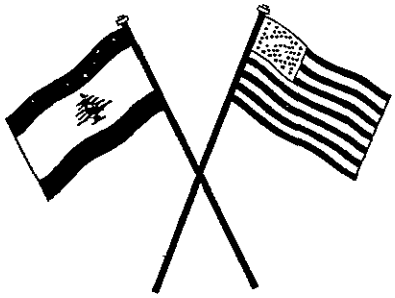
TOMORROW BECOMES TODAY



A Ten-Year Report of the Point Four Program in Lebanon
1952 - 1962

TOMORROW BECOMES TODAY

a

PROGRESS REPORT

of the

10-YEAR POINT FOUR PROGRAM

IN LEBANON

PORTRAYING THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON AND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WORKING IN COOPERATION

1952-1962

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DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHO FOR A DECADE (1952-1962) WORKED TOGETHER UNDER THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM (UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT) TO CREATE A HEALTHIER AND MORE PROSPEROUS LEBANON.

To my
Lebanese
Friends
and to Fellow
Americans:

Is America's foreign aid program worthwhile? That is a question frequently asked by foreigners who know of the program vaguely but have little feeling of being direct beneficiaries. It is also the question understandably asked by Americans, each of whom is paying a substantial share of his earnings in taxes to his government.

In seeking an answer to the question, Lebanon affords a fine case study. "Point Four" began here in early 1952. Now ten years later it is phasing out. By historical coincidence it has been my good fortune to be here at the beginning and now again at the culmination. Seven years of absence have made it possible for me to observe progress, perhaps in sharper relief than that possible for those who have been close to the program through the years.

For Lebanon has indeed made progress during the past decade. Most of this was due to Lebanese industriousness. At the same time, we Americans can be proud of the contributions we made in technical know-how and material wherewithal. In sharing through our taxes the hard-earned fruits of our own toil, we have lent both the encouragement and the means for our Lebanese friends to elevate their standard of living, under the banner of democracy, to an extent which would not have been otherwise realizable.

In ten years, Lebanon's per capita income has increased by 30%, reaching a level among the highest for the young nations of the world. Meanwhile, most of the projects which were inspired and developed through Point Four cooperation are now going forward under their own steam. This is the avowed purpose of American foreign aid. It is thrilling to see the dreams of ten years ago so remarkably fulfilled. The nearly $100,000,000 which has been made available by Americans and the sums of no less magnitude contributed by Lebanese to the many projects in the Point Four program have truly enhanced the security of both our countries. Through the pages of this booklet an attempt is made to portray the Point Four drama in Lebanon in full perspective.

Recently President Kennedy declared that the 1960's should be known in the world as the Decade of Development. His high hopes have received endorsement at the United Nations. In its own way, Lebanon, I believe, has served in the 1950's as the prototype for young nations seeking a better tomorrow.

While America's own not-unlimited resources are now being directed to the more needy countries of Africa and elsewhere, the termination of formal Point Four aid to Lebanon does not mean the end of Lebanese-American cooperation. Far from it. The ties which bind our two countries are strong. They are not merely of materialistic fiber. They are more durable, consisting of blood and of the spirit. Such ties cannot perish. They can only grow toward our common goals of human dignity, prosperity and peace for all mankind.

Armin H. Meyer
American Ambassador

MARVIN C. MCFEATERS
Acting Director
Point Four

Foreword

Ten years of accomplishment

Ten years ago the Point Four Program in Lebanon initiated agricultural, health, educational, water development, and other public service projects to speed the progress of the newly independent nation. The completion of these projects was often, of necessity, directed some years into the future. But, side by side, Lebanese and American technicians — working always toward a better tomorrow — reached major goals in a single decade.

Today that job is finished.

Thus, the June 30, 1962 termination of Point Four technical asistance in the Republic of Lebanon symbolizes the theme of this report: "Tomorrow Becomes Today."

Are you a Lebanese farmer... an American teacher? Do you live in the mountains of Lebanon . . . in a city in the U.S.? Whatever your occupation, wherever you live in either of the two nations, you helped create the story of progress portrayed in this booklet — for the Point Four Program in Lebanon, implemented by the people of the Republic with the assistance of American technicians, was financed by the taxpayers of both nations.

Thus, perhaps you were directly or indirectly concerned in the story which began on May 29, 1951 with the signing of the Point Four General Agreement by the Governments of Lebanon and the United States. Ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on December 13, 1951, the Point Four Program was well under way by early 1952.

What did you, the people of Lebanon and the United States, accomplish during the ten-year history of Point Four in Lebanon?

Let us go back to 1952...

In that year the nation's small farm flocks produced a poultry income of only $ 1 million. Today Lebanon's poultry income exceeds $ 7 million per year; and the same startling figures apply to the nation's dairy industry.

In 1952, although one-fourth of Lebanon's one-million hectares of land was under cultivation, most of this was dry farming; only 42,000 hectares were under irrigation. Today 60,000 hectares of land are under irrigation, with an additional 80,000 to 90,000

hectares to be added upon completion of water development projects now under construction, or programed.

In 1952, industry's contribution to the nation's economy was slight. Today the Industry Institute of Beirut provides expert assistance toward establishing and expanding industries in Lebanon, and in neighboring countries as well.

In 1952 a shortage of trained teachers had followed a postwar increase in public schools, and technical educational facilities were inadequate. Today hundreds of teachers are equipped with new skills obtained in various teacher-education programs; and the nation's vital, updated vocational courses have helped accelerate technological progress in Lebanon.

In 1952 the Government of Lebanon requested aid in improving the Public Health program. Today hundreds of thousands of people continue to receive regular protective immunizations; over 5,000 villages have been sprayed with DDT to control flies; midwives have been trained; and the Central Public Health Laboratory — the first of its kind in Lebanon — is serving the nation.

In 1952 a large portion of the Lebanese population, situated in more than 1,500 villages, received only marginal water supplies. Today 300,000 persons in 450 of these same villages are supplied with potable water as a direct result of the Point Four Program.

In 1952 little rural electrification existed. Today a start has been made on a nation-wide system which will distribute electricity to all villages of more than five homes.

In 1952 Lebanon faced a mounting demand for more and better highways, and an extensive repair program was needed. Today a divided four-lane highway between Beirut and Sarba carries between 10,000 and 12,000 vehicles per day; and the Government of Lebanon is presently extending this modern highway to Jounieh, and ultimately to Tripoli. In addition, many kilometers of improved roads now stretch through the rugged mountain areas.

In 1952 some 33,000 passengers arrived at the Beirut International Airport, and 2,300 tons of air cargo were handled. Last year, these figures had risen to 295,000 passengers and 14,500 tons of cargo. The airport, due to the foresight of the Lebanese Government, can accommodate any aircraft flying today. In order to increase the safety and efficiency of operations, modern landing aids and communication systems are now being installed. In addition, Rayak Airport is now being improved and expanded in order to house the nation's jet fighter squadrons.

Planning together, learning together, working together, you — the people of Lebanon and the United States — accomplished these and many other objectives during the past ten years. A detailed description of the projects undertaken under the Point Four Program follows.

Marvin C. McFeaters,
Acting Director
Point Four Program to Lebanon
United States Agency for
International Development

June 30, 1962

The village of Aarqa, one of the 75 Akkar Plain communities to be served by the joint U.S.-Lebanon rural electrification program.

TOMORROW HAS

Tomorrow....Latifeh is always thinking of tomorrow....and the magic of electricity that has been promised for her village of Bekarzala in the Akkar Plain District of northern Lebanon.

"When?" she asks.

"It is one of our hopes of tomorrow," her teachers reply.

Late each afternoon the St. Moura School classrooms darken, and students and teachers alike struggle with inadequate kerosene lanterns. And, as Latifeh strains to see in the flickering light, she dreams —as do all the villagers—of the bright, dependable power of electricity.

By the time this booklet is printed, the village of Bekarzala will be served by electrical power. It is expected that the power will flow into the area by the end of December, 1962.

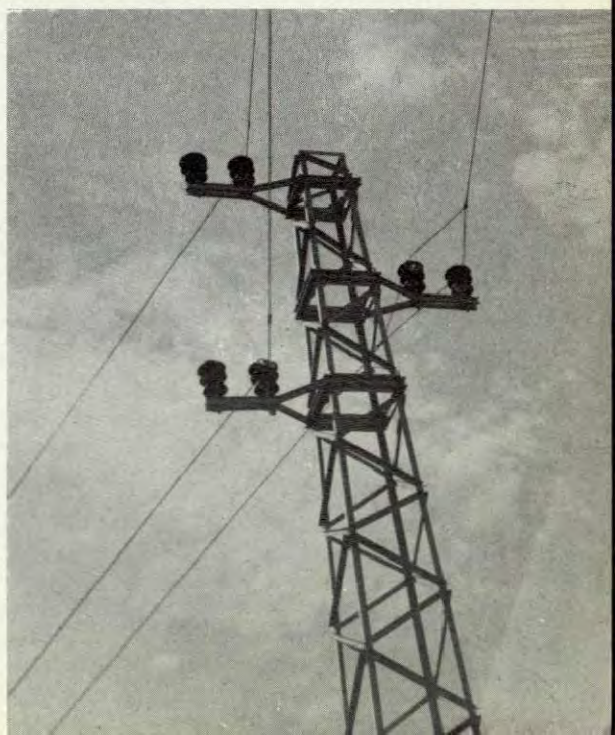
This is a result of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to provide electricity to all rural areas of the nation and, at the same time, meet the rapidly growing urban demands. To hasten this project, officials of the Government of Lebanon requested assistance from Point Four in 1957 in designing an efficient electrical system. And the Point Four Rural Power Transmission Project, designed to provide plans for a workable nation-wide electrical system, was the result.

Under contract to Point Four, the U.S. firm of Miner and Miner Consulting Engineers....

Continued on next page

The Sister Superior takes Latifeh and her classmates to visit sub-station through which long awaited electrical current will flow into Bekarzala village.

Steel transmission towers, insulators, conductors and other electrical materials for Akkar Plain project were procured by Point Four in 1957.



ARRIVED

* Conducted a Point Four reconnaissance of village locations, populations and—at the same time—estimated domestic and industrial electrical loads for the years ahead.

* Incorporated the results of this survey into plans for a country-wide system to generate and distribute electricity to all villages.

* Estimated increased power demands for the next 30 years and planned for a system which would expand to meet these demands.

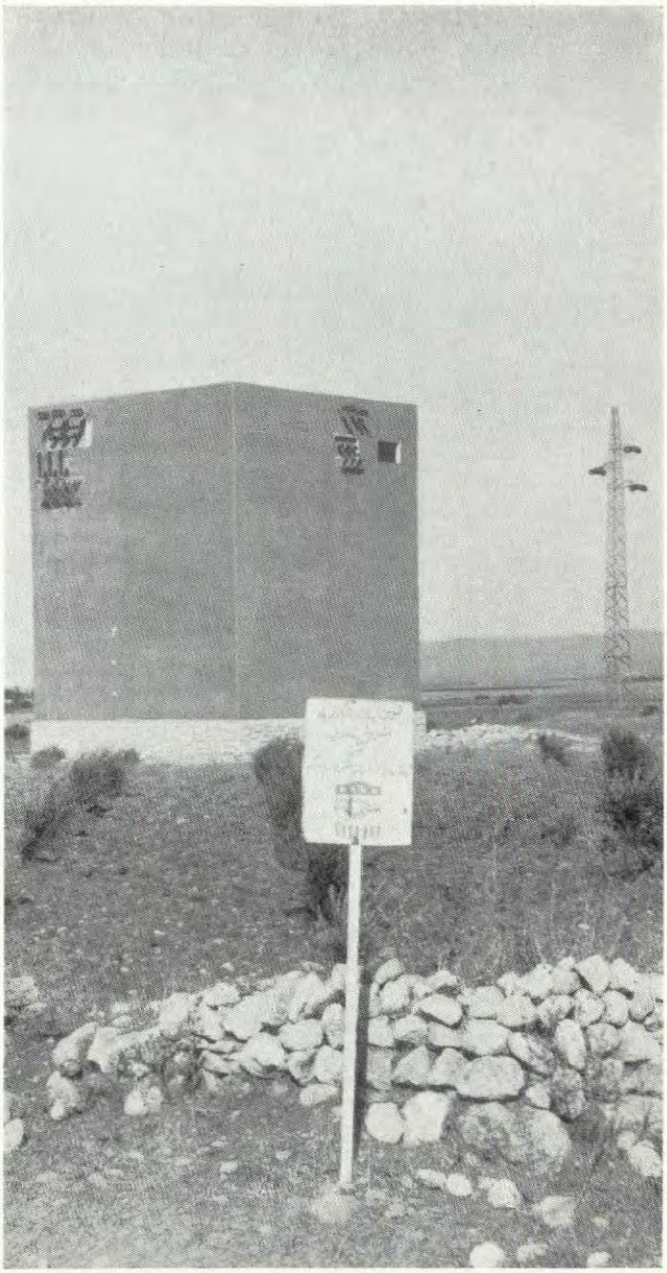
* Prepared designs and specifications for standard structures and equipment needed for the system.

* Detailed the plans and specifications for transmission, sub-transmission and distribution for a large part of the country.

* Supervised the construction of a large transmission system serving the Akkar Plain area in the northern part of Lebanon.

The Point Four country-wide rural electrification System Study was completed and delivered to the Government of Lebanon at the end of 1961. This study will serve as a guide as the Government undertakes the program which will electrify all rural areas within a few years.

The Akkar Plain Project, which is expected to be in operation by the end of 1962, marks the first step in the nationwide rural electrification plan. Under the Point Four program, 75 Akkar Plain villages—some of which have depended solely upon oil lanterns—have been equipped to receive steady, dependable electrical power.



