-Sec of State Min of Communications 25, Gen Man Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones Cairo 33-, retd 47
Meadi, Egypt

Shamsy, Ali, Pasha; Egyptian financier
Pres of Board of Nat Bank of Egypt, Govt. Commr. to Suez Canal Co
Cairo, Egypt

Shanti, Ibrahim, BA, Palestinian journalist, b. 08; ed American Univ of Beirut
Founder, Proprietor, and Editor of daily newspaper *Al-Dif'a* 33-, Independent
P O Box 255, Jaffa, Palestine.

Sher Mohamed, Khan; Afghan administrator; b. 82.
Civil Exec. Officer Argon (Southern Province) 29, Acting Civil Commissioner Maimanah 30; Acting Governor Qataghan and Badakhshan 32-
Publs. *Tarikh-e-Millal* 26, *Tarikh-e-A'mun Dunia* 26, *Tarbiya Zanbur A'sal* 27, *Hazarwa-Yat-Ahades* 27.
Qara Bagh, Ghazni, Afghanistan.

Shertok, Moshé, B.sc. (Econ.); Palestinian (Jewish) politician and journalist, b 94; ed Russia, Palestine, Istanbul, and London
Asst Ed. of *Davar* (Palestine Labour Daily) 25-29, Ed English Weekly Supplement to *Davar* 29-31, Political Sec Jewish Agency in Jerusalem 31-33, mem Exec. and Head Political Dept of Jewish Agency 33-; mem. Palestinian Jewish Labour Party.
c/o Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, Palestine

Shiash, Abdul Muhsin; 'Iraqi politician, b 82, ed Najef Institute of Arabic Literature and Sciences
Began as farmer and business man 00, permanent commercial and political rep of Nejd Govt in 'Iraq 01-10, elected rep of 'Iraqi Revolution at Conf with British Govt 19-20, Min of Educ 22, mem Constituent Assembly and Min of Finance 23-24, mem Chamber of Deputies 26-30, Min of Communications and Works 28-29, mem Senate 36-, Min of Economics 43, now engaged in commerce and agriculture
Publs. Several articles on economics and literature
Najef, 'Iraq

Shoman, Abdul Hameed; Palestinian (Arab) banker, b 88, ed privately.
Migrated to the U S A 11, commenced business as a manufacturer 17, estab Arab Bank Ltd Jerusalem 30, Gen Man Arab Bank Ltd 30-43, Chair Board and Gen Man Arab Bank Ltd 43-
c/o The Arab Bank Ltd, P O Box 886, Jerusalem, Palestine

Siasi, Ali Akbar, PH D, Iranian educationist, b 96, ed Iran and France
Prof Univ of Tehran 17-, Head Dept of Advanced Studies of the Min of Educ 32, Chancellor of the Univ of Tehran 42, Min of Educ 43, Min of State without portfolio 45, Del of Iran to U N Conf, San Francisco April 45, mem of the Supreme Council of Educ, permanent mem of the Iranian Acad
Publs *L'Education en Perse* (in French) 21, *La Perse au Contact de l'Occident* (in French) 31, *Psychology* (in Persian) 38, *Educational Psychology for Teachers' Colleges* (in Persian) 41, *Philosophy for Senior High Schools* (in Persian) 47
President Roosevelt Avenue, Tehran, Iran

Sidi Mohammed, H H, Moroccan ruler
Sultan of Morocco (of the 18th Dynasty), a son of Moulay Youssef, became Sultan on the death of his father Nov 27, paid official visit to Paris 32
Rabat, Morocco.

Sidky, Ismail, Pasha, Egyptian politician, b 75, ed Cairo Law School and abroad
Sec.-Gen Alexandria Municipal Council 99, fmr Sec.-Gen Min of Interior, Min of Agriculture 14, Min of Waqfs (Religious Institutions), has taken part in Nationalist movement 19-, Deputy, Min of Interior 22 and 24-25, Prime Min 30-33, Chair several cos, 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, Gezira, Cairo, Egypt

Sidawi, Wadih, LL D; Syrian journalist; b 09, ed American Univ of Beirut and Syrian Univ Damascus
Ed and Dir *An-Nasr* (daily newspaper), Damascus
P O.B. 307, Damascus, Syria

