



THE LINK

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Mosque To Add Minaret To New York City Skyline



Msgr. John Nolan, President of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine; Past President Bayard Dodge of the American University of Beirut; Dr. Robert Bilheimer, executive of the Division of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches; Ambassador Wahbi El-Bouri of Libya, and Dr. Muhammad Rauf of the New York Islamic Center chat at the Hotel Pierre luncheon at which plans for a New York Mosque were made public. Story at right.

A mosque which will not only serve the spiritual needs of New York City's Muslim thousands but should also become a "two-way bridge to build better understanding with Americans of all persuasions" is slated to rise—soon, we trust—in Manhattan. Plans were detailed at a Hotel Pierre luncheon in February by Dr. Muhammad Rauf, Director of New York's Islamic Center. To be located on a 65,000 square-foot site extending from 96th to 97th Street between Second and Third Avenues, the projected edifice is to house an Institute of Higher Islamic Studies, a library, clinic, youth center, auditorium, museum and cafeteria, Dr. Rauf told the assembled religious, educational and cultural leaders and 25 United Nations ambassadors.

Libyan U.N. Ambassador Wahbi El-Bouri added that, "while splendid institutions of Christianity and Judaism have long been among the landmarks which adorn this city, the new Islamic Center will not only fill an existing void but also add to the splendor and beauty of this great cosmopolitan area."

The spirit of the new venture was proclaimed by Pakistan's U.N. Ambassador Agha Shahi. "This project," he declared, "is being built when the importance of ecumenical understanding and international good will are clearer than ever before. . . . Amelioration of the conditions of man's estate and universal brotherhood on earth must remain the goals of first priority even in this era of man's discovery and control of nuclear energy and ascent to the planets.

"Let us pray that, when completed, the Islamic Center will play its modest part in building human relations, in

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Middle East Background Prepared for Congressmen

Congressman L. H. Fountain, chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Near East, has arranged for government publication of a 40-page booklet of pertinent background information on *The Continuing Middle East Crisis*. His instruction to the consultants who put the study together was that they strive to be unbiased and factual. With some worrisome exceptions that we'll return to later, they have generally succeeded.

The Emotional Ingredients of Crisis

One of the study's strong points is its constant awareness of how dependent both diplomacy and foreign policy are upon the emotional climate if the goal of peace is to be brought closer. For instance, following a section on military and economic dangers, it states: "Of a more intangible nature are the matters of injured pride, real or imagined injustice, distrust, hatred, suspicion, and stubbornness. While it may be possible to sign a treaty and

actually establish boundaries, it is not as easy to negotiate an agreement that will outlaw or eradicate fear," including Arab fears of Israeli expansionism and Israeli fears of sabotage by Palestinian refugees who might be allowed to return home.

In a different and more disputable
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BONUS

As promised, we include in our regular domestic mailing a copy of the current issue of the Abu Simbel Newsletter.

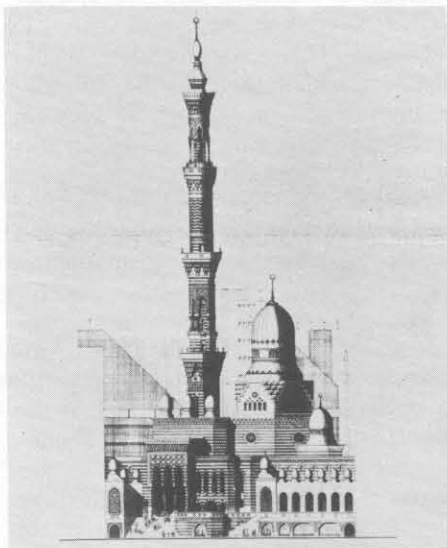
THE LINK

aims at maintaining contacts among Americans who believe that friendship with the people of the Middle East is essential to world peace, who would contribute to this goal by spreading understanding of the history, values, religions, culture and economic conditions of the Middle East, and who would — in this context — press for greater fairness, consistency and integrity in U.S. policy toward that area.

It is published by Americans for Middle East Understanding, Inc., whose directors are: John V. Chapple (v.p.), Arabist editor with the Encyclopaedia Britannica; Dr. John H. Davis, past Commissioner General of UNRWA; Dr. Harry G. Dorman, Jr., Executive Director, Middle East & Europe Dept., National Council of Churches; Dr. Henry G. Fischer, Curator of Egyptian Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. Helen C. Hilling, (sec.), Professor of Public Administration, N.Y.U.; L. Emmett Holt, Jr., M.D., Board Chairman of American Middle East Rehabilitation; Msgr. John G. Nolan, President of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine; Jack B. Sunderland (pres.), President of the American Independent Oil Co.; President Emeritus Henry P. Van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary, N.Y.; Rev. L. Humphrey Walz (ed.), Chairman of the Near East Subcommittee of the Presbytery of N.Y.C.; and Charles T. White (treas.), past Financial Executive, Near East Foundation and AID.

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MOSQUE (Continued from page 1)



lowering racial and ethnic barriers and in enriching the spiritual and cultural life of New York. Let us hope that, in architectural grace and in actual operation, it will faithfully reflect the distinctive style and the abiding values of a culture which is one of the great components of the inheritance of man."

BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT

We continue to buy significant books in sufficient quantities to get reduced prices — usually 40% off, sometimes more. We pass the savings along to our readers, adding only 25¢ for postage and handling. We offer three new books on this basis. Two—*The Arab-Israeli Impasse* and *Soldiering for Peace*—are reviewed immediately after the following box of previous offers. The third is *Israel and the Arabs*, the English edition of which we reviewed in our November issue; it is now available with a U.S. publisher and is included in the box:

DISCOUNT BOOKS PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED

Fred J. Khouri, *The Arab-Israeli Dilemma*. 436 pages. \$10.00. Syracuse University Press. A scholarly, impartial and objective criticism of the policies of the Arab states, Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union; well documented. **Our price \$6.50.**

John S. Badeau, *The American Approach to the Arab World*. 204 pages. \$2.95. Harper and Row. By a former ambassador to the U.A.R.: an examination of American interests in the Middle East and an appeal for a more consistent, patient and realistic foreign policy in that area. **Our price \$2.10.**

Uri Avnery, *Israel without Zionists: A Plea for Peace in the Middle East*. 215 pages. \$5.95. Macmillan. A remarkable description of Israeli politics, as presented by a member of Israel's Knesset, the sole representative of a party that believes in the transformation of the Jewish state into a pluralistic and secular one that is able to achieve reconciliation with the Arabs. **Our price \$3.70.**

United States Interests in the Middle East. 132 pages. \$3.00. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. A composite study of the deterioration of our relations with the Middle East since 1918, (when President Wilson's King-Crane Commission reported a quite different attitude) and the effect of

this deterioration on our strategic, economic and cultural interests. **Our price \$2.00.**

Middle East Forum, Vol. XLIII, nos. 2 and 3, 1967. 109 pages. \$1.35. Quarterly of the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut. This double issue contains a number of articles on the current Middle East situation including two, by James Sams and Ray Cleveland, on the subject of U.S. policies in the Middle East. **Our price 25¢.**

Maxime Rodinson, *Israel and the Arabs*. 239 pages. \$5.95. Pantheon. A French Jew with long and extensive Arab contacts writes critically yet sympathetically of both sides. Free of many American biases, yet holding some biases against the U.S., he jolts American readers into important reappraisals. **Our price \$3.25.**

Twice in a Lifetime. 60 pages. 75¢. UNRWA's picture story of the Arab refugees. Maps, photos and a dash of color give a documentary film flavor to this compassionate account of the chief victims of strife in the Holy Land. 3rd edition published by A.M.E.U. under U.N. supervision. **\$1.00 by mail.**

Seven Lectures of the University Christian Center Forum, Beirut. \$1.75. Christian perspectives on Zionism, Refugees, Biblical Prophecy, Peace. **Our price \$1.00.**

SOLDIERING FOR PEACE, by Major General Carl von Horn. 410 pages. \$5.95. David McKay Co. New York, 1967. **Our price \$1.35.**

Dedicated though he is to the United Nations and to the cause of maintaining peace throughout the world, General von Horn feels compelled to describe, along with U.N. successes, the problems that hampered him as Commander of U.N. forces in Palestine, the Congo and Yemen. His worst experiences were in the Congo where the administration's contradictory orders created a chaos "painfully reminiscent of stories of the Crimean War." In Yemen he was more completely in command, but never received enough troops or civilian personnel for more than a token "U.N. presence," inadequately provisioned. The Egyptians and Saudi Arabians, who had expected far more than this, were "taken straight up the garden path."

The United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine was more nearly equal to its task than the U.N. operations in the Congo and Yemen, but was badly hampered by Arab and Israeli recalcitrance and subversion. Whereas the Arabs were only occasionally unwilling to cooperate with the U.N. command, however, he felt the Israelis' sole desire was to avoid, and rid themselves of, observers who might report unfavorably on their activities. When the Israelis insisted that the U.N. force should stop infiltration, von Horn suggested that the trouble would end if his observers could be increased on their side as the Jordanians had already permitted him to do: "The response confirmed our opinion that it was Israeli policy to maintain a situation pregnant with threats of Arab attacks."

During the period of von Horn's command of UNTSO, from March 1958 to February 1963, the principal trouble spots were on the Syrian border. One was the Lake Huleh region, where "gradually, beneath the glowering eyes of the Syrians, who held the high ground overlooking the zone [the Golan Heights], the area had become a network of Israeli canals and irrigation edging up against and always encroaching on Arab-owned property." Another was the region of

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"FIGHT ANTI-SEMITISM, SHARE FACTS"—Nolan

Decrying anti-Semitism as a "sin," AMEU board member Msgr. John G. Nolan has challenged American churchmen to consider its prevention their first responsibility, and to do all in their power to combat it.

In addition, Msgr. Nolan, who is national secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association and President of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, urgently pled with Catholic and Protestant leaders at a recent luncheon at the Interchurch Center in New York for inter-faith cooperation in sharing "accurate, authentic and unbiased information" on the true nature of the Middle East crisis.

