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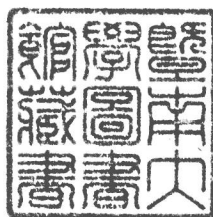
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# THE MIDDLE EAST

*A Political  
and Economic Survey*

THIRD EDITION

*Edited by* SIR READER BULLARD



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# THE MIDDLE EAST

A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC  
SURVEY

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## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

In June 1956 it was decided that *The Middle East* was so much out of date that it must be revised. The success of the earlier editions institutionally edited has been attested by the wide sale of the book and the testimony of many readers. The work of editing a new edition could not, however, be done within Chatham House, and this seemed likely to frustrate the project. Only that possibility induced the present Editor to volunteer for the onerous task. One of the principal difficulties was to find room for the important events of the last four years without increasing considerably the length and consequently the cost of the book. This problem involved severe compression throughout the volume, and also, to the Editor's regret, the sacrifice of some of the early history. The task, which was held up by events in the Middle East, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of Miss Hermia Oliver, who contributed to the final result vastly more than her duties in the Editorial Section of Chatham House required or indeed, strictly speaking, permitted.

The following have contributed material to the new edition: Professor Norman Bentwich, Mrs. Ann Dearden, Professor Saad en Din Fawzi, P. E. L. Fellowes, Albert Hourani, Professor George Kirk, Professor Ann Lambton, Dr. Geoffrey Lewis, T. R. Little, Professor A. E. Mills, Miss Elizabeth Monroe, James Morris, George Rentz, Bernard and Mrs. Heather Seager, F. Stoakes, Bickham Sweet-Escott, and the Editor. New contributors have been able to make use, if they wished, of original chapters written by others for earlier editions. Among those for whose kindness thanks are due, for helping with corrections, advice, and comment, are Professor J. N. D. Anderson, M. Audsley, H. C. Bowen, G. R. F. Bredin, H. S. Deighton, Miss Katharine Duff, Arthur Gaitskell, M. S. Hassan, Miss Wendy Hinde, Dr. P. M. Holt, Albert Hourani, J. B. Kelly, E. Kleiman, Professor Bernard Lewis, Dr. G. Lewis, P. Lienhardt, Brigadier S. H. Longrigg, M. Lonsdale, Dr. John Murray, Mrs. Jenny Nasmyth, A. S. B. Olver, Miss Margery Perham, The Hon. Edwin Samuel, B. Seager, Robert Stephens, F. Stoakes, Bickham Sweet-Escott, Miss Doreen Warriner, and D. C. Watt. In this respect specially heavy work was generously undertaken by John Collard, Sir John Gardener, Professor

Ann Lambton, and Miss E. Monroe. The Editor is greatly indebted to R. F. Mayes, who with the advice of Miss Doreen Warriner drafted the bulk of the economic part of the Introduction; to the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics for relevant statistics; to P. D. Henderson and T. P. Soper for advice on economic questions; to the Petroleum Bureau and the Shell Petroleum Company for information and statistics; and to C. J. Edmonds for great improvements in the general map.

In spite of the co-operation of so many able and experienced hands a book of this kind is bound to contain many mistakes, both of fact and of emphasis, and for these the Editor is entirely responsible.

R.W.B.

October 1957.

#### NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

In the first edition a 'scientific' system was used, but it proved to be unpopular. Moreover there are two conflicting systems approved by the Permanent Commission on Geographical Names, for different parts of the Middle East, and a third system, Anglo-American, is said to be in preparation. Spelling according to sound has its own pitfalls. The name *Muhammad* is pronounced *Mehmet* or even *Memmet* by the Turks; what is *Gamal* in Egypt is *Jamal* to most Arabs; and the Persians give to Arabic names a twist of their own. The spellings adopted will no more satisfy all readers than they satisfy the Editor, who takes refuge in the fact that the name which can be spelt *Abdul Salam* can be transliterated in over 400 other ways. The use of the popular form *Nasser* for *Gamal Abdul Nasir* is bound to be criticized, and the Editor will not be able to plead ignorance.