Silver, Abba Hillel, Rabbi, B A, D D, LITT D, D H L; Jewish educationist and politician, b 93.
American Rep Zionist Conf London 20; Co-Chair. and later Chair United Palestine Appeal 38-43, Dudhan Lecturer Harvard Univ 39-40, Chair American Section Jewish Agency for Palestine, Rep of Jewish Agency for Palestine at First Cttee Meetings of First Special Session General Assembly 47
19810 Shaker Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, U S A

Sipahi, Emin Ali; Turkish diplomatist, b 9[illegible] ed Univ. of Istanbul
Insp of Primary Schools Jerusalem and Prof. Salahaddin Eyubi Coll 16-17, Govt Procurator 21-23; Legal Adviser Min of Foreign Affairs 28-31, Charge d'Affairs Belgium 33-39, Min to China 39-42, Min to Saudi Arabia 42-45, Del. to First U N Assembly London 46, Min to Argentine 46-
Publs *Great Women, Ottoman Independence* (play), *Poems*
Turkish Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sirdar, Mohamad Hashim, Khan, Wala Hazrat, Afghan politician
Fmr Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Provinces and Ambassador to U S S R, Prime Min 34
Kabul, Afghanistan

Sirer, Resat Semsettin; Turkish educationist, b 03, ed Univ of Istanbul
Teacher of Philosophy and Pedagogy 23, 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 39, Dir.-Gen of Higher Educ 41, Dep for Sivas and spokesman in the Cttee of Educ in the Grand Nat Assembly 43, Min of Educ 46-, Republican People's Party
Publ *Lessons in Pedagogy* 27
Mesrutiyet Caddesi No 58/5, Yenisehir, Ankara, Turkey

Sirry, Hussein, Pasha; Egyptian engineer and politician, b 92, ed Egyptian secondary schools and Ecole Centrale Paris
Mem staff Irrigation Service Min of Public Works 16-24, Sec.-Gen to Min of Public Works 24, Asst. Under-Sec of State 25-27, Surveyor-Gen of Egypt 27-29, 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 40, Prime Min 40 and 41-42
Publs *Qattara Depression* 29, *Irrigation in Egypt* (2 vols) 30, *Irrigation Policy* 33, *Nile Flood Precautions* 35, *Irrigation Development* 36
12 Shagaret El Dur Street, Cairo, Egypt

Smith, Sidney, LITT D, F B A, F S A, British educationist and civil servant, b 89, ed City of London School, Queen's Coll, Cambridge, Friedrich-Wilhelm Universität, Berlin
Asst in British Museum 14, Dir of Antiquities, Iraq 29-30, Prof of Near-Eastern Archæology, London Univ 38-, Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum 46-
Publs *Babylonian Historical Texts* 24, *Early History of Assyria* 28, *Ancient Egyptian Sculpture* (lent by C S Gulbenbian, Esq) 37, *Isaiah, Chapters XL-LV Literary Criticism and History* 45
British Museum, Great Russell Street, London, W C.1.

Sneh, Moshé, M D ; Palestinian physician and politician; b 99; ed Warsaw Univ.
Journalist and leader Gen Zionist Organisation and Chair. Jewish Students' Organisation in Poland; enlisted in Polish Army in World War I, captured by Russians while serving as officer, escaped to Palestine via France, Mar. 40, leader Gen Zionist Organisation and mem Jewish Agency Exec 45, united two sections Gen Zionists 46, resigned to form new party from amalgamation of Hashomer Hatzair and extreme left-wing element (Tenua l'Achdut) 48
14 Bilu Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

Soheily, Ali; Iranian politician, b. 97, ed. Tehran Univ.
Fmr Chief Iran-Soviet Fisheries Dept , fmr Sec to Min of Interior, Under-Sec of State for Foreign Affairs 31-36; Min to Great Britain 36-38, Min of Foreign Affairs 38; fmr. Gov.-Gen , Ambassador to Afghanistan, Min. of Interior and Foreign Affairs 40-42, Prime Min 42-43, Rep General Assembly, London, 46
Tehran, Iran.

Solh, Riad, Bey; Lebanese statesman; b 94, ed St. Joseph Secondary School, Jesuit Univ St Joseph Beirut 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 25, elected Gen Supervisor of Arab Congress in Jerusalem 29, exiled by French to Kamishly 35; invited to accompany Syrian Del to Paris to negotiate treaty with French 36, elected Gen Supervisor of Nat. Arab Congress in Bludan 37, elected Dep. for S Lebanon to Lebanese Parl Aug 43; First Prime Min of Independent Lebanon Sept 43-45, mem Lebanese Del to U N. in London Jan 46, Independent, Prime Min 47-
Beirut, Lebanon.

