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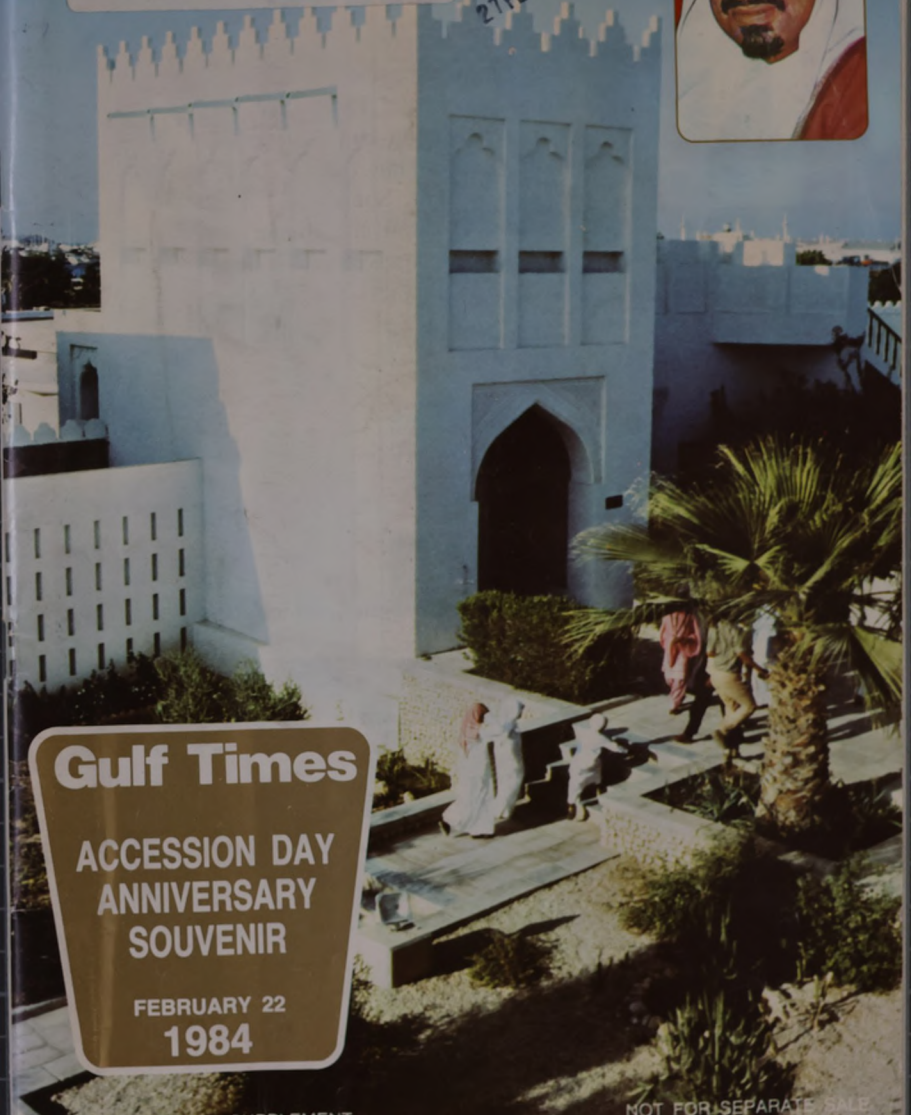
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QATAR

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Gulf Times

ACCESSION DAY
ANNIVERSARY
SOUVENIR

FEBRUARY 22
1984



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INSIDE

Ismael Harb looks back to the first anniversary of the accession of the Emir HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, in 1972.

pages 5 to 9

Prudence and foresight have been Qatar's constant policy over the years. Ali Abdulkadir reviews the progress made since 1972.

pages 10 to 11

One of the major events of the period occurred last year, with the holding of the fourth summit conference of the CCASG in Doha last November. Report and pictures pages 33 to 35



Oil and gas form the economic base of all Qatar's development. A new refinery is being opened by HH the Emir at Umm Said, while the gas industry prepares to begin the exciting adventure of exploiting the North Field deposits. K N Sharma writes on the prospects of both industries on pages 16 and 32.