Main sub-station for Aarqa, one of several serving 36,000 people in 75 villages.

Once a hope of tomorrow, electricity has become today's reality for Latifeh, her schoolmates, and the 36,000 villagers of Lebanon's Akkar Plain area.

ROADS IN THE LAND OF THE CEDARS

"Soon the road will reach my land... and the tractors will come." These were the thoughts of Farmer Najib as he labored by hand to clear his land near the mountain village of Hezerta. Pausing, he listened with satisfaction to the roar of heavy earth-moving equipment echoing through the valley.

Bending again to his work, he told his companion : "They are working fast. The road is coming..."

This incident occurred early in 1960. Today Farmer Najib's formerly isolated land is linked to Lebanon's growing network of highways by an access road. New fruit trees already flourish on his hillside land—land that was efficiently terraced by the tractor that followed the road to Hezerta.

Along with Lebanon's agricultural expansion, which served to hasten the need for an improved and expanded highway system, the number of

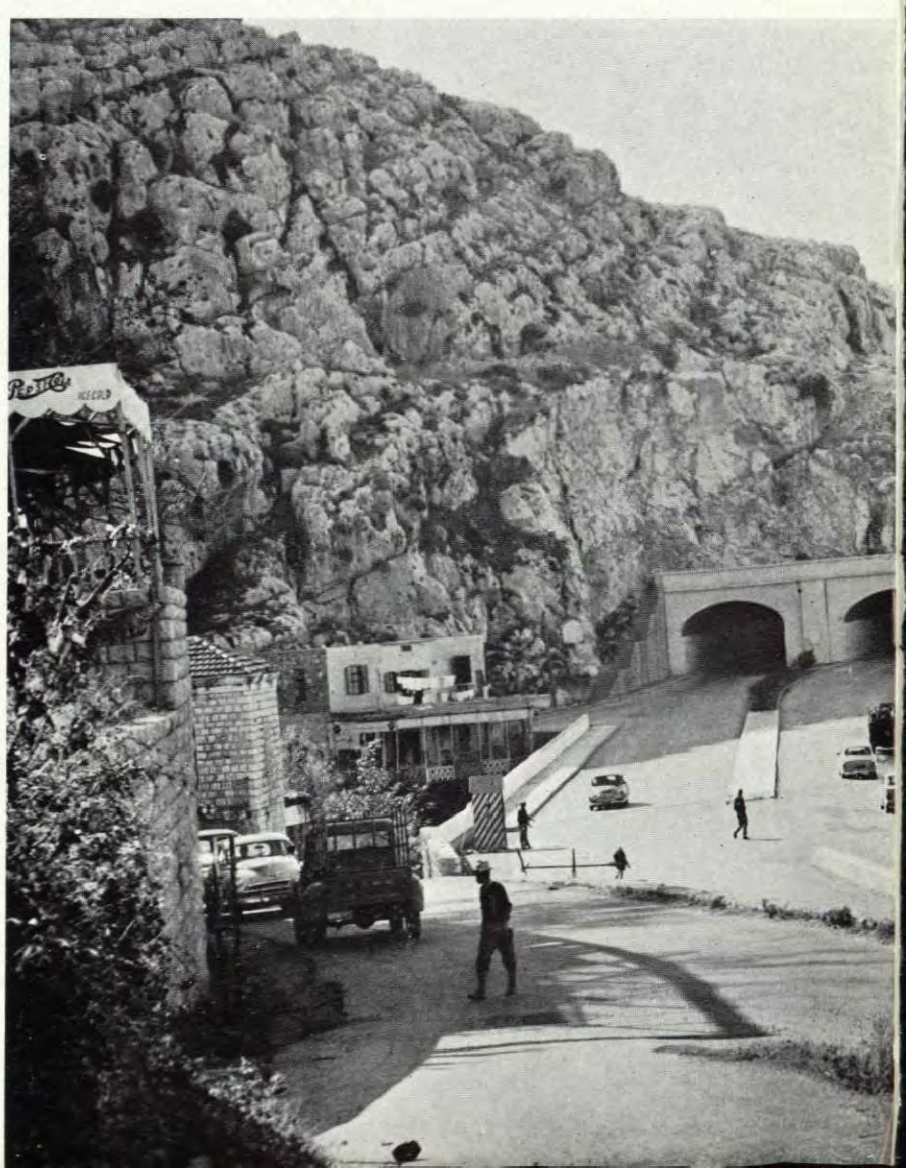
Continued on next page

This road, carved out of mountainous area near Zahle, now serves formerly isolated Hezerta villlage

automobiles, busses and trucks mounted sharply during the past decade. In 1950 there were 15,000 motor vehicles in Lebanon; today this figure stands at 73,000, and officials estimate that the number will rise to 200,000 by 1970.

To assist the Government of Lebanon in meeting increased transportation needs, the Point Four Highway Project started in 1954. And, at the conclusion of the Point Four program eight years later, the following accomplishments were recorded:

* The widening of the heavily traveled north-coastal road between Beirut and Sarba to a four-lane standard highway. This 10.2 kilometer improvement has reduced travel time between the two points some 30 per cent, and the road now carries from 10,000 to 12,000 vehicles per day safely and without congestion.
* The addition of many new kilometers of improved roads, particularly through isolated mountain areas. Over 100 sub-projects, ranging in size from minor maintenance work to major paving, were completed with proceeds from U.S. reserve agricultural commodities used for labor costs. The Government of Lebanon financed material and equipment.
* In addition, Point Four completed, for the Government of Lebanon, a reconnaissance survey of the 65 kilometer route from Beirut, through Aley and Sofar, to the Syrian border —plus final construction plans for a 4.5 kilometer section on the route between Aley and Bhamdoun. This vital data is on file with the Ministry of Public Works, ready to be implemented when the Government of Lebanon obtains necessary rights-of-way through the area.



A scene on the divided four-lane north coastal road near Sarba. Traveling southward towards Beirut, with the blue Mediterranean Sea to the right, the steady flow of traffic passes through parallel tunnels which penetrate the historic Lebanon Mountains.

Together with actual road construction projects, Point Four assisted in achieving a unified highway department. This phase of the overall program included:

* The establishment of a materials-testing laboratory—second to none in the Middle East—capable of meeting all requirements of the highway department.

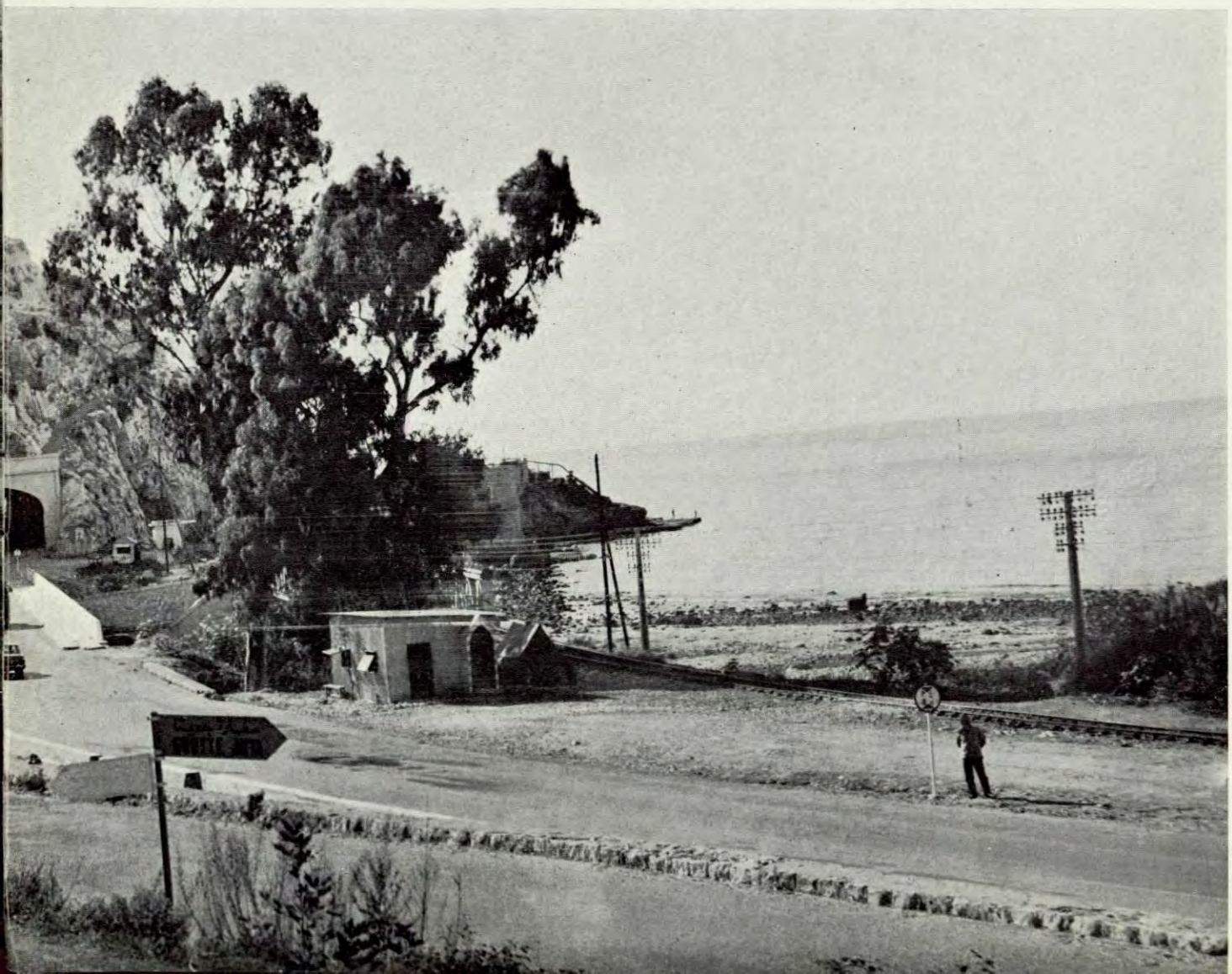
* The provision of modern tools and heavy road construction equipment for the highway repair shop at Dekwaneh.

* Providing, through U.S. technicians, on-the-job training to Lebanese mechanics in repairing and maintaining heavy highway equipment. Five Lebanese employees obtained additional training in Turkey—and are now sharing this training with co-workers; four Lebanese highway engineers studied in the United States under Point Four grants and three are still employed by the Directorate of Public Works.

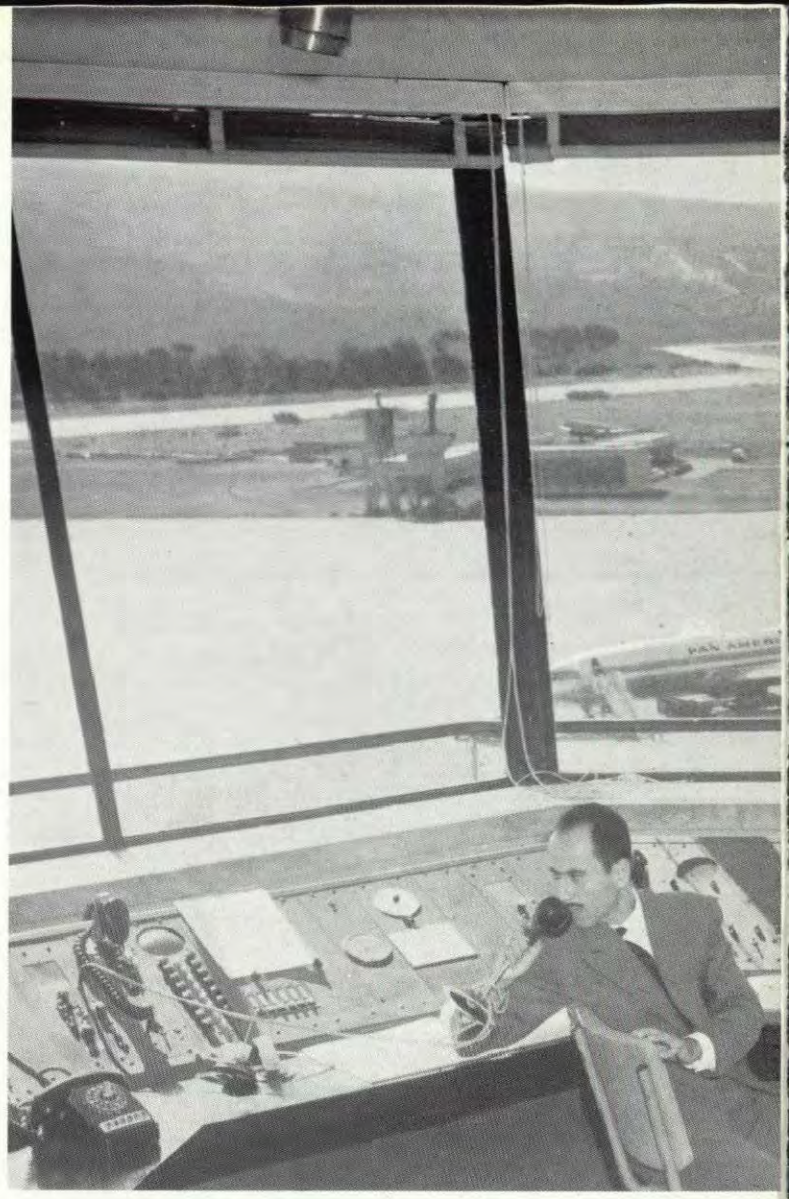
* Technical assistance was provided in administration, design, programing and planning, construction maintenance and equipment control.

* Technical manuals were compiled, based on design and geometric standards adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials—manuals now being used by Lebanese engineers.

Point Four activities in Lebanon's highway development program have ceased—but the wealth of experience left behind as a direct result of eight years of Lebanese-American cooperation will continue to benefit the nation in the years to come.