DOCUMENTS FOR CAMPUS DISCUSSIONS

The Middle East Concerns Committee of the University Christian Movement (Room 748, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027) has prepared a timely \$1.00 packet of recent resource materials for collegiate groups wanting to dig more deeply into the history and mystery of the area's complex issues. It consists of original contributions and reprints of articles by Americans with varied points of view on how these issues affect America and higher education. For those who wish Arab or Israeli viewpoints it provides the pertinent addresses. The committee that has assembled these valuable documents (which will be available only until June 1) includes members from Protestant denominations, the International Movement of Catholic Students, Pax Romana and the Campus Commission of the Orthodox Church in North America.

Educational Bridge To Peace?

Hatim Kanaaneh, M.D., a Moslem Israeli from the Christian city of Nazareth, believes that higher education can advance the cause of peace in the Middle East. Specifically, he sees the Arabs in Israel in a unique position to contribute to "Arabic-Jewish peaceful coexistence." Higher education can give to this minority in Israel a more effective voice and the power to command attention. Dr. Kanaaneh, now preparing at the Harvard School of Public Health for a World Health Organization career, proposes the establishment of a fund specifically earmarked for the higher education of Arabs in Israel.

BOOKS (Continued from page 2)

Lake Tiberias, where the kibbutznik tractors, reinforced by civilian police, were similarly extending Israeli cultivation into Arab land. This situation perpetually erupted into an exchange of gunfire, and Israeli reprisals. The reprisals were followed by several days of guided propaganda tours for foreign visitors, after which the U.N. observers would finally be allowed on the scene. At that time the Syrians were still ready to discuss their boundary problems with the Israelis, under U.N. auspices, but the Israelis consistently refused. Eventually this situation was to help precipitate the 1967 crisis.

In the field of subversion and espionage the Arabs attempted to emulate the Israelis, says von Horn, but "their success had been negligible in comparison with such Western professional competence." A special investigation disclosed the remarkable degree of success that the Israelis had achieved in corrupting the frailer members of the U.N. staff: "For the first time we were able to understand why the Arabs (it had seemed unfair at the time) had declared certain individuals in the Mixed Armistic Commission *persona non grata* . . ."

Throughout the narrative of his harrowing experiences General von Horn is revealed as a man of extraordinary ability with a leavening of wit and unflinching honesty. At its remaindered price, his book is an extraordinary bargain, and one that should not be missed.—H.G.F.

THE ARAB-ISRAELI IMPASSE by Majdia D. Khadduri. 223 pages. \$4.95. Robert B. Luce, 750 Third Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017. (Our price, \$3.25)

An Iraqi-born American intellectual who feels that too little attention has been paid to Westerners with insight into Arab concepts and aspirations, Mrs. Khadduri has collected essays by such authorities as Alec Waugh, the Hon. Anthony Nutting, Arnold Toynbee, Jean Lacouture, Quincy Wright, Sir John Bagot Glubb, Ambassadors Charles Yost and John Badeau, Rabbi Elmer Berger, Prof. Willard Oxtoby, and others to permit their wider exposure. Eager for shared responsibility in the rational handling of the common dangers and opportunities that exist for Jew and Arab alike in the Middle East, she arranges the essays in this order: Background; The Arab-Israeli War of 1967; U. S. Policy in the Middle East; the Palestinian Refugees; Clerical Opinion on The Conflict; and Looking Forward. The full-page maps of the political changes on the Palestinian landscape are particularly helpful.

The New York Times recommends this book as "necessary reading" for "passionate American defenders" of Israel—"not only for the arguments it raises but as an indication of what is being said and thought among those who are concerned with the Middle East but who do not favor Israel." The same review, incidentally, speaks highly of *Dialogue with Ishmael* by Aubrey Hodes, "an Israel journalist who desires a genuine accommodation with the Arabs and he wants Israel to be motivated as much by moral principles as by military and chauvinistic ones."

AVAILABLE FROM THE PUBLISHERS

THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA 1969, by Ray L. Cleveland, Ph.D. 90 pp. \$1.75 Stryker-Post Publications, 6330 Utah Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Annually the *World Today Series*—combining many features of atlases, gazetteers and encyclopaedia articles—is brought up to date for the regions of the globe. Cleveland's revision of the Middle East volume brings us down to the new Iraqi constitution, the launching of Iran's \$10.5 billion five-year development plan, recently expanded piping of Oman's oil, the still smouldering aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli Six-Day War, preparation for British withdrawal from Aden and the Arabian Gulf, and many another development. Each of 25 nations has a chapter and there are sections on Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and other areas of special character. The typical chapter gives a country's vital statistics, history, culture, economy and future prospects. Cleveland's writing style is so fluid as to make it easy to absorb his fact-packed paragraphs. Even the maps have a narrative quality and the illustrations exude the atmosphere of the region described.

SOVIET-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST. \$2.50 paperback, \$6.50 cloth. Praeger.

This volume, due off the press in mid-April, will bring to a wider public the papers on the indicated theme—subtitled *Must the Cold War Linger?*—presented at Columbia University in December under a Ford Foundation grant.

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Blake Back from Mideast Mission

At the request of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, their General Secretary, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, spent the first two weeks of March in Lebanon, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. With religious communities and governments over there he discussed programs and concerns of the World Council.