One of the benefits achieved by Qatar during the past decade has been the provision of a modern, comprehensive health service. T M Anantharaman discloses that Qataris have been steadily taking over responsibility for the running of this vital service to the country.

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One of the exciting events marking HH Sheikh Khalifa's accession anniversary is the opening of the Doha Zoo. Zafar Malik and Michael Gill went along for a preview. Their report and pictures are on pages 52 to 55.

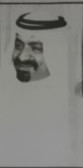
A new extension has been opened at Muntazah park. Melanie Daws and Victor Lambourn were early visitors. Their impressions in word and picture are on pages 47 to 49.



Arab culture still lives on in Spain. Habeeb Salloom examines Arab contributions to the music, song and dance of this part of southern Europe during the long years of the Islamic conquest.

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What was Qatar like in the old days? Mary Stewart, Zafar Malik and Babu Mather interviewed three 'old timers' to find out. Their reports are on pages 56 to 61.



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Our sincere best wishes and congratulations to the Emir, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, the Heir Apparent Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani and to the people of Qatar on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the accession of His Highness the Emir.

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ISMAIL HARB LOOKS TO FIRST ACCESSION ANNIVERSARY

1973: Emir points way ahead

AS recently as 1973, there was a grassy roundabout near Doha International airport, where picnickers used to go on Fridays. It was about two miles from the city.

Today that spot is planted thick with tall buildings and fine villas, and is more part of the centre of town than the fringes of the metropolis.

For Qatar 1973 was a year of serious work and decision. February 22 of that year was the first anniversary of the accession of HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani.

On February 23 the first Islamic summit conference was held in Lahore, Pakistan. In September two summits were held in Algiers, the sixth annual Arab summit and the fourth Non-aligned summit. What else happened in 1973? There was the October war and the famous Arab oil embargo.

In 1973 Qatar had been independent for well over a year, many of us were in our teens, and the University was

just an idea. The industrial complex at Umm Said was a blueprint, towns were villages and the new Qatari currency was under study.

History teaches us that we cannot have everything at once. The situation required leadership, vision, confidence and determination — a combination of qualities found by the people of Qatar in HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani.

On February 22, 1973, the country celebrated the first anniversary of His Highness's accession while the Emir was attending the first summit of Islamic nations in Lahore, Pakistan.

It was the first summit HH the Emir had attended as head of state, and it was the first at which an independent Qatar was represented.

From the very beginning HH the Emir's vision sought to strengthen solidarity between the Islamic states, to expand cooperation with the Islamic World of which we are





signal projects, sports facilities and communications, all had been under intensive research.

"Communications with the outside world are vital and essential for Qatar, so the earth satellite station is an important element and is under study right now," he said.

Actually 1972-73 was a year of serious effort in building the state's infrastructure, such as

the deepening of the country's ports, modernising roads and transportation systems. It was a year for planning and organising government projects and departments.

All the new projects, industries, and institutions mentioned in HH the Emir's speech on February 22, 1973, have been inaugurated.

The final part of the speech was dedicated to the rela-

tionship between Qatar and the rest of the world. His Highness stressed the Arab's single destiny and urged the nation to foster its solidarity in all spheres. He expressed firm and full support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and self-determination.

Eight months after this important speech, the October war broke out between the old enemies: Arabs and Zionists.

The fighting erupted when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal and Syrian soldiers struck the Israelis front lines and punched their way through the Golan. Then the American weapons machine entered in support of Israel as usual. Arab oil entered the fray, and all Arab oil-exporting countries, including Qatar, announced their historical embargo of 1973.

Because we are part of this moving universe, we cannot ignore the events of 1973. What were there?

— Lyndon Johnson, the 36th American President, died that year. Johnson was the man who started the Vietnam war.

— David Ben Gurion, the first Israeli prime minister died after he witnessed the retreat of his army in the 1973 war.

— The constitutionally elected President Salvador Allende, of Chile was killed by some of his army's generals.

— Charles Lindbergh, America's first "instant celebrity" who flew the Atlantic in 1927, died. His famous remark: "I made it, the World has got a hero."

— Pablo Picasso, the

greatest single force in 20th Century art died.