WINGS OVER LEBANON



Racing down the runway a graceful DC-8 jet airliner lifts into the sky; a Caravelle parks before the terminal. Inside, the loudspeaker broadcasts almost continuously: "Flight 107 departing for Jerusalem and Amman... Announcing the arrival of Flight 201 from Rome... Calling Karachi, Bombay, Singapore passengers..."

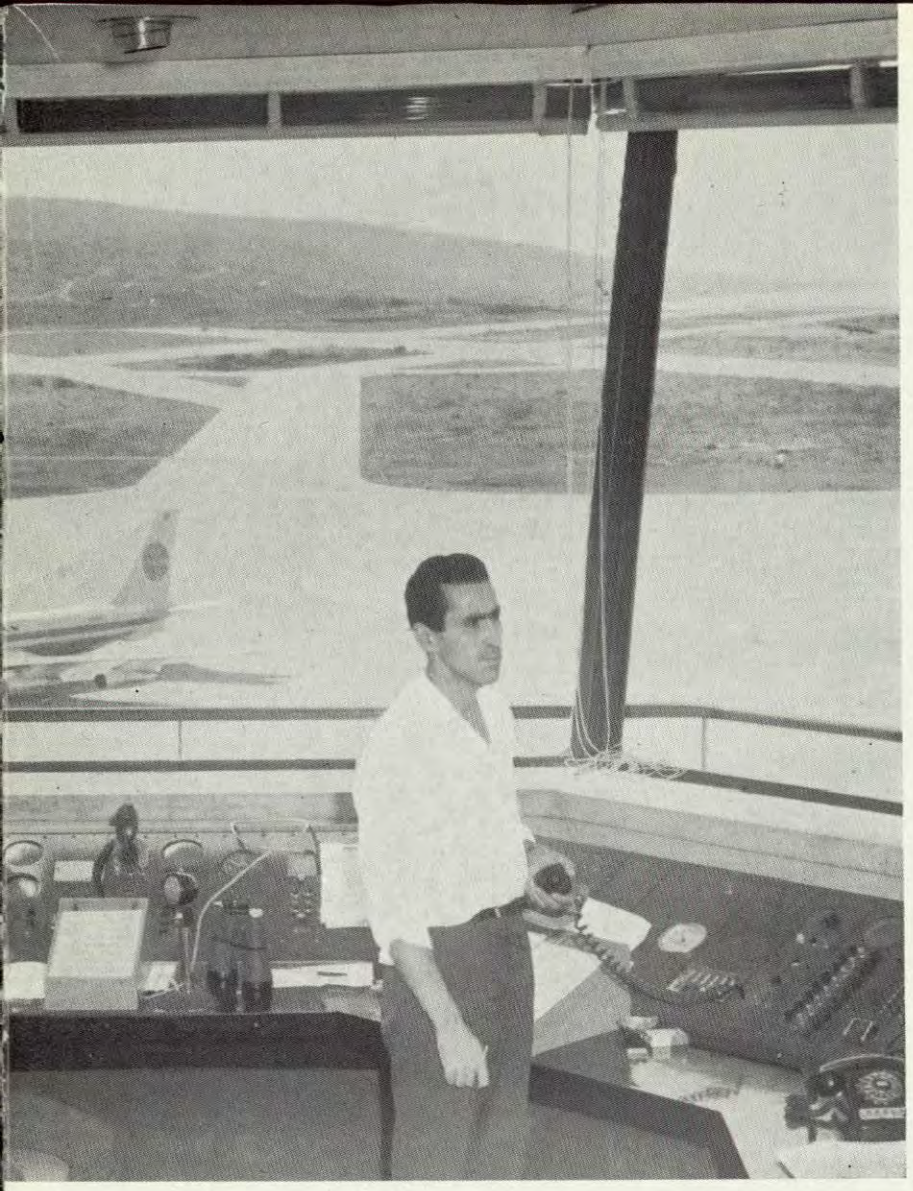
This is the busy Beirut International Airport—vital crossroad between the East and West, gateway to the Holy Land and the Middle East. And behind this steady stream of incoming and outgoing aircraft (the terminal now handles up to 17,000 annually) is a story of two countries working together to establish a safe, efficient civil aviation program.

A decade ago, the Government of Lebanon requested Point Four asistance in modernizing the airport — an airport that, due to the foresighted planning of the Lebanese Government, was already serving as one of the world's major air terminals.

The Point Four Project Agreement, signed in 1953, was drawn up to finance the electronic portion of a Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range (VOR), and to provide training in the United States by the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA).

In 1956 the expansion of Beirut International Airport for jet aircraft began. In addition to the renovation and modernization of existing facilities, additional air navigation aids were planned to permit the adoption of the latest air traffic control techniques.

The installation of the air navigation aids is now underway. One VOR has already been placed at Bayssour in an unmonitored operation status; and a second VOR is now being installed near Chekka. An instrument landing system, surveillance radar, and inprovements to the communications facilities at the Beirut airport, are in progress. A non-directional radio beacon is being installed in the Bekaa Valley.



Civil Aviation employees Antoine Maalouf and Edward Abou Khalil handling the operation of the control tower of the Beirut International Airport.

Funds provided by both Governments have financed this extensive civil aviation program; in addition, Point Four allocated an LL.1,100,000 ($350,319) fund, derived from the sale of U. S. granted wheat, to cover wages of workers employed in airport construction.

An additional LL.1,000,000 fund, also derived from U. S. wheat, is being used to finance labor costs incurred in strengthening and extending the runway at the Lebanese Air Force Base at Rayak. New taxiways and an apron are now under construction at this important Bekaa Valley Base. Upon completion, the Air Force will move its high performance jet fighter squadrons from the Beirut International Airport to Rayak—thus releasing hangar and apron areas for commercial use. In addition, Rayak will be capable of handling the largest jets, and will be used as an alternate for Beirut International Airport.

Eloquent evidence of Lebanon's increased importance as an international air terminal is found in the following comparative statistics—statistics which span the past decade:

	1952	1961
Plane Departures	3,192	16,977
Enplaned Passengers	33,124	295,140
Air Cargo (tons)	2,296	14,528

Led by the foresighted Government of Lebanon, and assisted by the United States, the people of the young Republic have thus maintained Lebanon's famed reputation as a trade and transportation center.

Smoothly, safely, efficiently, Beirut International Airport handles the ever-increasing numbers of airliners winging in and out of the Republic of Lebanon —one of the busy crossroads of today's modern jet age.

Lebanon meets jet age communication demand providing...

MORE PROTECTION FOR YOU

"Beirut calling INTERPOL... come in." Today Lebanon's new INTERPOL Station — part of the worldwide International Police network — is equipped to contact any INTERPOL center in the world.

Established and equipped under the Point Four public safety program, the new INTERPOL Station has increased Lebanon's facilities for cooperating with the famed International Police organization. Long a member of INTERPOL, Lebanon formerly forwarded urgent messages through regular radio cable channels. Now powerful radio transmitting and receiving equipment provides swift, economical communication facilities.

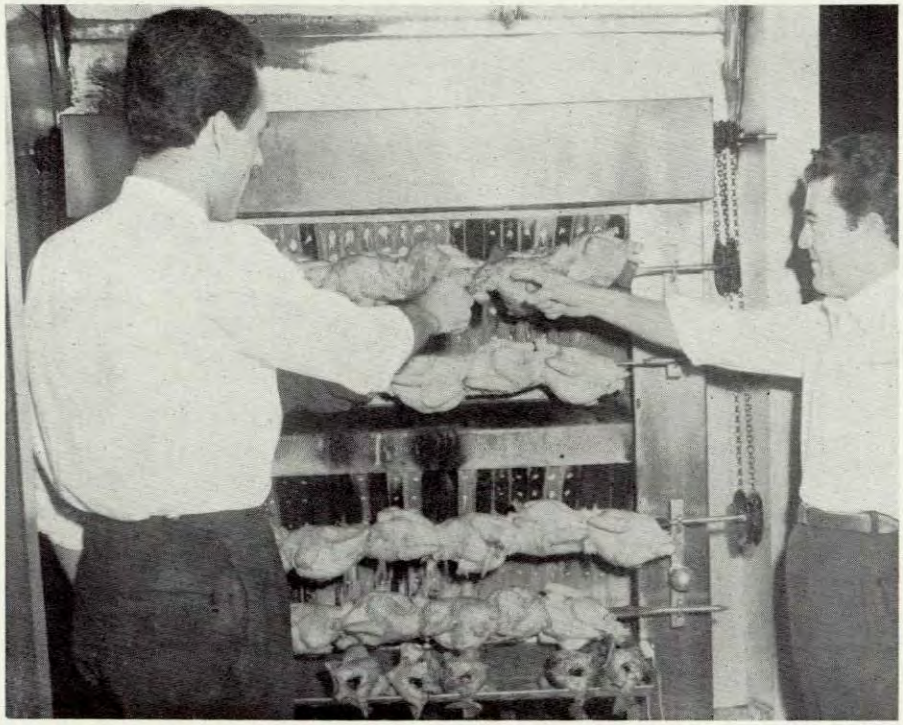
In addition, Point Four helped establish and equip a radio and telephone telecommunications center in the Internal Security Forces headquarters. Also, radio transmitting and receiving sets were installed in official vehicles used by Gendarmerie company commanders in the districts of Baabda, Jounieh, Tripoli, Sidon, Zahlé and Baalbek. Today each company commander can contact, and be contacted, by the center in Beirut as well as the individual district headquarters. In this way, distress calls, even from remote areas, can be answered promptly.

Currently seven distant frontier posts in Lebanon are being equipped with radio transmitting and receiving sets — thereby further strenghtening vital lines of communication in the nation.

The people of Lebanon received further public safety protection when the internationally used Henry System of fingerprint classification was introduced under the Point Four program. Instruction was provided in the scientific methods of taking, classifying and filing fingerprints, and eight Lebanese public safety officials obtained advanced training in the United States.

The Government of Lebanon requested this Point Four public safety program in order to increase its power to protect the citizens of the Republic... and from this program has come a new security for every family in Lebanon.

CHICKENS AND EGGS



A Seven-Million-Dollar Poultry Industry Was Born Under the Point Four Program in Lebanon

Featuring Lebanese broiled chicken, the small Beirut restaurant — crowded to capacity — is one of many that have opened throughout the country during recent years.

"In 1959 I saw that Lebanese chickens were becoming plentiful ...and decided to go into business," the owner stated. "The broilers the poultry people supply me are tender and meaty... and my customers keep coming back," he added, indicating his busy restaurant.

Many alert businessmen in Lebanon are now prospering through the nation's growing poultry industry. But ten years ago, Lebanon's few poultry flocks could not fill commercial demands. Egg production was low, and housewives complained that the few eggs available were inferior in size.

When the first American Point Four poultry technician arrived in 1952, Lebanon's annual poultry production amounted to only LL.3 million ($1 million).

As improved poultry feeds were introduced under the $ 94,700 Point Four assistance program, as superior breeds were imported, as modern equipment was provided, Lebanon's production figure doubled, tripled and continued to mount.

Today Lebanon's poultry industry is valued at LL.21 million ($ 7 million).

A CALENDAR
OF PROSPERITY

A vitally important agricultural industry — the nation's growing dairy industry — was born during the decade of the Point Four program in Lebanon.

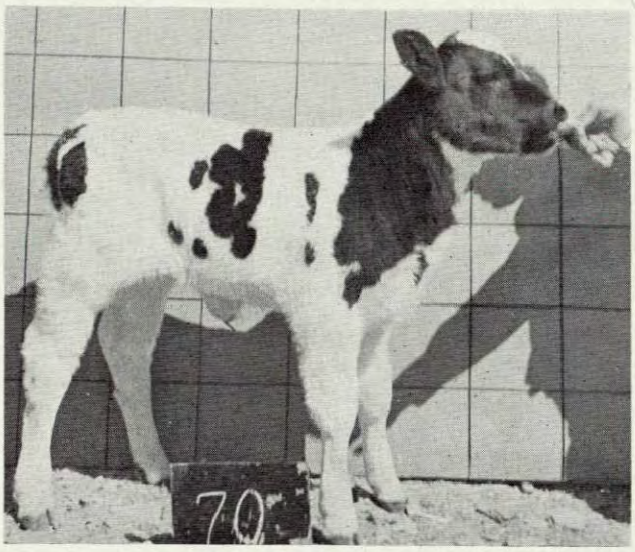
Under this program, bottled pasteurized milk was produced in Lebanon for the first time. And, in the brief span of ten years, the annual gross product of the dairy industry rose from LL.3 million ($ 1 million) to LL.21 million ($ 7 million).

A CALENDAR OF

The USAID Agriculture program has contributed significantly in improving and expanding dairying in Lebanon. The herd of Holland (Holstein) cattle established at the Terbol Experiment Station has served to demonstrate scientific and practical methods of breeding, feeding, and management of the stock and of growing and processing nutritive feed.

The project of artificial insemination improved the quality of Lebanon's dairy cows and their milk output. Point IV dairy technicians installed at Terbol Experimental Station a processing and pasteurizing machine where milk is handled in a most modern and sanitary manner. This picture shows actual operation of a pasteurizer.

PROSPERITY



This calf is the offspring of a Baladi cow bred to a Holstein bull. The improved stock has proven very popular with Lebanese dairy farmers.

Improved feeding and management techniques recommended by Point IV dairy technicians were important factors in increased milk production and consumption. Depicted in this picture is a Beirut housewife purchasing Lebanon-produced pure pasteurized milk from a nearby supermarket.

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL

Agricultural Extension Agents come from all over Lebanon to observe modern poultry methods employed at the Terbol Station; through these Agents, hatching eggs and baby chicks were distributed to the nation's farmers, thereby providing the foundation for today's important poultry industry.