Soliman, Sir Abdulhamid, Pasha; Egyptian engineer and politician, b 82, ed Giza Engineering School
Irrigation Engineer in Min of Public Works 02-21; Min of Public Works 23-24, Gen Man State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones 24-28 and 30-31, Min of Communications 28-40, of Finance June-Sept 40, Min without Portfolio Sept.-Nov 40, Senator 31-34 and 36-; Dir Egyptian State Railways, Anglo-Belgian Co , Fayoun Light Railways, Egyptian Electric Co , mem Higher Public Works Council
Gezira, Cairo, Egypt

Spyridakis, Constantine, PH D , LL D , British educationist, b. 03, ed Nicosia and Univs of Athens and Berlin
Teacher of Classics and History in the Pancyprian Gymnasium, Nicosia 23-31, 34-35, Sub-Dir. Pancyprian Gymnasium 35-36, Principal Pancyprian Gymnasium 36-, mem Board of Educ of Cyprus, Central Cttee. Cyprus Museum, Admin Cttee Phaneromeny Public Library, Pres Soc of Cyprus, Hellenic Literary Asscn. of Cyprus
Publs. *Euagoras I von Salamis, Stuttgart* 35 (Greek translation, Nicosia 41), *Nicoles of Paphos, Nicocreon of Salamis, Idalion of Cyprus, Koinon Kyprion,* etc , in *Cyprus Studies* 37-45, *Euagoras II of Salamis, The Kingdoms of Cyprus, Economic Policy of the Kings of Ancient Cyprus,* etc , has published many poems.
P.O. Box 34, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Stark, Freya Madeline (Mrs. S Peronne), British explorer and writer; ed. School of Oriental Studies, and privately.
Travelled in Middle East and Iran 27-39; joined Min. of Information Sept. 39, sent to Aden 39, Cairo 40, Baghdad 42, U S A. and Canada 44
Publs. *The Valleys of the Assassins* 34, *The Southern Gates of Arabia* 36, *Baghdad Sketches* 37, *Seen in the Hadhramaut* 38, *A Winter in Arabia* 40, *Letters from Syria* 42, *East is West* 45
c/o John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

Stewart, Rt. Rev. Weston Henry, M A , D D ; Bishop of Jerusalem, British ecclesiastic, b. 87, ed St Paul's School, Oriel Coll Oxford (Foundation Scholar and Bishop Fraser's Scholar).
Deacon 10, Priest 11, Asst Curate St Luke's, Chelsea 10-16, Incumbent, Chelsea Old Church 16-26, employed in Home Office 17-18, Chaplain St George's Cathedral, Jerusalem 26-28, Archdeacon in Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan 28-43, Seconded St. George's, Baghdad 39-40, as Chaplain, Iraq Petroleum Co 40-41, St. Peter's, Basra 41-42, Examining Chaplain to Bishop in Jerusalem 32-42, Hon Chaplain Palestine Police 38-, Officer, Sub-Chaplain, Order of St John of Jerusalem 38, Chaplain and Sub-Prelate (ex-off) 43, Bishop of Jerusalem
Publs *Chelsea Old Church* 26
St George's Close, Jerusalem, Palestine

Sukenik, Eleazar Lipa, PH D , Palestinian archæologist, b 89, ed Jewish Religious Colls , Russia, Hebrew Teachers' Coll , Jerusalem, The Univ , Berlin, Ecole Biblique, Jerusalem, Dropsie Coll , Philadelphia (U S A)
Since end of 11 in Palestine, Teacher in Hebrew Schools, Jerusalem 14-19, Sec , Zionist Dept of Educ. 19, Fellow, American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem 23, Field Archæologist to Inst of Jewish Studies, Hebrew Univ , Jerusalem 36, Lecturer of Palestinian Archæology, Hebrew Univ 35, Dir , Museum of Jewish Antiquities 37, Prof of Palestinian Archæology, mem Archæological Advisory Board, Govt. of Palestine, Dir , Palestine Oriental Soc , mem Exec Cttee British School of Archæology in Egypt; Jewish Labour Party
Publs *The Third Wall of Ancient Jerusalem* 30, *The Ancient Synagogue of Beth-Alpha* 32, *The Ancient Synagogues in Palestine and Greece* 34, *The Ancient Synagogue of Hammath by Gadora* 35, *The Painting of the Synagogue at Dura Europos* 47
47, Ramlan Street, Rehavia, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Sulaiman, Hikmat; 'Iraqi politician, b 89, ed Istanbul Univ
Dir.-Gen. of Posts 22, of Posts and Telegraphs 23-25, Dep 25, Min of Educ 25, Min of Interior 25; Pres Chamber of Deputies 26, Min of Justice 28, Min. of Interior 33, Prime Min Nov 36-Aug 37.
Sulaikh, 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 28-45, Dir Board of Educ. Dept. of Hauran 45-
Publs *Nahj El-Balagah* 40, *Jarir* 37, *Metre and Rhyme in Arabic Poetry, Abou-Tamman* 45, *The Art of the Novel and El Mahamat in Arabic Literature, Al-Hootayah and El Nabigah* 45.
Hamidieh, Damascus, Syria.