— Richard Nixon was re-elected for a second term, signed a treaty on withdrawal from Vietnam, then was found guilty for Watergate.

— US Vice-President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign, and Gerald Ford replaced him, then became President.

— Peron went back to Argentina from exile for a short presidency.

— Finally Portugal dissolved its dictatorship and granted independence to all its African colonies.



That was 1973 in the national, Arab and international arenas. HH the Emir concluded his February 22 speech of that year with the words: "I ask God Almighty to help us achieve our hopes and guarantee victory for the nation."

Much has certainly been achieved by the government and people of Qatar since these words were spoken.



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Prudence, foresight a policy that pays

By ALI ABDULKADIR

WHEN the Emir HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani opened the fourth summit of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG) last November, Qatar had by years of prudent management and foresight made a place for itself in the world.

In just over a decade an enviable welfare state was firmly put in place: a cradle-to-grave system assuring Qataris of education, health care, housing, pension rights, and a lot besides at state expense. What is more, any Qataris able to prepare a viable feasibility plan for a business can be assured of a sympathetic hearing at the banks. That partly explains why Qatar boasts of a prominent business community, to whose members service in government is distinctly second choice. That is not generally true of developing countries, nor indeed of a majority of oil producers.

With the material necessities of his people taken care of, HH Sheikh Khalifa

made sure that their spiritual necessities were also provided for. It has been estimated that there is a mosque for every 100 Qataris. Anyone with a mind to visit the holy shrines of Mecca and Medina can do so with government blessing and encouragement. But above all the whole educational system of the state is geared towards inculcating the principles and precepts of Islam.

Internationally Qatar belongs to three concentric circles: CCASG, Arab and Islamic. But it is worth noting that the CCASG is the lifeline of this country to the rest of the world. Since its inception in 1981, the organisation has proved its worth perhaps even beyond its founders' expectations.

The six member countries (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE, and Oman) are well on their way towards complete economic integration, which is more than can be said for older international groupings.

According to an economic agreement effective from last March, the CCASG is to abolish all trade and industrial barriers between member states by 1988.

They have also taken the first tentative steps towards common defence. This is not as easy as it sounds for nation-states have always regarded defence as an inalienable attribute of sovereignty and thus difficult to share with others. That the six have shown a willingness to cooperate in the matter shows an unusual sense of joint responsibility.

Perhaps the main reason for their readiness to arrogate at least some functions of their individual defence structures to what will indubitably evolve in the future into a supra-national body is their determination to see that the Gulf does not become a pawn to international rivalries.

Given the vast wealth and small population of the Gulf states larger countries, both East and West, have accepted the

notion that some foreign power was bound to fill what was perceived as a power vacuum. The CCASG is firmly set against such a development. They mean to be in a position collectively to take care of their own defence.

In foreign policy they are probably one of the few international groupings to see eye to eye on comprehensive issues without, however, compromising those foreign policy features peculiar to each. It explains, at least partly, why their word has assumed such importance around the world.

In the end, of course, they are an integral part of the Arab world. Here, too, they have evolved their own methodology. While refusing to be embroiled in Arab quarrels, they have taken it on themselves to act, and to be seen to act, as perennial mediators in inter-Arab conflicts.

It could have been a thankless job, but, mercifully, other Arabs have come to value the role the CCASG plays: Lebanon, the Palestinian solution, the Iraq-Iran war are only some of the instances where the CCASG has shown its mettle. And it has come to assume the mantle of standard-bearer in the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Israel was not engaging in idle threats last month when,

on the eve of Chancellor Kohl's visit, it threatened to strike Saudi Arabia in the event of the Saudis acquiring sophisticated German arms.

The CCASG also belongs to the Moslem world. There is no Moslem state, according to World Bank statistics published last year, that has not been given a helping hand by one or more of the six at one time or another. They are the backbone of the Jerusalem Fund established by the 1981 Islamic summit held in Taif, Saudi Arabia. All this, needless to say, does not preclude the CCASG from playing its role as a useful member of the comity of nations. In spite of dwindling oil revenues, the CCASG states still maintain their record as leading aid donors in proportion to their collective GNP. Contrary to popular belief the beneficiaries of such aid are not exclusively Arab or Moslem. When the IMF is in a tight spot, it often turns to one of the Gulf Arab states. The international agency is seldom disappointed.

When HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, in his capacity as the current Chairman of the CCASG, met the UN Secretary-General at the last Moslem summit in Casablanca, Morocco, their talks were almost certainly not confined exclusively to Moslem or Arab affairs.



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Last year saw Doha's Corniche receive final touches in its beautification programme. The planting of trees and shrubs, the reconstruction of roadabouts and the laying of attractively coloured pavements have transformed the Corniche into a seafront worthy of any capital city. Pictures on this and the opposite page show some of the work in progress towards the end of last year and the finished result.



**HARBOUR
SCENE FROM
DAYS LONG
GONE**



Doha seafront as it was long before the land was reclaimed and the Corniche constructed.

ACCESSION DAY SOUVENIR



ACCESSION DAY SOUVENIR

GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1984 '13

أطيب التهنئات

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On this happy occasion, we wish to express our best congratulations and sincere regards for His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad al-Thani on the twelfth anniversary of his accession as Emir of Qatar and to HH Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa al-Thani, the Heir Apparent

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QATAR'S new oil refinery, which the Emir, HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, will formally open now, not only turns the country from being a net importer to an exporter of refined oil products, but also helps boost its export-led economy.

Preparations are under way to set up a refined oil products export terminal nine km from the refinery at Umm Said, South Korea's Hyundai, which entered the lowest bid at \$43m for the combined project, including a 48km multi-purpose pipeline between Doha and Umm Said and the export terminal, is negotiating a contract with the owner, the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation.

About two-thirds of the refinery products are to be exported. The new refinery raises Qatar's refined petroleum production to around 63,000 b/d, with about 13,000 b/d coming from the first refinery, set up in 1976, while the country's current consumption varies from 18,000 b/d to 20,000 b/d.

Before its commissioning last October, Qatar used to import petroleum products

QATAR'S NEW REFINERY GIVES BOOST TO ECONOMY

By K N SHARMA

worth over \$100m a year. The first refinery's production could meet only 60% of the domestic need. Now Qatar is in a position to export and add substantially to its revenue.

Already, the domestic need is being met fully. Since November the country has become self-sufficient in diesel and kerosene and since January in all petroleum products, including super and premium petrol, gasoline, and aviation fuel. Production for exports will start after the export terminal has been built.

Meanwhile, the National

Oil Distribution Company (NODCO) which operates both refineries, will be seeking customers in neighbouring countries. The destruction of the Iranian Abadan refinery in the continuing war with Iraq has left a big demand for petroleum products in the region.

As a member of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, Qatar can claim a sizeable market in the region which, notwithstanding its crude oil resources, needs more petroleum products than it refines.

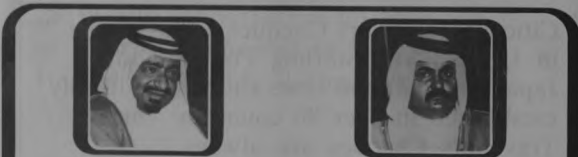
The new refinery also generates some business opportunities for local firms. The construction of a 48km multi-products pipeline between Doha and Umm Said for the distribution of refined products in the capital, and the construction of two storage tanks in Doha and Umm Said, besides the export terminal building in Umm Said, is certainly going to offer opportunities to Qataris companies to associate with the foreign contractor as sponsor and subcontractors.

Financially, it may be expected to bring in an income of over QR2.5bn yearly based on 40,000 b/d of exports at current international prices. (Until a few months ago Qatar had been buying super gasoline from Bahrain refinery at QR4.9 a gallon, premium at QR4.5 a gallon and diesel at QR4.3 a gallon, including costs of transportation).

The refinery also provides a permanent direct contract customer for Qataris crude, the production of which not only brings in an overwhelming chunk of national revenue but also produces associated gas for Qatar's industries and utilities.



Qatar's new refinery nearing completion



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**FOCUS ON
HEALTH**



An operation in progress at Doha's Rumailah Hospital.