PRODUCTION

Through the ages Lebanon's forests have diminished, and the countryside has been stripped of a vital natural resource. Point Four reforestation and conservation programs explored methods of reclaiming barren land, and alerted the farmers to the need for halting soil erosion

Today, in the year 1962, Lebanon's agricultural productivity stands at approximately $ 60,000,000 (LL.180,000,000). Productivity figures mounted steadily during the fast decade as a result of...

* More and more land falling under cultivation and irrigation.
* The successful introduction of numerous new varieties of fruits and vegetables.
* The ready availability of insecticides at local shops.
* The initiation of vital commercial spraying services.
* The introduction of agricultural machinery to small farmers.

To sustain the steady growth of Lebanon's productivity, the Lebanese Fruit Office is advancing modern marketing techniques; the Ministry of Agriculture is strengthening the extension service pioneered by Point Four less than a decade ago; and interest in farm cooperatives is constantly being stimulated.

Skilled, trained assistance stands ready today to continue to help the farmers of Lebanon harvest the land with scientific thoroughness. For example, the modern experimental station, established at Terbol by Point Four, will continue to serve the farmers; and the first College of Agriculture in Lebanon, established by the American University of Beirut with Point Four assistance, is training tomorrow's farmers today.

The 58 Lebanese agriculturists, who completed studies in the United States and other countries during the 1952-1962 Point Four Program, continue to utilize vital skills in increasing the nation's productivity.

In addition, seven Lebanese agricultural scientists are now preparing to enroll in advanced graduate training courses in the United States. Following this two-year Point Four study program—a program under which several will receive advanced degrees—the scientists will return to Lebanon to enlarge the scope of the Research Service.

Experts agree that 1962 finds Lebanon advancing rapidly toward modern agriculture—a tribute to the giant strides made by the nation's farmers in little more than ten years.

In addition to the combined efforts of the Government of Lebanon through its Ministry of Agriculture, and the Government of the United States through the Point Four Program, other organizations assisted in speeding the nation's agricultural development: The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the French Technical Assistance Mission, the Ford Foundation and the Faculty of Agriculture of the American University of Beirut.

«WHEAT FUNDS»

From 1958 through the Spring of 1961, a total of 104,000 tons of wheat, corn and barley were shipped to Lebanon from the United States under the Point Four program. Some 36,000 tons of this grain were distributed directly to rural people suffering severe harvest losses from drought. The balance was sold to commercial mills, generating slightly more than LL.16,000,000 ($5,300,000). These funds, popularly known as "Wheat Funds," are financing direct labor costs for some 20 different projects — such as road construction, airport runway construction, reforestration, the Tripoli sewer construction, and rural power. "Wheat Funds" have also provided wages for restoring the nation's antiquities at Byblos, Tripoli, Sidon, Tyr, Niha, Beaufort and Anjar. Work is now proceeding at Baalbek (note picture) which is Lebanon's major tourist magnet.

Many Lebanese workers are employed in current Baalbek restoration program.

PURE WATER

Cool water from the traditional, convenient "Ibreek"

An *ibreek* of clean, pure drinking water was not easily obtainable in many rural areas of Lebanon ten years ago. But today some 300,000 villagers in 450 separate communities are supplied with safe drinking water as a direct result of a decade of Lebanese-American cooperative efforts.

A vivid example of what two nations working together can accomplish is found in this rural water project. . . .

In 1952 there were villages in Lebanon suffering from polluted water supplies, as well as chronic water shortages. Some communities depended upon supplies carried in by donkeys from distant sources.

To develop new sources of drinking water, to purify this water, and finally to convey it safely to the villages were the basic goals of the Lebanese Government.

The work proceeded slowly — due to the lack of funds, lack of sufficient numbers of trained construction supervisors and lack of an adequate planning staff. In 1952 the Government requested Point Four assistance in the immediate rapid construction of water systems.

Complete water systems — including pumping and treating plants, reservoirs, transmission and distribution systems — were engineered and constructed through joint Lebanese-American efforts during the decade that followed. It is this phase that has successfully delivered pure drinking water to 450 villages in all parts of the Lebanon.

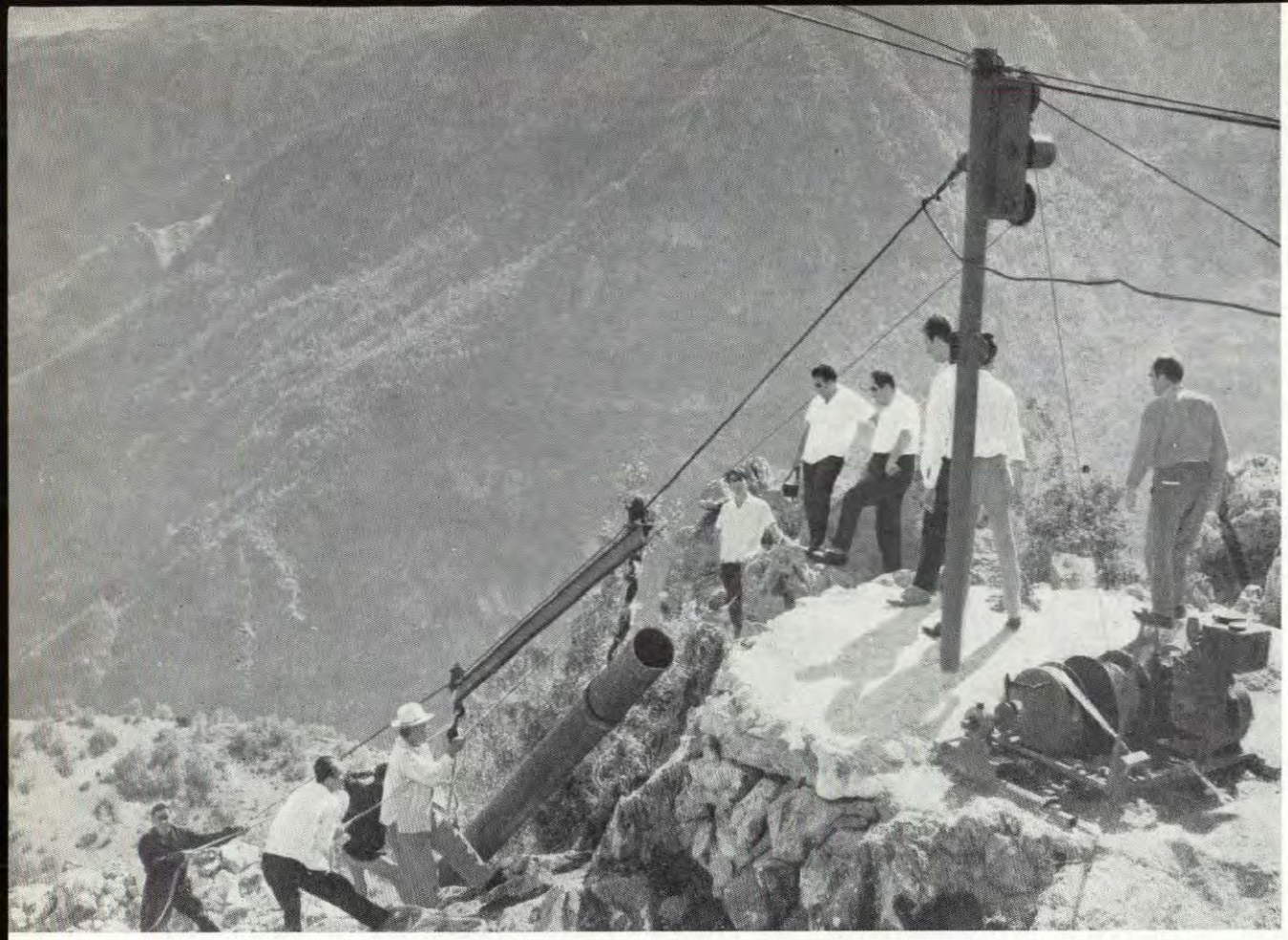
To complete this work, Point Four contributed $ 7,600,000; the Government of Lebanon contributed LL.4,800,000 and, at the same time, proceeded on many other village water contracts at the expense of the Republic.

Point Four has also supplied the Government of Lebanon with detailed plans and specifications for water supply systems that will deliver pure water to 166,000 persons in 285 additional villages. Construction is presently underway, with the cost to the Republic estimated at more than LL. 12,000,000.

The 1960 critical water shortage, brought about by continuing drought conditions, was responded to by further Lebanese-American cooperative efforts. For more than two years, tank trucks delivered water supplies to drought-stricken areas—an emergency measure jointly financed by the two nations.

An additional cooperative project led to the development and improvement of wells, springs and water storage facilities for remote areas not served by the major area water system.

Thus, ten years of steady work by two nations has made it possible today to drink—with safety—an *ibreek* of pure water almost anywhere in the Republic of Lebanon.



CABLES AND CAMELS

by

SAMUEL MAZMANIAN

The assignment appeared to be routine — a picture coverage of a rural water supply project in the Jebail Cir-Conscription in northern Lebanon. But two hours out of Beirut, when the automobile stopped at the rim of a canyon, I realized that this was not a routine assignment...

Swinging out into space, enormous water pipes were being lowered 1.5 kilometers into the valley via a cable system (picture above). Built by the National Contracting Company of Beirut, the cable system is used as the first step in installing pipelines to carry pure water to villagers in the inaccessible valley area. This project is being undertaken under a joint Government of Lebanon-Point Four contract.

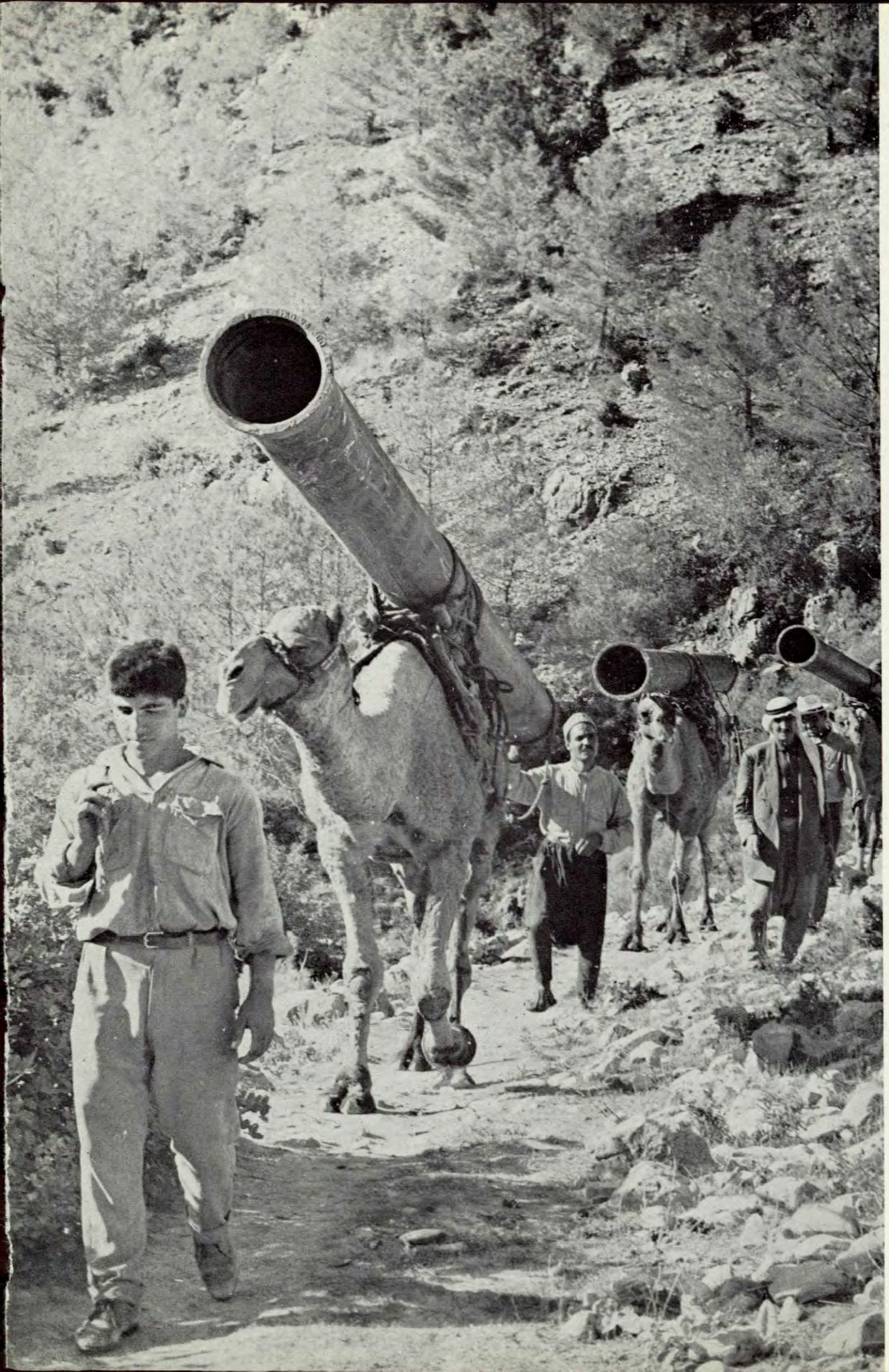
I watched the pipe swing down into the valley and followed — on foot. Slipping and sliding, hampered by my camera and equipment, I reached the floor of the canyon some sixty minutes later. (It was to take over two hours to make the return climb.)