T

Tadayun, Seyed Mohammad; Iranian politician and literary historian
Fmr. Pres. of Parl. and Min. of Education; now Prof of Arabian Literary History, Univ. of Tehran.
The University, Tehran, Iran

Taqizadeh, Sayed Hassan; Iranian politician
Deputy from Tabriz 06 and 09, from Teheran 15, 22 and 24, Trade Del U S S R 22, Gov.-Gen Khorassan Province 29; Min to Great Britain 29-30, Min of Roads and Communications 30, Min of Finance 30-33, Min. to France 33-34, to Great Britain 41-44, Ambassador 44-47; Chair Iranian Del Gen Assembly London 46; Mem. of Parl 47-
Foreign Office, Tehran, Iran.

Tarman, Ömer, Prof., Turkish educationist; b 98, ed. Turkey and Germany.
Teacher in Elementary School 03-08, Secondary Schools 08-13, Agric School of Bursa 13-16, served as an Officer during First World War 16-19, Teacher and Asst. 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 26-32, Prof in the High School of Agric School in Ankara (Yüksek Ziraat enstitüsü)
Yüksek Ziraat enstitüsü (Agricultural College), Ankara, Turkey

Terezopoulos, Soteries Christou, LL B, M B E, British barrister and administrative officer; b 96, ed Nicosia and Greek Gymnasium
Called to the Bar 24, mem Cyprus Supreme Court 26; practised law, London 28-36, Liaison Officer, Govt. of Cyprus 36-46, Commissioner to London, Govt of Cyprus 46-
Cyprus Government Information Office, 27 Cockspur Street, London, S W 1

Torczyner, Harry Naphtali Herz, PH D, Palestine educationist, b 86, ed. Univs of Vienna and Berlin, Teacher, Hebrew Secondary School, Jerusalem 10-12; Lecturer, Vienna Univ 13-19, Headmaster, Hebrew Teachers' Coll, Vienna 17-19, Reader, Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums Berlin 19-33, 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 Sprachtypus, Vienna* 16, *Das Buch Hiob eine kritische Analyse, Vienna* 20, *Die Heilige Schrift neu übersetzt, Frankfurt-a-M* 35-37, *The Lachish Letters, London* 38, *The Book of Job,* 2 vols (Hebrew), Jerusalem 40
Arlosoroff Str. 18, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Tothill, John Douglas, C M G, D SC, B S AGR; British educationist, b. 88, ed. Blundell's School, Toronto, Cornell and Harvard Univs
U.S. Govt Service 11-12, Canadian Civil Service 12-26, seconded to Fiji from Canada 24-26, Colonial Civil Service 26, Dir of Levuana Campaign Fiji 24-29, Dir. of Agric. Fiji 26-29, Uganda 29-39; Dir. of Agric and Forests Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 39-44, Principal Gordon Memorial Coll, retd. 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.
Brackness House, Lady Walk, Anstruther, Fife, Scotland.

Toydemir, Gen. Cemil Cahit; Turkish general and politician; b 85, ed Military Lyceum and Military Acad. Graduated from the Mil Acad (Istanbul) with the rank of Lieut 03, promoted Capt 08, returned to Istanbul and participated in the civil wars in Albania 11, Commdr Model battalion at Elazig 12, fought with great distinction on the Russian Front during First World War; promoted Major 14, Lieut.-Col. 18, crossed with Ataturk into Anatolia 19, during War of Independence fought at Inönü, Dumlupinar and Sakarya, promoted Col 21, Major-Gen 27, Under-Sec. for War 32, Lieut-Gen 33; C.-in-C Gendarmerie 38, Commdr Twentieth Army Corps during Second World War, promoted Gen and Pres Mil. Court of Appeal 42, Commdr of First Army 43, retd. 46, elected deputy for Istanbul 46, Min of Nat Defence 47
c/o Ministry of Natural Defence, Ankara, Turkey.