QATARI TAKE-OVER

... and more and more women are entering the health service

By T M ANANTHARAMAN



Dr Hajar Ahmad Hajar

FOR Qatar's ministry of public health 1983 has been a year of consolidation and progress even though much of the work had to be carried out under the pressure of budgetary constraints.

Health undersecretary Dr Hajar Ahmad Hajar said that during 1983 a Qatar has been put in-charge of public health. That is significant because it shows that in the vital sphere of health services Qataris are coming into their own.

Dr Hajar revealed that Qatarisation is an on-going process and presently 320 Qataris are holding responsible positions in Hamad General Hospital. In other hospitals

too Qataris are assuming charge, with some 80 of them working in various capacities both on the medical and administrative areas.

The ministry is beginning to encourage Qatari women to enter the health services areas and start working. For example, instructions have been recently issued that only females should be hired in medical records and laboratories departments of Hamad Hospital.

Hamad's medical department has been recognised by the Arab Bureau of Medical Specialisation as one of the key Arab centres for training purposes. "Training is essential not only to improve the

level of medical care but also to stimulate the medical personnel to keep abreast of the progress made in medical care in general," Dr Hajar said.

During 1983, a general hospital conference was held once a fortnight to bring all doctors together at Hamad Hospital to discuss specific and complex cases. That way the entire medical team is made aware of

the care being given and problems faced in certain areas.

Last year saw many improvements brought about in various hospitals. The women's hospital has been refurbished and a new ICU facility has been set up for newborn children.

At Hamad both curative and diagnostic aspects were improved. Cardiovascular

surgery was introduced. The kidney dialysis unit was shifted to Hamad and facilities improved. A new nephrologist was hired as head of the consultants. There are plans to do a kidney transplant operation this year at Hamad Hospital.

New ultra-sound equipment brought in last year at Hamad will vastly improve diagnosis of obstetrics-gynaecology problems. Similarly a CAT scan can provide a lot more information for radiologists. The nuclear medicine department where highly sophisticated equipment is being installed will be commissioned soon.

Kumailah Hospital itself is being remodelled to provide more space and more facilities under staff. This may take a year or two, but added facilities will go a long way to provide im-

proved health care for disabled children, geriatric patients, and for psychiatric and tubercular patients as well.

A new kidney dialysis unit, new cafeteria facilities at Hamad hospital, establishment of blood and cancer services, anti-malaria campaign, opening more beds in Hamad Hospital are among the more important health service projects planned for 1984.

Problem areas are of course overcrowding at the clinics of Hamad hospital, but with better regulation of visiting time and opening of more health centres, the pressure can be eased considerably. A campaign for tackling malaria and stress on health education under way should also improve health care services in Qatar.



Medical staff at Hamad Hospital examine a patient recovering from open-heart surgery. Left Hamad Hospital, which was opened in 1982.



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FOCUS ON HEALTH

By T M ANANTHARAMAN

THE focal point of Qatar's health services is the primary health care concept, which is being vigorously pursued through a network of health centres established in Doha and suburbs.

The goal is to provide comprehensive health care through these centres, with the ultimate aim of improving the health of the individual and the community.

When health centres were first established the objectives were not very clear. But during the last few years they have crystallised and the emphasis now has been placed on both prevention and curative aspects.

The key to health care is the concept of a family doctor who will provide counsel to a family as a whole.

Today Doha and its suburbs have a total of 18 health centres.

"The idea of providing health for the family through a family physician is a relatively new concept. We attempt to provide comprehensive health care at the health centres and only special or emergency cases are referred to the hospitals," says Dr Ahmed Dajani, director of the Primary Health Care Department.

Doha has been divided into four health districts to provide community health care based on density of population and needs of the people. These are Rayyan; Medinat Khalifa, Fang bin Omran and Al Gharaff; Umm Guailah and Mantazah; and Rumailah outpatient clinic.

Two health centres are coming up next year, one at West

Keyman is the family doctor



The idea of providing health for the family through a family doctor is a relatively new concept.

Dr Ahmed Dajani

Bay and the other at Salwa industrial area. Two health centres already completed in New Salata-Al Assiry and Umm Silal are also likely to be opened within the next year or two.

Dr Dajani outlined that by end of 1983, something like 65% of the targets set for primary health care services were achieved.