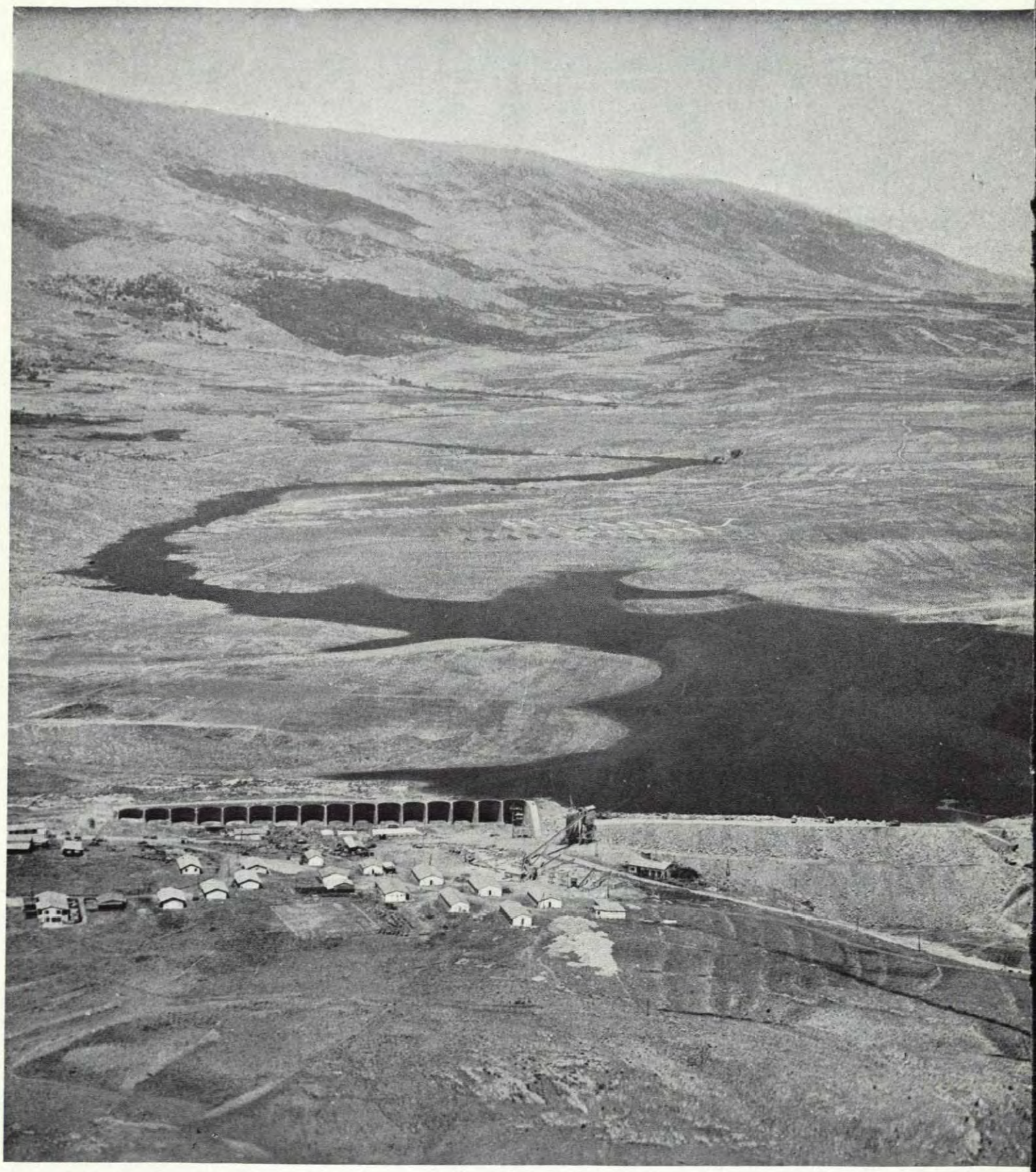
In the hot, still depths of the valley I observed the second stage of this project. Having successfully built a heavy-duty cable system to lower the pipes, the contractor had then been faced with the problem of transporting them through the valley to distant trenches for final installation. Trucks could not be used, for no roads penetrate the area — and the 12 inch diameter pipe units weigh 400 kilograms (880 pounds) each.

His solution? Camels — nine trained camels. I watched each one kneel; the heavy pipe units were placed on square, wooden camel saddles. With a startling roar, each camel rose beneath his load. As the camel moved forward, a worker steadied the rear of the pipe to prevent it from tipping and striking the camel's head.

I photographed the entire camel-train in the canyon (right) as it headed for the Boutraich area. And the contractor told me that by the Spring of 1963 fresh, pure water will be flowing through these pipes to the people of one of Lebanon's most inaccessible regions.

One last picture, and I began the climb out of the canyon with film containing some of the most spectacular Point Four photographs ever taken in Lebanon.





HARNESSING LEBANON'S RIVERS

General aerial view of the Karaoun Dam and Reservoir, the heart of the Litani River Basin Development, where five-million cubic meters of water are presently stored and conveyed by tunnel to the Markabi Power Plant. By 1965 250-million cubic meters of Litani River water will be stored in the Karaoun Reservoir, and the main Awali Power Plant will be completed.

The water flowed, the generator hummed, and the first supply of hydro-electric power emerged from the Litani River Basin Project. The date was January 22, 1962.

This date marked the end of more than a decade of planning and constructing; and it marked the completion of the first stage in developing the Litani, Lebanon's major river.

Construction of the intricate system of dams, tunnels and hydro-electric power plants continues. And, when fully utilized, the Litani River will provide an abundant supply of water for irrigation, as well as low-cost electricity for domestic use and industrial expansion. The project will also supply drinking water for large areas.

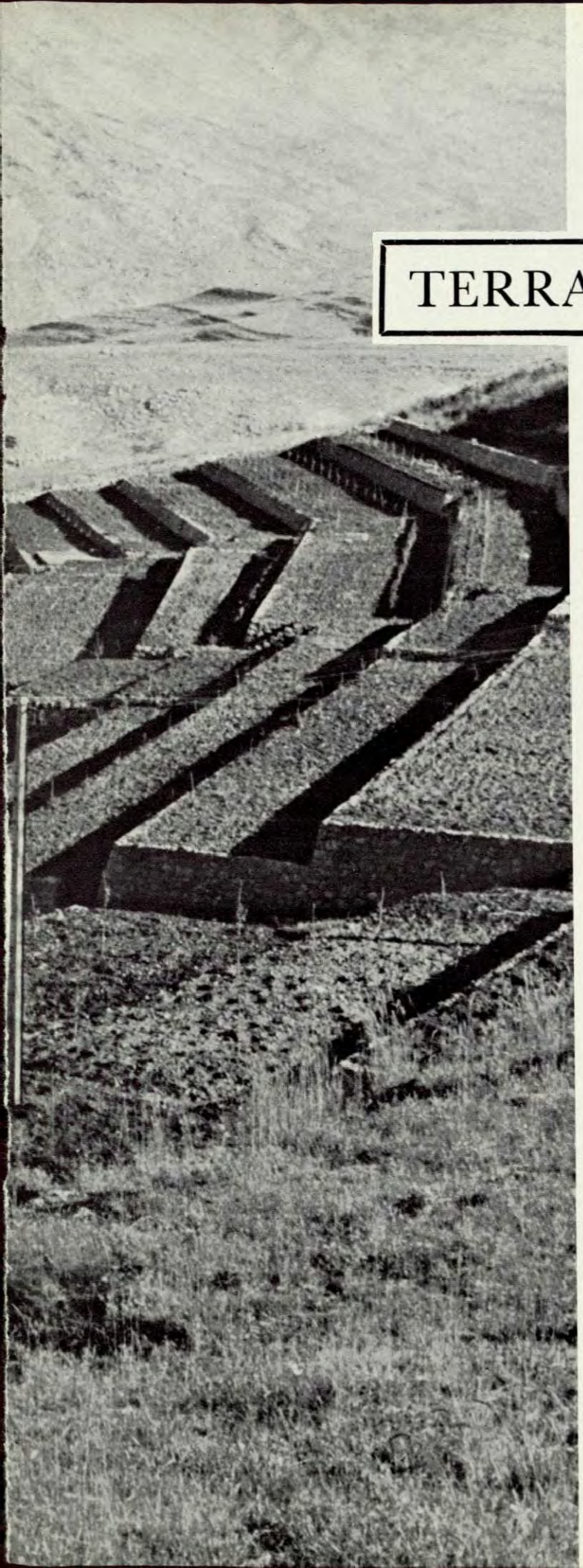
It is estimated that the completed system will provide dependable irrigation for 40,000 hectares, and furnish 240,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power annually.

Point Four assisted the vital Litani River Project by providing the Government of Lebanon with a full Development Plan. This plan, completed in 1954 at a cost of $ 738,600, served as the basis for detailed construction plans of the complex system that is now rapidly becoming a reality.

The Litani River's lifegiving waters are also being utilized in the Kasmie Canal Project. At the request of the Government of Lebanon, Point Four assisted in the completion of this partially constructed canal system. Today, the waters of the Litani River flow through 46 kilometers of main canals, irrigating some 8,000 hectares of bananas, citrus fruits and garden vegetables. It is estimated that the value of the newly irrigated land has increased tenfold.

Additional development information regarding the potential harnessing of all rivers of Lebanon outside the Litani area has been compiled under the Point Four program in the form of a Reconnaissance Report for each river. The first phase of planning, based on these reports, was recently implemented by the Government of Lebanon—and development work is planned in the near future.

As Lebanon thus progressively harnesses its water resources, the people of the nation will no longer be dependent upon the traditional October-through-March rainfall pattern. And the security of a year-round supply of water for irrigation and power is expected to speed the progress of both agriculture and industry in the Republic.



TERRACING THE HILLS

Through the centuries, miracles have been performed by Lebanon's farmers in terracing the nation's hillsides. But, until recently, this was a time-consuming, back-breaking job carried out entirely by hand.

A Point Four demonstration, conducted in 1953, symbolized the beginning of a brighter future for the nation's farmers. . .

Heavy machinery was moved into the Sanneen area. There—on a particularly rocky and steep hillside—a powerful tractor, equipped with an angle-dozer blade, roared into action.

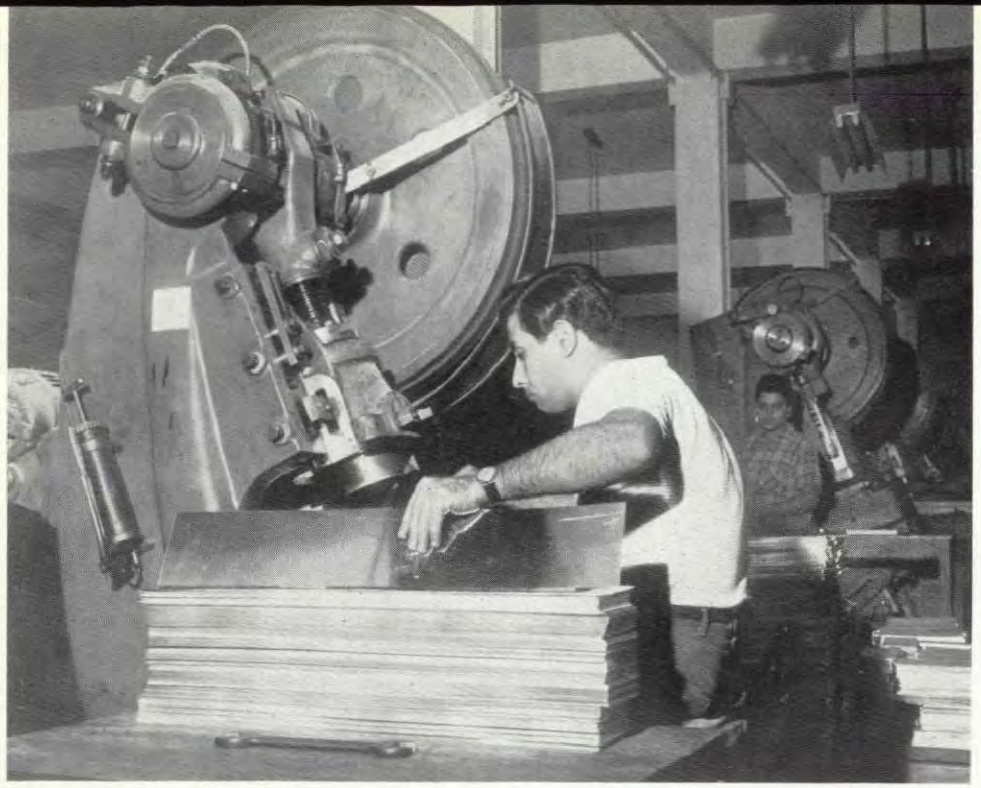
The owner of the land watched hopefully. "Is it possible that the tractor can work effectively on the side of the hill? How will the cost compare with the cost of hand labor?" the owner questioned.

A few days later the roar of the tractor ceased, and dry stone wall construction began. Finally the records were compared—a comparison so sharp that even the Point Four technicians, who had expected a high performance from the tractor, were amazed.

The records clearly proved that 45 hours of tractor operation, and 45 days of dry stone wall construction (2725 square meters) and deep soiling (12,750 square meters) would have required THREE YEARS of experienced hand labor. Furthermore, by using heavy machinery, the land could be terraced and placed in production in only one year.

"Every minute of the tractor's work was equal to one day of labor by the best workers," marveled one of the farmers.

A real boost was thus given toward solving one of the nation's most pressing problems: The need to bring more land into production.



Handled by Beirut's BCAIF Bank, A Five-Million-Dollar U.S. Loan Is...

AIDING

Machinery throbs under the skilled hands of operators, and gleaming sheets of metal are fed into a modern assembly line at the Light Metal Products Company of Beirut. Precisely engineered vacuum cans and industrial containers emerge, and are stacked in shining rows within the plant.