#### NOTE FOR STUDENTS

Students can supplement the present volume by:

1. The Reading List on p. 547.
2. The *Annual Register of World Events* (London, Longmans). A factual account of affairs in various countries of the world published in April or May after the end of the year covered by the volume.
3. The annual *Survey of International Affairs* and *Documents on International Affairs* published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

## ABBREVIATIONS\*

AEO	Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields.
AIOC	Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
Aramco	Arabian American Oil Co.
BP	The British Petroleum Co.
Bapco	Bahrain Petroleum Co.
BPC	Basrah Petroleum Co.
CRL	Consolidated Refineries Ltd.
CUP	Cambridge University Press.
FAO, <i>Yearbook</i>	Food and Agriculture Organization, <i>Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics</i> , pt. 1: <i>Production</i> .
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration (abolished June 1955, when its functions and offices were transferred to the U.S. Dept. of State as ICA and to the Dept. of Defence).
H.C. Deb.	House of Commons Debates (all references are to the fifth series).
Hurewitz	J. C. Hurewitz, <i>Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East: a Documentary Record, 1535-1914</i> . New York, 1956.
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
ICA	International Co-operation Administration.
IMF	International Monetary Fund.
IOE & PC	Iranian Oil Exploration & Producing Co.
IORC	Iranian Oil Refining Co.
IPC	Iraq Petroleum Co.
KOC	Khanaqin Oil Co.
Longrigg, <i>Oil</i>	S. H. Longrigg, <i>Oil in the Middle East</i> . London, 1954.
MESC	Middle East Supply Centre.
MPC	Mosul Petroleum Co.
MSA	Mutual Security Agency (transferred in 1953 to FOA).
NIOC	National Iranian Oil Co.
OUP	Oxford University Press.
Point IV	U.S. technical co-operation (announced in President Truman's inaugural speech to Congress, 20 January 1949, administered by TGA).
QPC	Qatar Petroleum Co.
SÉP	Société Égyptienne des Pétroles.
Tapline	Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co.
TCA	Technical Co-operation Administration (transferred to MSA in 1953).
U.N., <i>Econ. Dev.</i>	
M.E.	U.N., Dept. of Economic Affairs, <i>Economic Developments in the Middle East</i> (various years, see Reading List).
UNRWA	U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

\* Excluding commonly used abbreviations for U.N. agencies.



## OFFICIAL RATES OF EXCHANGE (OCTOBER 1957)

Aden & Aden Protectorate: the East African shilling (20s. = £1).  
Egypt & Sudan: £E1 & £S1 = £1 os. 6d. = \$2·872.  
Cyprus: 180 Cyprus piastres = £1.  
Iraq & Jordan: ID1 & JD1 = £1.  
Israel: £I1 = approx. £0 3s. 11½d. = \$0·56.  
Lebanon: £L1 = £0 3s. 3d. = \$0·4563.  
Persia: 212 rials = £1; 75·75 rials = \$1.  
Saudi Arabia (no official rate): SR1 = £0 1s. 11d. = \$0·266.  
Syria: £S1 = £0 3s. 3d. = \$0·4563.  
Turkey: TL1 = £0 2s. 6d. = \$0·357.  
Kuwait, Bahrain, Aden, Muscat & Oman, Trucial Oman: 1 rupee =  
£0 1s. 6d. = \$0·21.

## LAND MEASURES

1 hectare = 2·471 acres.  
Cyprus: 1 donum = 3·025 acres.  
Egypt & the Sudan: 1 feddan = 1·038 acres.  
Iraq: 1 donum = 0·62 acres.  
Israel & Jordan: 1 metric dunum = approx. ¼ acre.

## NOTE ON STATISTICS

The collection of statistics and their compilation are not of a uniform standard throughout the Middle East. In many fields they are still incomplete or in an experimental stage and the figures in the chapters and appendices are, therefore, often no more than rough approximations.

International sources of information have been used in the appendices in order to achieve comparability within each table; therefore these figures may not always agree with those given in the text of the book, if these were taken from another source.

### *Conversion factors*

1 metric ton = 0·984206 long tons.  
1 barrel (petroleum) = 35 Imp. gallons = 1/7th ton approx.

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