Accomplishments listed by him include:

Expansion of the Wakrah health centre to include women's outpatient clinic, dental section, and staff accommodations; colour coding and a numbering system given to each doctor to facilitate an evaluation system for number of patients seen and time taken to provide health checks.

The commissioning of a comprehensive evaluation of the working of PHC system to include doctors, nurses, technicians as well as people visiting health centres;

Extension of time in some health centres;

Organisation of polyclinic on a more functional basis, including setting up of medical records office and laboratory and dental section.

Meanwhile, the PHC has taken help from Hamad Hospital to provide specialist consultancy facilities for pediatrics and internal medicine specialties. The women's hospital is providing for visits of specialists to health centres for antenatal care.

Doctors and nurses have been put through a comprehensive training programme.

Physicians are asked to participate in lectures, seminars, research and other practical work organised by the American University of Beirut and Hamad Hospital.

Nurses, social workers and lab technicians have been put through an intensive in-service training programme in primary health care by the Australian health team.

Health education, especially for mother and child care, has been introduced in health centres on a rote basis and seems to be working effectively.

Some statistics regarding primary health care in Qatar: Health centres: in 1970 there were four health centres; increased to 18 by end of 1982.

People registered: around 300,000 on a family status basis, by end of 1983.

Active files: 130,000

No. of doctors: 1970 4; 1982 102

Dentists: 1970 3; 1982 17.

Nurses: 1970 8; 1982 123;

Pharmacists: 1970 4; 1982 15.

Asst. Pharmacists: 1970 3;

1982 17.

Total staff: 1970 33; 1982 565.

Total visitors: for November

1982 102,439

Daily average total: 2,026

Most common diseases: (dur-

ing period August 82 - January

83) Upper respiratory infec-

tions; others noted were

headaches; bronchitis, con-

junctionivitis, diabetes, and

hypertension.



The familiar green hexagonal sign denoting a health centre at Khalifa Town, near Doha.



Left: Qatar's Health Minister HE Khalid bin Mohamed al-Mana at Khalifa Town health centre. Right: Rayyan health centre

ACCESSION DAY SOLUTIONS

GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1984 23

NOTHING would give Qatari sportsmen greater pleasure than to mark the 12th year of HH Sheikh Khalifa's rule with a medal to show from the participation in their first Olympics, Los Angeles, July 29.

Qatar, who became full members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1980, could not make their Olympic debut in the last Games at Moscow, following a boycott against Russia for occupying Afghanistan.

Now there is no boycott threat by Arab countries for the Los Angeles Olympics. So Qatar, are preparing for the world's greatest sports event along with more than 150 other countries.

The Qatar National Olympic Committee (QNOC), a member of IOC and Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), plans to send shooting and athletics teams to Los Angeles.

The training camps are to begin soon. Qatar are realistic and accept that they may not win any medals. They have a long way to go to catch up with other bigger, more experienced nations. But Qatar knows, "Winning alone is not that important."

The shooters are to be selected from the Armed Forces. The Qatar Amateur Athletic Association (QAAA) will be selecting Qatar's best athletes squad.

Qatari athletes, particularly



Jamal Sulaiman

Wahid Khamis

Making for medals

FOCUS ON SPORT

By BABU MATHER

their Asian Games decathlon bronze medallist Munsasser Mohamed Saleh and sprinters Jamal Sulaiman and Farj Marzouk, have done quite well at international meetings.

Sulaiman who won a gold in 100m dash in Amman in the Arab Meeting last year and Marzouk used to clock im-

pressive times in both 100 and 200m races. But suddenly they plunged into the bottom table of Asia's best in the Asian Track and Field Championship in Kuwait last November.

Saleh, Abdulla Sheib, a high jumper who finished fourth in the New Delhi Asiaid in 1982, Sulaiman, Marzouk, Abid Omer, promising pole vaulter and Wahid Khamis, a 110m hurdler and member of Qatar's 4x100 relay squad, were expected to win a few medals there for the country.

But their performances in Kuwait were not that impressive. The best medal hope, Saleh, had to pull out of de-cathlon on the second day because of injuries: others simply found the competition too strong.