This completely mechanized Lebanese company is one of 71 industrial firms that have received sub-loans from a five-million-dollar industrial loan to the Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier (BCAIF).

The loan was extended to Lebanon in 1960 by the U.S. Development Loan Fund (presently the Agency for International Development), as part of the Point Four Program. This loan was provided as a source of long-term credit for the fixed capital expansion of Lebanese industry.

Through the banking facilities of BCAIF — a semi-private development bank established in 1954 to help supply Lebanon's urgent need for long-term credit — the loan is extended to independent industrialists.

For example, in 1960 the Light Metal Products Company applied to BCAIF for a loan to assist in the purchase of specialized machinery. Drawing from the five-million-dollar loan, BCAIF issued a sub-loan maturing within a ten-year period by annual installments.

Following the subsequent installation of new machinery and dies, the firm increased its variety of metal containers from 50 to 75 types; the number of plant workers rose from 35 to 90; sales increased 92 per cent; the export market was entered, and now 15 per cent of the firm's total production goes to neighboring Jordan, Iraq and Syria.

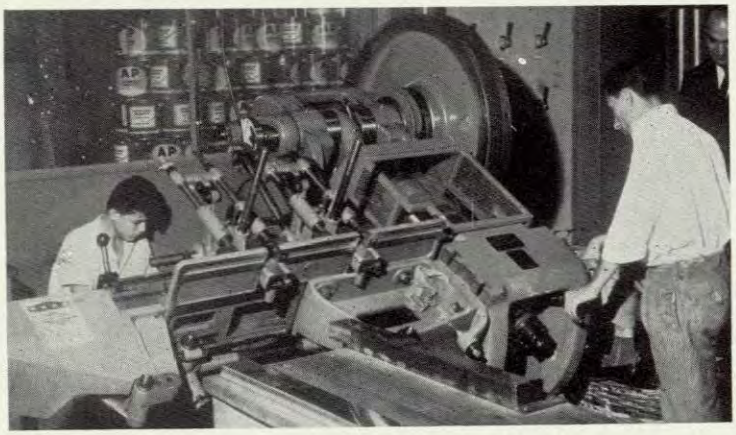
This record of the growth of the Light Metal Products Company provides a sample of how sub-loans from the five-million-dollar loan to BCAIF are being used to stimulate Lebanon's industrial expansion.

Loans amounting to $3,200,000, assisting some 77 firms, have already been approved by BCAIF officials; of this sum, loans in the amount of $2,600,000 have been disbursed to 71. BCAIF is now studying loan applications amounting to an additional $1,500,000, and it is expected that this amount will be approved by the end of December, 1962.

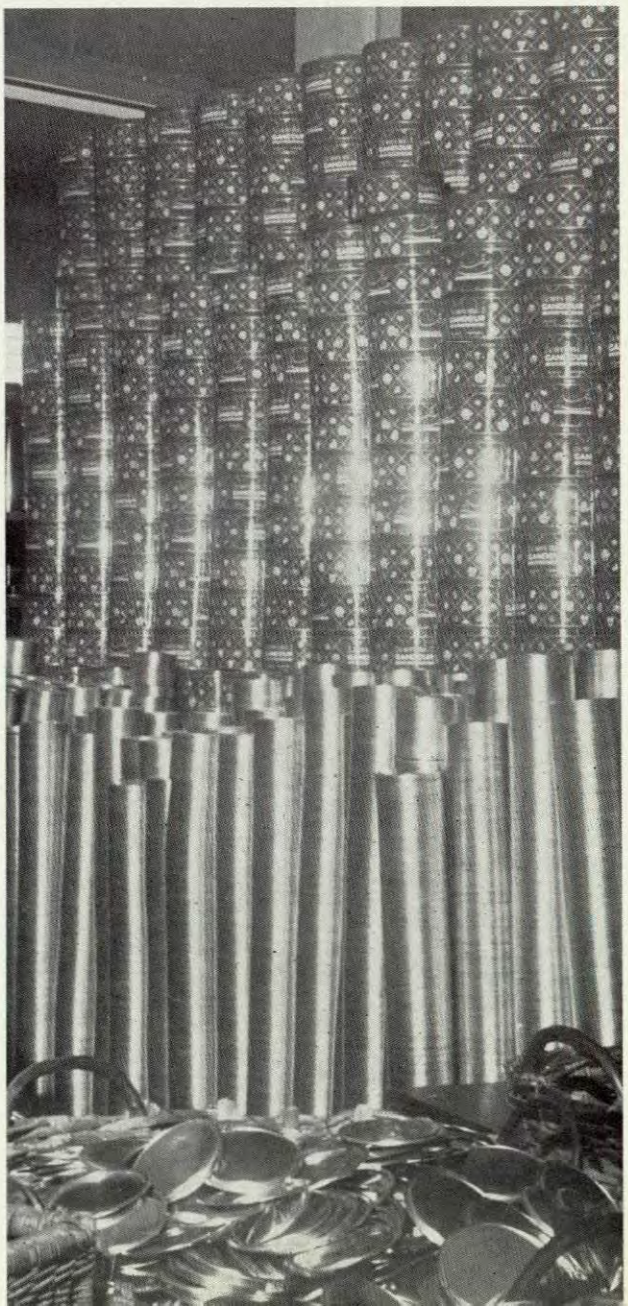
Sub-loans to Lebanese industrial firms have ranged from a low of $5,000 to a carpentry firm, to a high of $500,000 to a hydro-electric generating plant. Capably and efficiently handled by BCAIF officials, the U.S. Government loan has been successfully injected into a wide variety of industries in Lebanon.

While U.S. economic development loans have been primarily channeled through BCAIF Bank, one additional loan, in the amount of $400,000, was made directly to a Beirut aluminum plant. This fund assisted the privately owned Société pour l'Industrie des Métaux, S.A. (SIDEM) in expanding its aluminum fabricating plant.

LEBANON'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH



Sub-loans from the U.S. loan helped the Light Metal Products Company purchase powerful, efficient machinery (note pictures). Other industries assisted by loans approved by BCAIF include: Plastics, animal feed, marble slabs and building stones, olive oil processing, iron tubing, soft drinks, woodworking, artificial poultry breeding, cold-storage, ceramics, vegetable oil processing, spinning and weanving of wool and air transport.



Ahlan

Winging over the Mediterranean, the giant jet airliner curves — and passengers suddenly glimpse vivid waters sparkling against sandy beaches. In the distance a snow-crowned mountain is etched against a cloudless sky.

Red lights flash the safety belt warning; the pilot speaks into the microphone: "We are now over the Republic of Lebanon, one of the most beautiful countries on earth. We will be landing at Beirut International Airport in a few moments."

Sunlight jewels the windowed expanses of towering buildings as the airliner swings over Beirut, the capital city of Lebanon. Gracefully, the airliner touches down — one of more than 17,000 planes bringing hundreds of thousands of tourists to Lebanon each year.

"Welcome to Lebanon" is the greeting inscribed above the

Beirut's newest hotel opened November 15, 1962, thereby increasing accommodations now available to the growing number of travelers to the Republic.

wa-Sahlan

modern Beirut air terminal; and passengers proceed into a country of astonishing beauty, superb historic wealth and incomparable hospitality.

"*Ahlan Wa-Sahlan,*" smile the people of Lebanon, extending the traditional warm Arabic expression of welcome. The phrase can mean: "You are welcome; my home is your home; my country is your country."

"....my country is your country." And the people of Lebanon put meaning into these words as they help and encourage travelers to enjoy each of the country's multitude of attractions. Competently and efficiently Lebanon's highly trained tourism and hotel personnel assist visitors in arranging schedules for every taste.

Sports enthusiasts discover that a morning of excellent mountain skiing can be combined with an afternoon of swimming in the blue Mediterranean. Sightseers are swiftly transported to historic spots, such as ancient Byblos and Baalbek, in modern tour busses. Guides describe points of interest in English, French, German, Italian, Turkish, Spanish, as well as in Arabic. And shoppers discover that many Lebanese merchants speak the same amazing variety of languages.

Lebanon's effective and far-sighted tourism program today encourages an ever-growing stream of visitors from every continent. As tourism is developed into one of the most important foreign exchange earners for Lebanon, its significance to the national economy grows.

The records illustrate the steady growth of the tourism industry:

Date	*Estimated Tourism Income*
1952	$ 15,000,000
1955	$ 22,400,000
1961	$ 30,000,000 *

* *Estimate given by Mr. Charles Helou, President of Lebanon's National Tourist Council.*

The United States Government, through the Point Four Program, has assisted the Government of Lebanon in various projects designed to further expand this tourism industry. During the decade 1952-1962, projects included constructing a rest house at the Lebanon-Syria border, demonstrating the value of a modern travel organization, and helping restore the nation's ancient ruins — ruins that rank among the wonders of the world.

In 1961, to help restore these famed antiquities, Point Four set aside—for labor costs—a total of LL.690,000 ($ 230,000) derived from the proceeds of the sale of U.S. granted reserve grain in Lebanon.

Under the supervision of Lebanon's General Directorate of Antiquities, this fund will continue to provide wages for hundreds of workers laboring to enhance the value of historical sites at Byblos, Baalbek, Tripoli, Sidon, Tyr, Niha, Beaufort and Anjar.

"*Ahlan Wa-Sahlan,*" smile the people of Lebanon; and this same warm welcome is reflected in the nation's unceasing efforts to build a tourism program to help every visitor enjoy a richly rewarding stay in the ancient, historic Land of Cedars.

THE INDUSTRY INSTITUTE

Mr. Lyndon Johnson, Vice President of the United States, examines ceramic test products at the Industry Institute during recent visit to Lebanon. Dr. M. D. Attiyah, Institute Director, is at right.

Beirut's dynamic Industry Institute—operating in countries throughout the Arab World—represents one of the outstanding projects completed under the Point Four program during the past decade. The history of the Institute goes back to 1953....

To translate ideas into sound industrial enterprises, the Government of Lebanon requested Point Four technical and financial assistance in establishing a pioneering industrial research and development organization.

The result was the Industry Institute of Beirut, set up as an independent, non-profit organization to serve private business as well as governments of the area. Free to operate regionally, the Institute welcomed the opportunity to further Lebanon's proud tradition of providing high-level services to other countries of the Arab World.

Founded in 1953 by the Governments of Lebanon and the United States, and the Association of Lebanese Industrialists, the organization began with the following major objectives:

1. *To help provide the basis for establishing sound, new enterprises through the study of new industry possibilities and proposals.*
2. *To help improve existing industry by providing technical consulting, testing and research services.*
3. *To help governments of the area in establishing improved foundations for industry.*

Has the Industry Institute succeeded in fulfilling these objectives? The following record speaks for itself.

NEW INDUSTRY

In 1953 Lebanon lacked a ceramics industry. Thus, one of the Institute's first projects was a study of the nation's clay resources. The encouraging results led to further research into the profit potentials of manufacturing Lebanon's wall tile requirements—thereby eliminating the importation of tiles.

Midway through the study, a group of private businessmen adopted the Institute's recommendations—and followed through.

The result? The Lebanese Ceramic Industry of Wall Tiles which has just gone into production—the first of its kind in Lebanon. (See box on next page for other new Lebanese industries being stimulated and encouraged by the Institute.)

IMPROVING EXISTING INDUSTRY

The Industry Institute has aided many existing concerns in Lebanon. The NKZ Plant in Jounieh provides one example out of many.

Four years ago this plant produced rubber footwear articles only. The availability of the Institute's sound certification program (note following paragraph) encouraged a large manufacturer of asbestos cement pipe to place an order for rubber joints with the NKZ Plant. The resulting precisely engineered product today bears the Institute's Stamp of Quality —which guarantees conformity to international standards and specifications. The NKZ product has now replaced one formerly imported from Europe.

SERVING THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON

Following a broad survey of industrial standards in Lebanon, the Industry Institute drafted the standards law which was recently approved by the Lebanese Parliament. Today the Institute serves as Secretariat of the Lebanese Standards Institute. And by providing a vital inspection and certification service, through which the Institute issues its widely recognized Stamp of Quality, Lebanon's industrial products have gained improved market acceptance both at home and abroad.

In addition, the Institute drafted a Lebanese Boiler Code which the Lebanese Government put into effect three years ago. And, as consultants to the Ministry of Planning in Lebanon, the Institute surveyed three national industrial sectors (metals, fruit and vegetable processing, cotton textiles) with a view to determining basic feasibilities.

HOW THE INSTITUTE SERVICES INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Institute is now studying the feasibility of establishing a paper plant of a 20,000 ton annual capacity in Lebanon.

A report on a possible solar salt production and refining operation has been prepared by the Institute.

Research on fruit and vegetable processing has been conducted for a private concern.

Private business also requested the Institute to survey a marble quarrying and polishing operation.

An investigation of the potential market, the availability of raw material, and the investment required to set up hydrated lime production in Lebanon has been completed.

Research projects—ranging from olive oil production to the cost of producing super-phosphate—have been completed within recent years.

The Institute has also co-sponsored an executive development program which has introduced new management techniques to middle and top executives in Lebanon.

Continued on next page

The modern Industry Institute of Beirut, established through the cooperation of the Governments of Lebanon and the U.S.

SERVING OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Significantly the Institute—until recently assisted by the Point Four program in Lebanon—today serves as a Point Four consultant in neighboring countries. For example, the Institute now provides research and engineering services for the Point Four program in Jordan; it is helping Point Four establish an industrial development center in Iran; and conducting research into the development of a livestock and meat-canning industry in the Republic of Somalia. The Institute also serves the various regional governments, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, directly as well as through Point Four programs.

One of the Industry Institute's major assets has proven to be the integrated nature of the services it provides. For, starting with feasibility studies—such as the ceramics study described earlier—the Institute now goes on to the preparation of specifications, books of tender, and even supervises the erection of industrial plants. A flour mill in Kuwait costing over U.S. $6,000,000 is an illustration of an Institute project carried through from start to finish.