MUSLIM "VOICE" IN CHICAGO & NEWARK

The Muslim Students' Association of the U. S. and Canada has a half-hour "Voice of Islam" radio program on WEAW, Chicago, twice a week. It is broadcast on the 1330 wavelength at 2:15 p.m. Sundays and is repeated on FM Tuesday evenings at 8:00. Originating on a 15-minute basis in October, its allotted time was recently doubled.

Jerseyites and Metropolitan New Yorkers can also hear readings from the Koran on Newark's WHBI FM (105.9) on Wednesdays and Fridays from 5:30 to 6:15 p.m. However, Ghazi Khankan, "Arabesque" master of ceremonies, also includes hymns of the Near Eastern churches, modern Arabic music, readings from Arab American authors, news of Arab communities in the U.S.A. and news and tourist information from Islamic areas.

Keeping up with the Joneses

When Willard and Christina Jones retired from their years of heading up the Refugee Service Committee of the Near East Council of Churches, many friends expected them to settle down for a well earned rest in Waverly, Ohio. Instead they're conducting a seminar on the Near East at William Penn College and lecturing in surrounding Iowa communities. During World War II they were in charge of Sky Island, the Quaker project for refugees from Hitler. After the establishment of the State of Israel they served Palestinian refugees with the same ardor, patience, imagination and compassion.

Multi-Faith Roots of Peace

In its report to the 1969 annual meeting of the Presbytery of New York City, the Near East Sub-committee urged fuller tapping of the moral and spiritual resources which the Holy Land has given the world that, in turn, the world may apply them to the Holy Land. It noted the Hebrew To-

rah's requirement of identical standards for neighbor and stranger (Exodus 23:9; Leviticus 16:29-19:34, etc.) and the Muslim plea for making peace justly and equitably under God (Koran XLIX, 9). And it incorporated the Pope's 1968 prayer for the people of the Middle East, for all of whom he "nourishes a lively affection . . . and shares in their sorrows." He prayed "that there may be developed within those involved dispositions capable of reaching a just and honorable solution of the daily dissensions which are the source of great sacrifices and of continuing anxieties for individuals and their families."

INTER-FAITH DISCUSSIONS ON JUSTICE

The March meeting of New York's Muslim-Christian Dialogue Group focused on the problem of justice. What, from a Muslim and Christian point of view, is our concept of justice and how do we interpret the facts of injustice, pain, suffering, and what do we have to say to those who so suffer? Is there a theology of suffering, or is it more truly an existential phenomenon which power, political or otherwise, properly utilized could overcome? How, if at all, are pain and suffering related to injustice? Will all injustice (whether it be of peoples, nations or individuals) be righted and if so how? Has this been true in history? When is a person more prone to commit an injustice: alone or in a crowd? What responsibilities do individuals bear in mob action or is there such a thing as "collective responsibility?" Rather than summarize the group's varied responses, we suggest that you raise the same questions for a lively and profitable discourse.

TWO NEW BOOK CATALOGUES

The Orientalia Bookshop, 11 East 12th St., New York, N.Y. 10003, has two new catalogues which our readers may find valuable. #158, *Languages of the East*, covers the landscape from Morocco to Japan in 40 pages of listings. Geographically more limited but more varied in subject matter, is the 48-page #159, *The Near and Middle East*. It offers books, pamphlets and recordings—mostly in German, French or English, but in the regional languages as well — on archaeology, architecture, art, Bible, history, literature, social studies and a rich variety of religions.

OTHER PERIODICALS

There is no dearth of revealing newsletters and magazines on the Middle East. The trouble is to let their character, cost and addresses be known to the people they appeal to most. We're therefore grateful to readers who have given us facts and appraisals on several of them. Their variety is suggested by the two reported below.

New Outlook

From Chicago, Kenneth Ives writes the following:

"*New Outlook* is an 11-year-old independent Middle East monthly. Sponsored by a Jewish-Arab Association in Israel, it has to be impartial. Individual sponsors and editorial board members have included Martin Buber, Greek Catholic Archbishop George Hakim (now Patriarch Maximos V), and several Arab and Jewish members of the Israeli Parliament.

"*New Outlook* aims to present and clarify problems of, and proposals for, peace and cooperation in the Middle East. It presents diverse, even contradictory, views by various persons and groups as a matter of information. Political developments and controversies in Israel, and problems faced by the Arab minority, are frequently treated. Cultural matters, agricultural, economic and political developments in various Middle East countries are regularly reviewed. To subscribe, send \$5.50 a year to *New Outlook*, Suite 708, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011."

STAR News and Pictorial

From Southern California Henry and Blanche Awad write in behalf of the monthly tabloid newspaper *STAR News and Pictorial*. Aimed chiefly at Americans of Arabic origin and ancestry, its news of their organizational activities, personal contributions to American life, and perspective on national and international issues commands a more-than-ethnic interest.

"Like its readers, THE STAR is thoroughly American," write the Awads. "It thinks American, writes American and talks American, and yet is ever mindful of its great heritage from parents who, like thousands of other courageous immigrants, came to this great and wonderful land which now we so proudly hail as our own." For a subscription, send \$10.00 to P.O. Box 27082, Hollywood, Calif. 90027.