QAAA are now remoulding the whole team under a group of foreign trainers: West Germans, French, Belgians, Tunisians and Jordanians, headed by Major Heir Brandt, a former Belgian Olympics decathlete.

QAAA headed by Mr Yousof Ahmed el-Saei, plan to send athletes to Europe for advance training before the Olympiad.

But most Qatari eyes are fixed on the footballers, who are in the final rounds of the Asian Oceania Group Olympic qualifying rounds.

Like the athletes, the national football teams, youth and seniors, have subsequently failed to produce the form, which took them to the final of the World Youth soccer Championship and World Military Cup in 1981.

Their bad days began in the last Gulf Cup in Abu Dhabi, two years ago. Highly rated Qatar fell to fifth position, beaten on the way by Bahrain and the UAE.

Later, Qatar did not field a team for the fourth FIFA Youth Cup and the Asian Games Reason: Poor standard of team.

But the Palestine Youth Cup in Morocco and preliminary rounds of Olympic qualifying matches brought Qatar back into meaningful action.

The fresh youth team did well in Morocco. And the seniors finished second behind Kuwait to qualify for the final rounds of the Olympics elimination group last November for the first time in Qatar's history. The new national team did not lose a match, home or away.

Qatar FA are determined to regain their lost prestige in the Gulf Cup itself, which is to be held in Muscat in mid-March.

Three warm-up games against the Norwegian and Austrian teams proved beyond doubt that Qatar can do better than they did before.

They will play more internal practice matches before they fly to Muscat to meet the challenge of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain and the UAE.



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ANDALUSIA'S GOLDEN AGE LINGERS ON IN MUSIC AND DANCE

A festival of music and folklore is being held in Doha to mark the accession anniversary of HH the Emir Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani. Many people do not realise the profound effect on Western and especially Spanish music the Arabs have had. **H A B E B SALLIUM** explains.



The Arab rhythms of Spain

MUSIC of the Arabian Peninsula has a rich background. Sumer, Babylon, ancient Egypt, Persia, Greece and India all figure in it somewhere. Islam inherited and nurtured a rich poetic-music legacy, and when Arab armies conquered much of the then known world they took this music with them.

In Islam's early years music and, to a lesser degree, poetry were considered immoral and were abandoned to some extent. But love and appreciation of poetry and music later returned.

Early Moors, especially under the Umayyads but also later under the Abbasids, disseminated Arabic music throughout their vast empire, then refined and based this music on notes and scales. They developed dancing and singing schools, the most famous being in Medina and Baghdad. Musicians and dancing girls were taught the art of entertainment. The trend spread across North Africa to Spain.

The Umayyad Dynasty, des-



The oghel, a double-oreed instrument made by two unequal pipes. It belongs to the clarinet family.

troys in Damascus, was re-established in Andalusia by Abd al-Rahman I and lasted for more than 250 years. Under this dynasty poetry, music and singing reached dazzling heights. Abd al-Rahman brought from the Arab east Al-Andalus, an accomplished instrumentalist and singer, to set the vogue for his court.

Under al-Hakam I and Abd al-Rahman II the court mus-

Arab rhythms of Spain

cham al-Abbas Ibn al-Nasr'i, Alun and Zarqun, Qalam, a Biscayan songstress who was a scholar, excellent scribe, historian of poetry and versed in literature, Fadl, an excellent poetess and the two singing girls Musabih and Mu'ia all at the trend for music and song in Arab Spain. They established schools comparable to the best of the Arab east. These musicians, poets and singers were the pathfinders. But the best was yet to come.

Ziryab, one of the greatest teachers of musicians and singers of all time, arrived in Andalusia in 821 AD from the court of Baghdad. He was a marvellous entertainer and fascinated the court of Cordova for years with his wit, music and song.

His method of teaching singers even today has its student. He founded the first conservatory of music in Cordova. Ziryab was steeped in



refined music. To him is credited the addition of the fifth string to the oud and invention of psalterium made from eagles' talons, which replaced wooden ones. Under his influence, tradition of Medina and the classical music school of Mosul in Baghdad took root in Spain and flourished.