By following through with technical assistance, management consulting, quality and production control and testing, the Institute provides complete industrial services to both governmental agencies and private businesses.

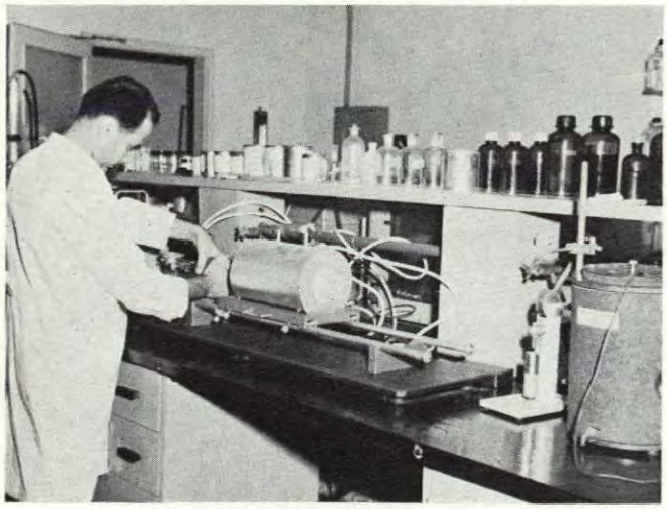
Aiding industry large and small, the Institute has thus grown from a project financed jointly by the Governments of Lebanon and the United States into an increasingly self-supporting, dynamic organization. The Lebanese Government continues to render financial support, but more recently the major source of income has been in the form of fees received by the Institute for its services. During the 1961 year the Institute's earned income accounted for 61.7 per cent of its budget.

A major future goal is described by Dr. M.D. Attiyah, Administrator of the Institute: "...It is anticipated that functional research, having been well pioneered by the Institute, will be taken up by private consulting firms, and that more developmental research will be undertaken by the Institute —such as investigations on native raw materials and new processes and products. It is hoped that this expansion program will help fill the vacuum that exists in this sector of knowledge and economic development."

Occupying a position of leadership in the industrial development of Lebanon and neighboring countries, the Industry Institute of Beirut stands as one of the major, far-reaching projects originally established through the cooperation of the Governments of Lebanon and the United States.

This engineer checks complex electrical equipment recently installed at the Industry Institute. (right)

Industry Institute technician tests ceramic materials in modern laboratory — a laboratory equipped with Point Four assistance. (below)



1961-62 Graduates under the AID/AUB training program. Left to right are Wadi Haddad, Miss Salimeh Safadi, George Istfan, U.S. Ambassador Armin H. Meyer, Atiyyah Abi Abdallah and Miss Amira Jamal.

Capped and gowned, American University of Beirut graduates step forth to receive diplomas from President Norman Burns. On this bright June day in 1962, the historic 100-year-old University is holding its 93rd Commencement.

Among the 147 graduates who attended the University under the 1962 Point Four scholarship program are representatives of nine different countries. Twenty-seven of the graduates are Lebanese.

The 27 thus join the 499 Lebanese graduates who have studied under 1,148 Point Four annual AUB full-cost scholarships since October, 1951.

This training program for Lebanese students was financed at a cost of nearly four-million U.S. dollars over the ten year period. And this program has provided the Republic of Lebanon with personnel competent in the fields of Agriculture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Administration and Public Health.

Currently (as of November, 1962), 106 Lebanese students are enrolled at AUB under this training program — one of the several Point Four projects that will continue to serve Lebanon even after the termination of the formal U.S. program.

CAPS AND GOWNS AT AUB

"With my own eyes I saw the standard of living that the workers have achieved in the United States," stated Hussein Ali Hussein following a 1956 study and observation tour of the U.S.

This distinguished representative of Lebanon's trade unions is Vice President of the Confederation of Lebanese Labor, President of the League of Employees and Workers Unions (Jami'at) and President of the Bakery Workers Union.

"I was deeply impressed by the development of the trade union movement there. I hope to help introduce measures that I personally observed during this tour—such as collective bargaining, effective administration of unions, as well as a workers' education program," he continued.

"I hope that Point Four will continue to sponsor these tours which do so much to promote understanding between the Lebanese labor movement and its American counterpart," Mr. Hussein concluded.

Hussein Ali Hussein, a member of the first team of Lebanese labor union leaders to visit the United States, expressed these hopes in 1956.

"WITH MY OWN EYES..."

MR HUSSEIN ALI HUSSEIN

Accordingly, he has worked with fellow labor leaders to put each into effect. Today, only a few years later, the result is that...

* Collective bargaining is in the process of legislation.

* Significant advances can be noted in the administration of many labor unions in Lebanon.

* Two labor education seminars were held as the first step in building a program centered upon workers' education.

* And, in response to the enthusiastic reports of Mr. Hussein and the labor leaders who accompanied him to the U.S. in 1956, Point Four continued to sponsor study and observation tours.

To date, a total of 39 Lebanese labor leaders have been sent to confer with top union officials in the U.S., and have examined the structure of America's trade unions at first hand. In this way, modern and progressive labor measures are coming into the Republic of Lebanon—measures being introduced by dedicated union leaders who say with authority: "With my own eyes I saw these achievements..."

The President of the Confederation of Lebanese Labor (CLL), Gabriel Khoury, headed the 1960 trade union team to the U.S. While in the U.S. Mr. Khoury, who was also President of the United Unions of Employees and Workers and of its strong Bank Employees Union, devoted a good deal of his attention to labor legislation and worker benefits. Since his return to Lebanon he has worked untiringly to unite the trade union movement, with the result that the CLL is now a reality. The CLL President has further distinguished himself in the campaign to enact a comprehensive Social Security law and other labor legislation.

Nabil Ghosn

Also a member of the 1960 Point Four team to the U.S., Nabil Ghosn is President of the Federation of Independent Trde Unions. Upon assuming the presidency of the Federation in 1962, Mr. Ghosn installed an entirely new record-keeping system and streamlined the procedures of the FITU. He plans to hold the most comprehensive labor education seminar yet attempted in Lebanon. An active organizer, Mr. Ghosn continues to lead the FITU's drive to bring new unions into being.

Moustafa Hamzi

Mr. Moustafa Hamzi, President of the Federation of Unions in North Lebanon since 1954, is also Vice President of the Confederation of Lebanese Labor (CLL) and President of the Machinists Union in the North. A member of the Labor Team of 1956, he has succeeded in applying a number of American trade union usages to his Federation since his return from the U.S. Under his leadership the Tripoli unions have grown in strength, and dues collections have been improved.

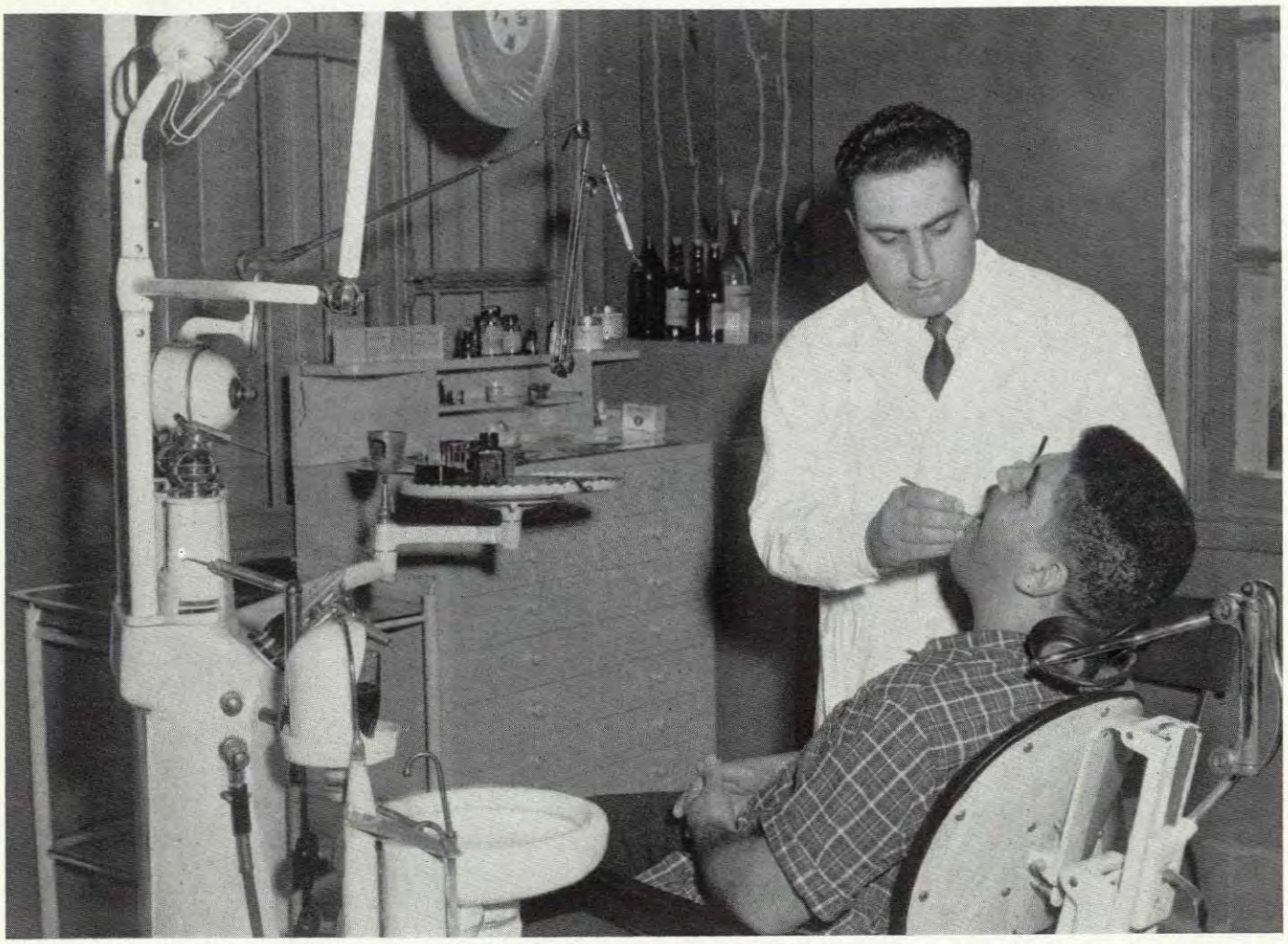
Antoine Shiha

Following his 1957 six-week study and observation tour of U.S. trade unions, Antoine Shiha began to institute several procedures in his Commercial Employees Union which had impressed him in the U.S. The result is a union which makes use of the latest administrative techniques, and boasts an ultra-modern bookkeeping system. In 1959 Mr. Shiha became Middle Eastern executive board member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In this position, he has made his contribution to the cause of free trade unionism in the Middle East.

George Sacre

George Sacre, President of the Mobil Oil Employees Union, has become prominently identified with the International Federation of Petroleum Workers since his return from a 1957 visit to the U. S. on a Point Four-sponsored trip. In addition to serving as a delegate to the IFPW's World Congress, Mr. Sacre has participated in three educational seminars under IFPW auspices and returned recently from another trip to the U.S. as a guest of the IFPW.

Labor Health Centers in Beirut and Tripoli Serve Workers and Families



Dr. Redwan Minkara, a dentist at the Tripoli Labor Health Center, examines a patient.

Lebanese union members and their families are served by a Labor Health Center in Beirut, and one in Tripoli, both of which were equipped and furnished by Point Four. The Government of Lebanon provides space for the Centers, and they operate under the direct supervision of the Office of Social Development of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

This Office is also responsible for the expense of maintaining the doctors, nurses, dentists and medical technicians who serve thousands of patients yearly.

At the Tripoli Health Center (see picture on this page), a yearly family membership is offered at only LL.3 ($1). Costs per visit vary from 50 Piasters for a tooth extraction to LL.10.50 for an electrocardiogram. The Center's doctors deliver babies at a cost of LL.14 ($4.60).

The manager of the Tripoli Center is Mr. Issam Shahhal, former President of the Commercial Employees Union. Mr. Shahhal went to the United States with the 1959 Labor Team. Upon his return, he reorganized the Center in accordance with the methods he had observed in union-sponsored clinics in America.

TRAINED HANDS...

Trained hands—hands that build, that shape; hands that probe, that test—these hands are creating a new, a modern Lebanon.

Many of today's skilled engineers, builders, electricians, plumbers, radio and T V technicians, printing press operators, machinists and mechanics have been trained under an intensive two-nation technical program established a decade ago.

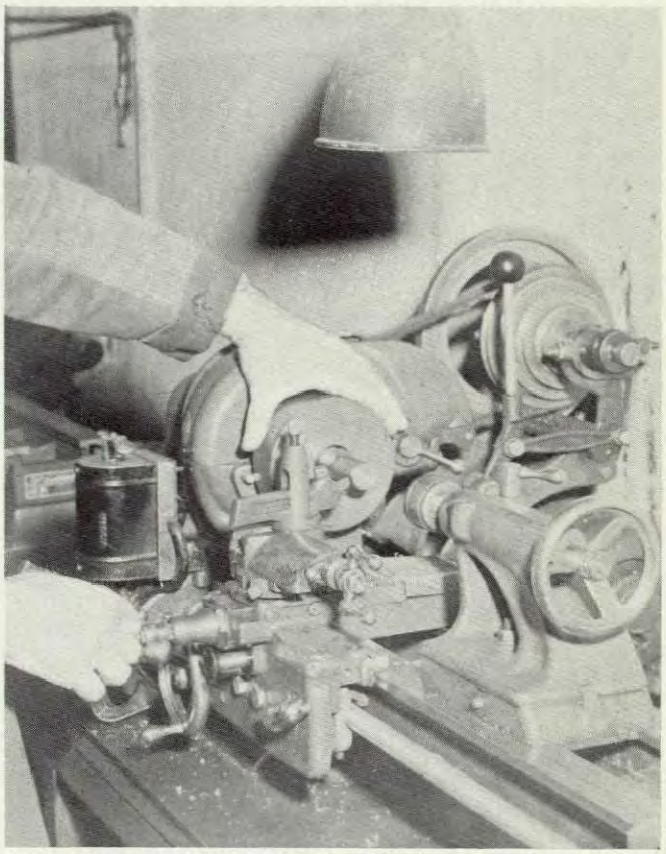
At that time the Government of Lebanon requested Point Four assistance in up-grading existing vocational facilities to meet the increasing industrial demand. Aimed at developing the greatest resource of any nation—the skills of its people—this vital project was launched in 1952.