LAWYERS SCRUTINIZE GROUNDS FOR MIDEAST PEACE

Sometime in May or June, Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 10522, hopes to come out with a volume of legal essays prepared for the New York Bar Association on *The Middle East: Prospects for Peace*. We have been privileged to have an advance view of one part of it: Quincy Wright's 48-page manuscript with its 21 pages of footnotes dealing in detail with the Arab/Israeli situation in the light of thirteen legal issues involved.

On three of these, Wright finds Israel in the wrong: on annexation of Jerusalem, continued occupation of Arab territory, and failure to repatriate or compensate Arab refugees. He considers the Arabs at fault on three others: assertion of a state of war with Israel and refusal to recognize its right to exist, closure of the Suez Canal, and closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to innocent Israeli passage. Moot, in his judgment, are the validity of the Balfour Declaration, the status of the U.N. Emergency Force, and the responsibilities of the Great Powers and the U.N. to maintain maritime rights and restore peace and security. On the use of Jordan waters and the determining of boundaries both sides "have manifested imperfect respect for international law and the necessity to reach agreement." In the June, 1967, war, "both may be guilty of aggression."

But Wright, who has had first-hand knowledge of Palestine since 1925, is far from legalistic in his total approach. He has a sense of moral urgency as well. "Both sides should be ready to renounce policies in violation of international law contemporaneously." But if this is to happen, he is fully aware, the Great Powers (including the U.S.) must do their share—must, in fact, reduce the vagaries, vacillations, effrontery, myopia and insensitivity of their self-seeking foreign policies (often born of domestic politics) which make for peace-destroying insecurity and resentments among the peoples of the Middle East.

If the other essays to appear with Wright's are equally spirit-stirring and mind-challenging, the prospective volume will be a bargain even at the tentative price of \$6.00. Edited by John Carey it is to be the fourteenth in the Hammarskjold Forum series. Contributions by others, we understand, are from viewpoints often differing from, or conflicting with, Dr. Wright's.

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To get a foretaste of its contents, we asked Reformed Church Mideast expert Harold Vogelaar to summarize his reactions to the conference from which the book grew. He tells us:

"Dr. J. C. Hurewitz brought experts from various parts of the country to deal with these four successive themes: The Struggle for Military Supremacy; Economic Competition in the 1970's; The Cultural Contest; and the Quest for Stability. Each topic was presented in relation to three possible future contexts: Persistence of the Cold War; negotiation of a limited USA-USSR détente; and replacement of the bipolar international system in the Middle East with a multipolar system.

"Some of the major points and forecasts were: 1.) The Russians' influence in the Middle East is still primarily of a non-ideological nature. But the influence they do exert through the military, trade agreements, and diverse cultural programs is strong and will get increasingly stronger. This will be true of the future regardless, because both the Russians and the people of the Middle East desire it. For Russia it will mean a source of cheap oil and natural gas for her southern satellites; for the Middle East it will mean an alternative source of supply for their revolutionary programs of modernization. 2.) United States interests are closely linked with European dependence on Middle Eastern oil. Our own aid and investment will gradually decline as domestic problems of poverty and rebellion compete for attention. Increasing instability in the Middle East makes large investment by private corporations extremely hazardous. Militarily, the U.S. is not about to pull out if for no other reason than to keep check on Soviet expansion. For just how long this will continue no one knows. The Middle East increasingly will determine its own destiny; it is a living vibrant society searching for identity and position in the modern world. Modernization is the most pressing problem and while recent historical events have predisposed the Arab world to be Western oriented, there is no reason to believe this will continue indefinitely. Demands no longer met by the West will be taken elsewhere. Diminishing Western interests can only accelerate Middle Eastern involvement with trade and arms agreements with Russia and the Far East, notably Japan and perhaps China.

"Regrettably, many of the speakers, while highly qualified in their respective areas of discipline, were limited in their first-hand knowledge of the Middle East; a factor which, while not essential, would have added to the cogency of the conference."

AGENDA FOR THE NATION. 620 pp. \$6.95. The Brookings Institution.

With a Ford Foundation grant, the Brookings Institution has prepared this collection of authoritative essays on domestic and foreign policy issues and alternative courses of action to solve stubborn problems. Designed for the use of the new national administration and Congress, it is also valuable for the citizen who wants to support his government in its great variety of complex responsibilities. Aspects of the Middle East are reflected in the sections on "Relations with the Soviet Union," (pp. 384-7), on "Central Issues of American Foreign Policy" (p. 609), and on "Arms Control," "World Economy" and "Low Income Countries." In addition, 29 pages are devoted to John C. Campbell's essay on "The Middle East." In it are detailed the problems of peace-keeping, America's relationship with Israel, short-term practical measures and long-term durable policies. Most important, however, is his spirit as reflected in these words:

"The key to the problem . . . is to be found in constructive relationships with the peoples of the Middle East . . . full cooperation with Turkey and Iran; equitable dealing with both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the hope of contributing to the settlement of differences as that becomes possible; friendly relations with the moderate Arab regimes without losing contact with the radicals; avoidance of polarization which locks local conflicts into those of the great powers; increasing ties with peoples regardless of changes in political regimes." (pp. 450, 472).