Tritton, Arthur Stanley, Prof Emeritus, M A, LITT D; British educationist, b 81, ed Westminster City School, Univs of London, Oxford, and Göttingen
Edinburgh Asst 11, Glasgow Asst 19, Aligarh Prof 21; School of Oriental and African Studies, London 30-
Publs *Rise of the Imams of Sanaa* 25, *Caliphs and their Non-Muslim Subjects* 30, *Teach Yourself Arabic* 43, *Muslim Theology* 47
44 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W 2.

U

Umar Khan, Mohammad; Afghan army officer; ed. Mil Acad Kabul
Commissioned 17, Mil Attaché to Afghan Legation Rome 20-21, Deputy Chief of Gen. Staff 21-24, Chief of Staff 24-31, 36, and 39-, Chief of Afghan Mil Mission to U.S.S.R 26-27, Chief of Mil Reforms Comm. 30; Afghan Representative at Disarmament Conf and Del. to Int Lab Conf 34-36, Chief of Afghan Mil Mission to India-Burma theatre 45
War Ministry, Kabul, Afghanistan

Unaydin, Rusen Esref; Turkish diplomat; b 92; 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 21, and was Press Del. to first Lausanne Conf, elected deputy of People's Party for constituency of Afyon 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 Second Balkan Congress in Istanbul 32; Sec.-Gen. Turkish Linguistic Assn.; Sec.-Gen to Pres Atatürk and relinquished his membership of Parl.; Turkish Min 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 Mustapha Kemal* 18, *On the Road to Independence* 21, *Drop by Drop* 28, *The Bosphorus* 38, *Sur la Littérature Turque* 43, and 14 others, 9 of which are translations.
Turkish Embassy, Athens, Greece

Uras, Hilmi; Turkish politician; b 84.
Fmr. Civil Servant; mem. People's Party, Deputy for

Adana Constituency; fmr. Min of Public Works in Ismet Pasha Cabinet (resgnd), Min of Justice in Celal Bayar Cabinet, Vice-Pres. Parl Group People's Party; Min. of Interior in Sarajoglu Govt , Sec -Gen Republican People's Party 47
Ministry of the Interior, Ankara, Turkey

Us, Hakki Tarik; Turkish politician and journalist, b 89, ed Istanbul Law School
Mem editorial staffs *Tanin, Tasviri Efkar, Hakikat,* Prof of Turkish Language, Literature and Law various Turkish Colls , Pres Istanbul Press Assen , Dir *Vakit,* Haber, En Son Dakika
Vakit Yurdu, Ankara Street, Istanbul, Turkey

Ustun, Ahmet Cevat, Bey, Turkish diplomatist, b 94; ed Istanbul School of Political and Administrative Studies and Geneva Law Faculty
Sec. Consulate-Gen Geneva 15, Sec Turkish Del. to Peace 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, Chargé d'Affaires Prague 28, Dir -Gen Min of Foreign Affairs 29-34, Min to Austria 34-38, to the Netherlands 38-39, Min of First Class to Iraq 39-45, Ambassador to Afghanistan 45
Turkish Embassy, Kabul, Afghanistan

Uz, Behçet, M D , Turkish physician and politician, b 93, ed Smyrna Lycée, Faculty of Medicine Istanbul Univ
Attended Faculties of Medicine Paris, Berlin, Vienna, specialist in children's diseases, Mayor of Izmir (Smyrna) 30, Dep for Denizli 41-, Min of Commerce 42, Pres Min of Health and Social Assistance 46-, Istanbul Admin of Republican People's Party, Ed *The Fight for Good Health,* monthly journal 22-30
Publs *How to Guard Against Tuberculosis* 20, *Collected Speeches* 39
Saglik ve Sosyal Yardim Bakani, Ankara, Turkey

V

Vaziri, Ali Naghi; Iranian composer and ecucationist; b 87, ed. Iran, France, and Germany
Prof , Faculty of Arts, Tehran
Publs. *Dastour de Tar* 22, *Dastour du Violon* 32, *Theoris Musicales* (3 vols) 31, *Chants d'Ecole* 37
Société de la Musique nationale Iranienne, rue Hedayate, Tehran, Iran