The Government vocational school, the École des Arts et Métiers, received up-to-date automotive machinery, printing presses, carpentry equipment and foundry facilities. In succeeding years, through the Point Four program, commercial art, radio and electronics courses were added to the curriculum.

Divided into two sections, the École des Arts et Métiers accommodates both elementary school and high school graduates. The former are trained as qualified foremen; the latter are graduated as assistant engineers.

Training skilled hands for the continued technical advance of Lebanon, the École des Arts et Métiers (now located in new buildings in Dekwaneh) today ranks as one of the leading vocational institutions in the Middle East.

In addition, Point Four assisted the Cortbawi School—also known as the Young Lebanese Apprentice School—in the suburbs of Beirut. A fund of approximately $ 100,000 was provided by Point Four to modernize this vocational school for boys.



For girls, typewriters and sewing machines, as well as other commercial and home economics equipment, were installed in various centers throughout Lebanon. And today the skilled fingers racing across typewriter keys, across shorthand notebooks, the hands producing wearing apparel marked "Made in Lebanon," testify to the value of this training for the nation's young women.

A training program implemented by two nations —the United States and Lebanon—thus successfully produced, and will continue to produce, the skills required for the steady technical progress of the Republic.

100 NEW TEACHERS ANNUALLY

One-hundred new teachers are graduated each year from Lebanon's modern Urban Teacher's College in Beirut—an institution established by the Ministry of Education with Point Four assistance.

The college offers a three-year curriculum leading to an elementary school teaching certificate. Graduates are required to utilize this Government-financed training in the Government schools throughout Lebanon.

Point Four provided 25 per cent of the construction cost of the College and its attached 500 pupil elementary school—a pilot school providing a practice-teaching laboratory for students at the Urban Teacher's College.

Equipment for home economics, industrial arts, physics, chemistry and biology classrooms was installed under the Point Four program in Lebanon.

Modern Urban Teachers College near Sports City in Beirut.

A STORY OF SUCCESS

The hands of the clock stood at 2:00 p.m. The Beirut bank was closed.

Cashier Michel Gharbi quickly and efficiently concluded his duties and exchanged the traditional Arabic farewell, *Ma'salami*, with departing co-workers. And, with his textbook under his arm, the Lebanese bank cashier hurried to his English language class in the Hamra District. For the past two years Michel had attended the course after working hours—a course offered to all Lebanese at no charge under the Point Four program.

Like many of his fellow countrymen, Michel was fluent in both Arabic and French, and possessed a natural talent for languages. Discouraged after 15 years in the same job, with little increase in salary through the years, Michel told his friends frankly that he had enrolled in the English course in the hope that a third language would advance his banking career.

That hope had materialized, for Michel was hurrying to class with good news for his instructor. He had an offer from another bank—an offer of a position that required a knowledge of English, but one that commanded a substantially higher salary.

Because of Michel's progress in his studies, his language instructor encouraged him to make the change. This was in 1957—and Michel took the new job.

Today, five years later, Michel Gharbi holds the highly responsible position of head cashier of a busy Beirut bank. Fluent in English, as well as Arabic and French, Michel's language skills continue to serve him well in Beirut's increasingly cosmopolitan banking world.

This factual case history, drawn from the files of the English Language Program in Lebanon, is a revealing study of how an individual may benefit from a Point Four project.

This language project began in 1953. Point Four, in cooperation with Lebanon's Ministry of Education, provided teachers and teaching materials for English language classes throughout the Republic. During eight years, some 20,000 men and women—from all walks of life—gained a working knowledge of the English language.

A 1959 survey showed that language students represented 145 different fields. At that time, for example, there were 68 blacksmiths, 24 farmers, 105 nurses, 30 welders, 369 teachers, 13 plumbers and 7 butchers registered in the courses—a cross-section of the nation.

Mr. Michel Gharbi

From the beginning, a major aim of the program was to build a corps of teachers proficient in the English language and trained in modern linguistic principles. Today these teachers are carrying the influence of the English Language Program into both private and Government schools throughout Lebanon.

In recent years a fee system was inaugurated. However, attendance continued to be heavy. In June, 1960, a total of 1,982 students completed the year, and 1,286 passed the yearly achievement examination.

In the Fall of 1960, an Army English Project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense, was introduced by Point Four. Over 1,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men enrolled in the first special classes. These courses for military personnel are being continued.

Today the United States Information Agency continues to provide an English language specialist and a Lebanese program advisor, textbooks and reference materials, thereby carrying on both programs—programs that have directly produced a closer understanding between the people of Lebanon and the people of the United States.

"All work is as seed sown; it grows and spreads, and sows itself anew."

SKILLS THAT MULTIPLY

These well known words, by Thomas Carlyle, eloquently express the goal of the Point Four Public Health Program in Lebanon. To illustrate...

In order that new skills might spread and multiply, Point Four made many scholarships available to Lebanese public health trainees. Ultimately the students returned to medical work to apply their training—and to teach others.

In addition, sanitation and health demonstrations were held as urban and rural health centers intensified efforts to reach more and more people.

For example, the Chtaura Center—established by Point Four to serve 60,000 people of the Zahle area—sprayed 5,000 village homes in a dramatic demonstration of DDT fly and insect control. This Center also held classes to train midwives; showed health films with Arabic sound tracks to thousands of villagers; and was responsible for the wide distribution of garbage disposal and sanitary toilet information.

Hundreds of thousands of protective immunizations, offered through the various health centers that were established in Lebanon, brought effective preventive medical care to the people.

An urban demonstration center, near the American University of Beirut, was established jointly by Point Four and the Lebanese Public Health Association. This center continues to offer preventive medical services through its various clinics, as well as instruction in home and public sanitation.

At the Central Public Health Laboratory, the first of its kind in Lebanon, the staff constantly tests water and milk supplies. Thus, contamination can be detected before epidemics spread. This laboratory—cooperatively constructed, equipped and staffed by Point Four and the Ministry of Public Health—also aids Lebanon's physicians in the diagnosis of prevalent communicable diseases.

In the field of municipal sanitation, Point Four provided engineering plans and specifications for urban sewage, garbage and refuse disposal. A modern sewage treatment plant was designed for Bhamdoun; and a sewer system for Tripoli was designed and executed.

Point Four aided the Ministry of Health in developing a code of sanitation for restaurants and food handlers, and assisted the Ministry in establishing a sanitary engineering course at the AUB School of Public Health.

The Point Four Public Health Program in Lebanon—a program consistently aimed at the widest possible distribution of skills and knowledge—has ended. But many people have been trained and the seed has been sown, the seed that "....*grows and spreads, and sows itself anew.*"

Tripoli, the second largest city of Lebanon and El-Mina (Port area) depended in the past years for their sewage disposal on ancient Roman sewers also utilized for irrigation purposes. These polluted waters were the source of many epidemics and diseases.

Through a joint Point Four-Lebanon project, the citizens of Tripoli and El-Mina will be relieved of this public health hazard by the construction of a modern sewer network designed by Point Four technicians and jointly financed.

The picture on opposite page shows the beginning of the sea outfall cast iron pipeline which will discharge the sewer in open sea about 700 meters from the Tripoli coast.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS ON U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO LEBANON

TABLE 1. — AMOUNT OF U.S. OBLIGATIONS BY YEARS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Fiscal Year	Development Grants	Development Loans	American Doctrine	Special Assistance: Budgetary Support	Special Assistance: Local Currency Account	Agricultural Commodities	Lebanese Scholarships To American University Of Beirut	Grand Total
1952	$ 4,130,300						$ 125,600	$ 4,255,900
1953	651,700						137,000	788,700
1954	6,897,100						236,000	7,133,100
1955	1,903,900				$900,000		369,100	3,173,000
1956	4,406,100						605,000	5,011,100
1957	2,710,000		$8,016,600				620,200	11,346,800
1958	2,395,100		1,832,100			$11,035,000	422,300	15,684,500
1959	5,236,700			$12,500,000			266,300	18,003,000
1960	926,900	$5,000,000				2,993,700	304,400	9,225,000
1961	760,700	400,000				2,766,800	468,000	4,395,500
1962	534,000						407,100	941,100
TOTAL	$30,552,500	$5,400,000	$9,848,700	$12,500,000	$900,000	$16,795,500	$3,961,000	$79,957,700

TABLE 2. — MAJOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER POINT FOUR PROGRAM IN LEBANON

(Obligations by Point Four "U.S.A.I.D." from beginning of project through June 30, 1962. The Government of Lebanon also made substantial contributions on most of these projects).

Project No.	Name of Project	Point Four Obligations
AGRICULTURE		
268-13-001	Agriculture Development of Lebanon	$ 966,900
268-11-007	Agricultural Extension	298,600
268-13-008	Horticulture	38,600
268-13-009	Agronomy	88,700
268-13-010	Animal Husbandry	210,600
268-13-011	Poultry	94,700
268-13-012	Veterinary	69,000
268-12-013	Irrigation	91,400
268-15-014	Agricultural Marketing	136,500
268-11-015	Agricultural Administration	44,700
268-14-016	Credit and Cooperatives	40,200
268-19-017	Farm Machinery	308,300
268-17-018	Forestry	65,800
268-13-069	Animal Resources	148,600
268-19-073	Agriculture Training — AUB	15,200
268-19-087	Agriculture Engineering	96,200
268-13-088	Plant Resources	141,000
268-11-105	Agricultural Research Service	164,500
NATURAL RESOURCES		
268-12-022	Kasmie Construction	542,500
268-12-024	Litani River Basin Investigations	738,600
268-12-035	Water Reconnaissance Surveys	376,300
INDUSTRY AND MINING		
268-27-025	Industry Institute	1,346,300
268-29-046	Administration of Industry	18,900
268-26-053	Handicraft Cooperative Distribution Center	12,000
268-29-059	Census of Industrial Establishments	30,000
268-25-076	Engineering Training — AUB	20,600
268-22-089	Rural Power Transmission	1,247,000
268-25-036) 068)	Village Water Supply	4,520,200
TRANSPORTATION		
268-31-003	Public Roads Development — Coastal	2,469,100
268-37-032	Air Navigation	94,000

Project No.	*Name of Project*	*Point Four Obligations*
268-31-081	TAMS Extension	$ 100,000
268-31-084	Beirut-Syrian Border Highway	150,000
268-37-085	Expansion of Beirut International Airport	520,700
268-31-090	Highway Advisory and Training Program	16,900
268-31-094	Highway Development of Lebanon	656,000
268-37-102	Aeronautical Facilities	1,551,500
LABOR		
268-41-039	Labor Union Development Health Centers	40,000
268-49-071	Labor Statistics and Research	10,000
268-41-080	Labor Union Leaders	45,000
268-41-092	Workers' Education	51,500
HEALTH AND SANITATION		
268-52-002	Extension of Health and Medical Services to Villages	139,300
268-53-004	Central Public Health Laboratory	216,300
268-53-005	Demonstration Urban Health Center	53,700
268-59-020	Health and Vital Statistics	125,800
268-59-021	Vital Registration	74,300
268-54-034	Demonstration Nursing School	144,500
268-54-057	Municipal Sanitation	118,600
268-54-062	General Sanitation — Beirut	19,800
EDUCATION		
268-61-001	Y.W.C.A.	51,500
268-69-026	School Health	61,900
268-67-027	Adult Education — English Language	478,800
268-69-028	Education Statistics and Research	66,700
268-61-029	Young Lebanese Artisans School (Cortbawi)	79,300
268-64-031	Demonstration Elementary School	82 800
268-69-038	General Education	24,900
268-61-041	Technical Education	485,600
268-61-042	Teachers Education	259,400
268-64-070	Rural Teachers College	17,300
268-69-074	Education Training — AUB	10,700
268-67-118	Army English Teaching	35,500
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
268-78-006	Rural Statistical Surveys	72,500
268-71-072	Police Administration	42,800
268-71-093	Gendarmerie Program Administration	867,800
268-71-107	Public Safety	219,800
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
268-81-023	Kasmie Rural Improvement	134,600
268-81-030	Saneen Rural Improvement	81,000
268-61-043.1	Rehabilitation Training — Young Lebanese Artisans School (Cortbawi)	23,500
2	Rehabilitation Training — Y.W.C.A. — Beirut	28,300
3	" " — Y.W.M.A. — Beirut	29,600
4	" " — Druze Orphanage Beirut	10,000
5	" " — Moslem Orphanage Beirut	10,000
6	" " — Moslem Orphanage Tripoli	14,800
7	" " — St. Antoine Orphanage Tripoli	10,000
8	" " — Amelite Society Beirut	10,000
268-83-091	National Housing Program (Doxiades Contract)	200,000
268-83-091	National Housing Program	94,600
GENERAL		
268-99-019	Joint Planning and Economic Development	36,600
268-91-095	Travel Trade Development	54,000

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Economic Development
Through
Mutual Cooperation