THE WITNESS OF THE ORIENTAL ORTHODOX CHURCHES by Bishop Karekin Sarkissian. Mesrob Press, Beirut, Lebanon. 91 pp. \$2.00. Order from Armenian Prelacy, 411 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

The average Western Church member reading this book will be surprised, possibly embarrassed, to find how much of its information on a significant branch of Christendom is new to him. It may startle him, for instance, to learn in the

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Lady Travelers Report Fears, Hopes

Two keen observers of the Middle East are sharing their views with widely scattered listeners.

Dorothea Mallakh, a Ph.D. candidate in history just back from five months in a dozen Arab countries, has given a sobering report to groups in New York, Washington and Colorado. Among intellectuals, diplomats and small shopkeepers alike she indicates she found pervasive fear of Israel's further expansion and distrust of American integrity. Having been over there also in 1966 and early 1967, she concludes that in the June 1967 war "Israel lost perhaps her most important asset in the region—the apathy of the Arab masses." She also feels that unless the U. S. makes its actions as neutral as its words, we shall soon be suffering heavy losses in the advantageous economic relations we have enjoyed with many Arab countries.

Ruth Berger—who accompanied her husband, Rabbi Elmer Berger, to Lebanon for his lectures and preaching and to Jordan and Egypt for consultations—tells American groups of the eagerness for friendship and peace they found everywhere. "The people there," she says, "are looking so desperately for a way out that they pin hope on any individual who comes to them from the country they once loved and which, despite their bitterness and disillusionment, they always seem ready to give still another chance to change, to wake up, to be itself."

LEAVES CAIRO FOR COLGATE

Dr. Thomas A. Bartlett, president of the American University in Cairo, will leave shortly to take up his new post at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., where he is to assume the presidency on June 1.

Adventists Aid Amman Orphans

Seventh-day Adventists are raising funds to build an orphanage in Amman, Jordan, for Palestinian and Jordanian children who lost their parents as a result of the June, 1967, war and its aftermath. It will be comparable to the one the Adventists operate in Cairo. They are also seeking contributions to construct a combined gymnasium and auditorium at the liberal arts Middle East College in Beirut.

BOOKS (Continued from page 5)

foreword by Dr. Charles Malik (Arab churchman, former president of the U.N. General Assembly) that the Oriental Orthodox group—Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopian, Syrian and Syro-Indian—includes "22,000,000 Christians rooted in the human and cultural soil of some of the most strategic regions on earth, having survived untold onslaughts and persecutions, basing themselves on the same Holy Bible as the (Eastern) Orthodox, Catholics and Protestants." Bishop Sarkissian, a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, tactfully eliminates our ignorance by telling clearly and concisely the history, geography and cultures of these millions. He also gives the convictions behind their 'monophysite' insistence that in Christ, the God-man, the human and divine blended inseparably.

But this little volume, while valuable as a text book on these themes, is ever so much more. It is primarily a summons to his fellow Orthodox and other Christians to draw closer together in united thought and action to stress the dignity of man and his essential oneness with his Maker. (Following up this purpose, incidentally, will be the arrival in the States, April 10, of his Catholicos, Khoren I of Cilicia, on an ecumenical mission and pastoral visit arranged by the Prelacy in New York.)

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST, a Resumé of the October 1968 Conference, The Middle East Institute, 1761 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20038, 38 pp. \$1.00.

To many whose appetites were whetted by the November LINK'S sketchy outline of the Middle East Institute's 22nd annual conference, this much fuller digest will be welcome. It is divided into three sections as the conference was divided into three panels dealing with the main fields of interest of the Institute: Political, Economic, and Cultural.

In the political panel, North Africa was held to be slowly but surely moving toward closer identification with the Arab East. Iran and Turkey were held to be increasing their mutual cooperation while working on their problems—the Persian Gulf and Cyprus—with their Arab neighbors. On the predominant issue, the Arab-Israeli problem, Dr. Hisham Sharabi, Professor of History at Georgetown University, indicated how fundamental the U. S. attitude toward Israel has been in determining the Arab attitudes toward the U. S. Professor Herbert Dinerstein, of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, pointed out that the USSR's aim in the Middle East was to get the West out of the area. The USSR supported the creation of Israel in order to get the British out, and the USSR today supports the Arabs in order to get the U. S. out. The next step past this was mentioned later by the Hon. Eugene R. Black in his dinner address as one of the dangerous fallacies of the non-Arab world: that Arab policies are made in Moscow. This is not true, but the USSR is acting to spread this belief. So far as we accept it, said Mr. Black, "we are helping the Russians at their game."

The Hon. Charles Yost—at the time of the conference, with the Council on Foreign Relations, but now U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations—spoke of the desire and increasing ability of Middle Eastern nations to act independently. Because of the declining U. S. influence in the Arab world, internal U. S. popular support for Israel against the Arabs, and the danger of a U.S.-USSR confrontation in the area, the United Nations provides the most hopeful way toward a solution.

The economic panel dealt with investment and business in the Middle East by focusing on the interests and resources both of the investor and the host countries. The Arabs are suspicious of U. S. involvement but at the same time respect and need the benefits of U. S. technology and management techniques. Despite the problems, there are great opportunities for investment. To take advantage of them American business must be sure to be more flexible and patient in its dealings with Arab governments and, above all, show more concern in the long-range profitability of its projects instead of in quick profit and departure.