Varvaressos, Kyriakos; Greek diplomat, ed Economics and Law, Univs of Athens, Munich and Berlin Chief of Statistical Dept , Min of Nat Economy, Lecturer Univ of Athens 19, Economic Adviser Nat Bank of Greece 24, Deputy Gov 33, Gov 39, Min of Finance in Greek Govt -in-exile 41, Min -at-large for Economic Affairs to U S A and U K 43, head of Greek del , Bretton Woods Conf 44, Gov Bank of Greece 45, Deputy Prime Min 45, Greek rep U N Economic 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, Sadek, Pasha, Egyptian diplomatist and politician; b 85, ed Egypt and Paris.
Frmly. Asst Prosecutor-Gen , First Chamberlain to H M the King, Dir -Gen Min of Foreign Affairs; fmr. Min. to Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands; Min to Italy 30-36, Min. of Agriculture Jan 36
9 rue Tolombat, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt

Wahba, Sheikh Hafiz, K C V O , Saudi Arabian diplomatist, b 89, ed Azhar Univ and Muslim Jurisprudence Coll Cairo
In pearl business until 20, Counsellor to King Ibn Saud when Sultan of Nejd, Gov of Mecca 24-27, Min of Educ and Asst to Viceroy of Hejaz 27-29, Min to Great Britain (also accred to Netherlands) 30-, del to U N O General Assembly 47
Publs *Arabia in the Twentieth Century* 36, and articles on Arabia
Saudi Arabian Legation, 30, Belgrave Square, London, S W 1

Waley Cohen, Robert, K B E , M A , British industrialist and company director, b 77, ed Clifton Coll and Emmanuel Coll Cambridge
Man Dir Shell Transport and Trading Co Ltd , Chair. Palestine Corpn Ltd , Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Ltd , United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd , Dir Baldwins Ltd , and English and Scottish Investors Ltd , Chair. Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trustees, Vice-Chair University Coll , London Univ , Pres United Synagogue, late Petroleum Adviser to the Army Council, awarded the Insignia of St Sava
Southampton Lodge, Fitzroy Park, London, N 6.

Weizmann, Chaim, D SC , S CD , LL D , Zionist leader and scientist, b Russia 74, ed Pinsk High School and Berlin and Fribourg Univs
Lecturer in Chemistry Univ Geneva, Reader in Biochemistry at Manchester Univ , Dir British Admiralty Laboratories 16-19, Pres World Zionist Organisation 21-29, Jewish Agency for Palestine 29-31 and 35-46; Pres English Zionist Fed 31-, Chair Board of Govs. Hebrew Univ in Jerusalem 32-, Dir. Daniel Sieff Research Inst Rehovot
P O B 26, Rehovot, Palestine

Winster, 1st Baron, cr 41, of Witheralack, **Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher,** P C , J P , British politician; b 85, ed H M S *Britannia*
Liberal M P Basingstoke 23-24, retd from Navy with rank of Lieut -Commdr 25, Labour M P Nuneaton 35-41, Parl Private Sec First Lord of Admiralty 40-41, Min of Civil Aviation and sworn of Privy Council 45, Gov and C -in-C Cyprus 46-, Labour
Publs *The Air Defences of Great Britain* (co-author), *The War on our Doorstep*
Fivewents Way, Crowborough, Sussex

Witry, Hashim Al, M D , 'Iraqi physician, b 93, ed. Royal Mil Coll Istanbul
Capt i/c Medical Services 19, New General Hospital Baghdad 20, Post-Graduate Courses in Neurology London 28, Prof Royal Coll of Medicine Baghdad 38; Dean Royal Faculty of Medicine Baghdad
Publs *History of Medicine in Iraq* (Arabic), *First Aid* (Arabic)
Royal Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad, 'Iraq

Y

Yafi, Abdallah, LL D , Lebanese barrister and politician; ed Univ of Paris
Barrister-at-Law 26; mem Chamber of Deputies for Beirut 37-39 and 41, Prime Min. and Min of Justice 38-39, Rep United Nations Conf for Int Org 45
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beirut, Lebanon

Yalman, Ahmed Emin, M A , PH D ; Turkish journalist, b. 88; ed Istanbul Law School and Columbia Univ.
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