Oil, of course, is a major factor in Middle East economics. The conference discussed its importance as a political weapon, the production of supertankers and Israeli and Egyptian pipelines to bypass the Suez Canal, the probability of nationalism if the U. S. continues to support Israel against the Arabs, and the growth of national oil companies. These latter offer their own nationals top management

(Continued on page 7)

Phillips Collection at "Met"

Dr. Wendell Phillips' outstanding collection of South Arabian antiquities will be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from March 26 to the end of April, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society. The Smithsonian Institution's Dr. Gus van Beek, who has provided the explanatory material for the exhibition, describes this as the finest and most important collection from the peninsula, including funerary sculpture as well as some votive monuments from temples. Nearly all of the objects came from Timna, capital of the ancient city of Qataban, and date from about 300 B.C. to the destruction of the city in about A.D. 15. On present-day maps their provenance is Wadi Beihan, in the western portion of the Republic of South Yemen.

The collection also contains the oldest South Arabian import from India, a bronze dancing girl from Dhofar, dating to the Second Century of our era. The most imposing pieces are a pair of Hellenistic bronze lions surmounted by cherubs.

UAR Antiquarian Visits U.S.

Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Undersecretary of State for Antiquities in the Egyptian Ministry of Culture, has just wound up a 3-week tour of American universities and museums. During the first week of his visit he was a guest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, where a reception was given in his honor. At a luncheon given by Columbia University's Institute of Middle East Studies, and again at a seminar organized by the Institute of Fine Arts, Dr. Mokhtar remarked on the extraordinary proliferation of archeological activity in Egypt during the past two years, and the scope and variety of American projects in particular.



Hilltop temple of Hadrian on Nablus coin. Story at right.

BOOKS (Continued from page 6)

jobs—an opportunity which is generally absent for Arabs working with American firms in the area—and an interest of the highest priority for the Arab governments.

The communications panel dealing with cultural affairs revealed some differences of opinion concerning the role of education, particularly on whether American educational institutions in the Middle East are instruments of cultural imperialism. The issue of the secular as opposed to the religious nature of these institutions was discussed, as was their effectiveness as they come in closer contact with, and under increasing control by, the local Arab governments.

The second section of the communications panel, on the function of the news media, provides a rare insight into the problems of our press and television coverage of the Middle East. The problem is by no means as simple as the frustrated Arab claim that all news media in the U. S. are pro-Zionist. Part of the problem is that the press and television do reflect the expectations of their publics, and the more vocal U. S. public tends toward Israel. Also, the Arab governments, distrustful of Western newsmen, often restrict their movements, which reduces the amount of material coming from the Arab states to compete with the vast amounts of material Israel helps make available to the Western news media. The imbalance compounds the American double standard, one example of which is the apologetic reporting of the Israeli attack on the USS *Liberty* and the indignant coverage of the Egyptian sinking of the Israeli ship, *Elath*.

At the end of the Resumé are the closing remarks by Ambassador Raymond Hare, President of the Middle East Institute, which reveal a warm concern for the area, which he described as "dangerously explosive." Hon. Eugene R. Black's dinner speech, reviewed in the January LINK, offers a perceptive discussion of American problems with the Middle East and what we must do to de-fuse the area. "War in the Middle East," Mr. Black closed, "far more than war in Vietnam, carries with it the horrible promise of World War III." His full text is contained in Appendix C of the U. S. government's "Background Information" reviewed in this issue.—J.V.C.

DIGGING ON BOTH SIDES OF JORDAN

(Prof. Henry O. Thompson had planned to report on the following for our November issue, but prolonged hospitalization interfered. Well again, he gives us this account in his own words:)

Several years ago, a congress of scientists met in Warsaw. Representatives came from the USSR, Red China, the U.S., etc. If scientists can work across such political boundaries as those, maybe there is hope for the Middle East also. The summer of 1968 saw American archaeological expeditions working on both sides of the Jordan River. The Andrews University Expedition began work at Tel Hesban, the largest untouched mound in the Transjordan region. Several vaulted Arabic rooms, perhaps part of a citadel, were excavated on the very peak of the mound. Under one portion was a Byzantine church (or civil basilica) with an apse.

One mosaic unearthed in the process seems to be unique. A series of Arabic steps led up to the citadel. Below the steps were earlier Roman steps and a pavement. Other excavations revealed an Arabic cistern with a great deal of beautiful Umayyid pottery and

at a lower depth, Roman walls. A fourth area cleared part of a Persian (Iron III) city defense wall. Heshbon is covered with cisterns (which may reflect the "Pools of Heshbon" in the Biblical Song of Songs) and has been noted since Biblical days as the center of a large fertile agricultural "bread basket."

During the summer, Americans also worked West of the Jordan as well. One place was another breadbasket, the plain of Shechem. High on Mt. Gerizim, the Drew-McCormick (now "Joint") Expedition continued its work on the Hadrianic temple pictured on the coins of Neapolis (Nablus) from 135-285 A.D. The foundations (74' N-S by 45') and the surrounding wall (213' N-S by 148') were cleared as were a series of cisterns built on the front of the temple about 300 A.D. Fifteen of the steps pictured on the coins, were discovered in 1966. This Hadrianic temple may have used the bronze doors from the Jerusalem temple of Herod the Great. During the reign of Julian the Apostate, the temple had fallen into ruins and the doors were used for a synagogue in Neapolis in the valley below.

Mideast Background Prepared for Congress (Continued from page 1)

vein, last December's U.S. announcement of intent to sell 50 F-4 Phantom jets to Israel—despite American military, economic and political risks through consequent Arab alienation and the stimulation of Soviet arms competition—is explained in terms of emotion and sentiment, viz: "The American people feel a particular attachment to Israel because of the historical connection of Christianity and Judaism, the extermination of Jews by Nazi Germany, and the close relationship of Israeli culture to Western culture" (p. 14).

The Refugees and Jerusalem

If emotions create problems, problems unresolved intensify emotions. "As long as the refugee problem remains unsettled it will keep alive a source of conflict in the area," for, in addition to being a worry to Israel and an economic burden on the Arab host countries, the Palestinian refugees live in conditions that are "deplorable, not only in the physical sense of their meager food rations and inadequate housing, but in the emotional and spiritual sense that these people have limited prospects for a better life" (p. 6).

Emotions are heightened also by developments around Jerusalem, the Holy City of Muslim, Christian and Jew. "The United Nations passed resolutions on July 4 and 14 (1967) condemning Israel's annexation as contrary to the previous U.N. resolutions calling for the internationalization of Jerusalem and as constituting the annexation of territory by force. Despite these resolutions and the outcry by such authorities as leading figures in the U.N. arena, the Primate of Greece, the Pope, the World Council of Churches, and the President of the United States, the Israelis proceeded with their unification of Jerusalem, and there now appears to be little chance that they will voluntarily reverse their position . . . The resultant charges and countercharges have led to more hard feeling and further separation, if that is possible, between the Arabs and the State of Israel" (p. 11).

Facts Play Their Part

The study's unemotional statistics and full texts of documents are its major contribution for clearing up confusion. On the Palestinian refugee situ-

ation, for instance, it details the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) country by country (pp. 6-10). And, in Appendix G (pp. 36-40), it republishes Mr. Fountain's appeals to the U.N. General Assembly, in the name of compassion and justice, for broader support of UNRWA and speedier action toward a "fair and equitable and dignified solution" to which Ambassador Goldberg had pledged U.S. support.

Other appendices include peace-related proposals by the U.S., USSR and Israel's Abba Eban; a map of the Israeli occupation; U.S. assistance to Israel and Arab countries; a series of U.S. policy statements on the Middle East, mostly supporting "the security of both Israel and her neighbors;" and the full text of Eugene R. Black's statement on "Settlement or Solutions in the Middle East?" featured in part in our January LINK.

The appendices are immediately preceded by two other documents: 1.) President Johnson's September 12, 1968, address to B'nai B'rith opening with the insistence that Arabs must abandon "the idea of destroying Israel" and Israel must demonstrate it has "no expansionist designs on (Arab) territory." And: 2.) The U.N. Security Council's November 22, 1967, resolution by which Gunnar Jarring was appointed to work for "a just and lasting peace in the Middle East" based on: withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces; ending of belligerency, guaranteeing freedom of navigation; settling the refugee problem; and maintaining territorial inviolability.

Some Important Factors Missing

Since "what you don't know *can* hurt you," certain omissions are to be regretted, especially as most occur in the opening pages which color the reader's approach to what follows. Let us limit ourselves simply to page 1 of the 5½-page introductory background which one Palestinian has described as "loaded against us." There we read that during World War I "the British Government issued the Balfour Declaration which recognized the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and promised to help restore a national home for the Jews in that country." It would have been more even-handed to quote the entire Decla-

ration, including the portion we've put in bold type below:

His Majesty's Government views 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.

Page 1 also, in dealing with the U.N.'s November, 1947, resolution on the partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state, notes that "the Jews, who claimed all of Palestine, accepted the compromise . . . but the Arabs rejected it . . ." Nothing is said of the Arab counter-claim that, counting land registered, shared or under concession, Jews in 1947 held under 7% of Palestinian real estate (1,667,491 dunums out of 26,323,023) and therefore should not be assigned the political lion's share of area control.

From the crucial 5½ months between the U.N. Partition Resolution and the May 14, 1948, Israeli proclamation of statehood, the study quotes only the U.N. Security Council's February 16 report of Arab plans "to alter by force the (partition) settlement envisioned". It makes no reference to the violent activities of the Zionist paramilitary forces against the British and against non-belligerent Palestinian villagers. (See, e.g., Ambassador James G. McDonald's *My Mission to Israel*, pp. 174-6, or Dov Joseph's *The Faithful City*, pp. 71-2). Nor does it even hint that by May, 1948, most U.N. delegations (including the U.S. on March 19, but not the USSR) had reversed their support of partition. Such broader context is needed if one is to begin to understand, let alone overcome, the Arab belligerence against Israel and its backers that has existed since the Jewish state came into being.

One could go into further fault-finding detail, but it's better simply to suggest that the reader supplement pages 1-6 with other material and give greater attention to the rest of this report, especially its appendices. To benefit by this research, ask your Congressman to send you *The Continuing Near East Crisis; background information prepared by the Subcommittee on the Near East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, January 10, 1969*. After you've studied it you may want to tell him your reactions.