Ziryab incidentally is also credited with introducing into Europe deodorants and the spraying of rosewater on garments, new types of food dishes including asparagus, finely-made leather cloaks, drinking from glass instead of plate, eating snacks between meals, and the correct arrangement of meals. Ibn Firnas, the first known person in history who tried to fly, was also a fine musician and teacher of music in this period of Moorish-Spanish history.

The Arab music brought to Spain by Ziryab had borrowed much from neighbouring countries before it had been developed into the distinctive melodies of the Arab east. In Moorish Spain it was later modified by Greek music to form an Arab-Andalusian type. In later centuries, the Arabs of the east held on to their own traditional music while in North Africa and Arab Spain the Arab-

Iberian peninsula, showing the Muslim conquest of Islamic Spain. Below: great mosque of Cordova.

Andalusian form took root.

In Cordova's golden years, from the 9th to the 12th century when this capital of Arab Spain rivaled Baghdad as the richest and most powerful city, all the sciences, including music, were pursued.

Al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd (Averroes), Ibn Bajjah (Avicepa), Ibn al-Arabi and Ibn Sab'in, in their writings and teachings, had a part to play in developing Andalusian music and song, so adding the foundation of golden age of Al-Farabi defined rhythms. Ibn Rushd wrote *Kitab al-Musiqa al-Kabra*, one of the greatest books on music ever published, and Ibn Bajjah wrote a book now lost but reckoned to have rivalled Ibn Rushd's.

Ibn al-Arabi wrote about and taught aspects of music which dealt with mysticism and Ibn Sab'in wrote *Kitab al-Adwar al-Mansub* (Book of Related Modes). It is said that when al-Farabi of the last caliphs in Cordova, entertained, the sound of a hundred lutes and a hundred flutes would fill the air.

To the music schools of Arab Andalusia in these golden years, students came not only from other European countries to study Arab-Andalusian music and poetry belonged not only to the wealthy nobles and to workers and peasants. An Arab author, Zakariya al-Qazwini, describing a village he had visited in Moslem Spain, wrote that almost every inhabitant was interested in literature and music. And he suggested that nearly every peasant could improve poetry and song.

Anti-entertainment campaigns did exist but usually were not successful.

Travellers from other Arab lands had Modern Spain was a land filled with poets and musicians. Music, dance and song was encouraged in the homes and on the streets. Parades and street celebrations in cities of modern Andalusia are a continuation of traditions set by the Moors.

Each city state became noted for excelling in one or other of the arts. Seville outshone all. Under the Abbads, it became the resort of poets and musicians. Al-Mutamir, greatest of the Abbads, made his court hospitable to

poets and literati. He was an accomplished singer who accompanied himself on the oud. Like the king, so his subjects, Seville rang with song and music.

This famous king also composed poetry, especially to his queen (Ibn Arabi), by whom he was infatuated all his life. Seville became a centre for the manufacture of musical instruments and teachers, had a part to play in developing Andalusian music and song. Through this city many Arab instruments were introduced to the rest of western Europe. Arab merchants from Seville were found all over Europe, selling well-made instruments, many of which are seen in old Spanish paintings. In the medieval period and even today, in the world of



Carved ivory plaque of a dancer from Fatimid Egypt (11th century).

Spanish music, many of these musical instruments can be found under names that are derivative of Arabic. The following are only a few examples.

Spanish	Arabic	English
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type
Alphaba	al-dahl	Musical type

Innumerable types of music, song and dance developed. The *zajal* and *mawwashahat*

type of verse and song were famous. Maqaddam Ibn Qabril born in Cabrera near Cordova, fathered this type of verse and song. His songs and music were widely sung and appreciated by both the Moslems and Christians throughout the Iberian peninsula.

He became famous as his type of verse spread throughout the Arab-speaking world of his time. Centuries have solidified his greatness; today his poetry is still sung by famous singers in the Arab World.

The *mawwashahat* were written and sung in classical Arabic. But the last verse alone ended with two or four lines written in the romance or *aljamiado* language of the Christians, and summarised the whole meaning of the poem. This last verse known as a *kharja*, and from it was derived the poem's inspiration.

The *zajal*, a colloquial form of the *mawwashahat*, was written and sung in vulgar Arabic. It was popular among the masses in both Moslem and Christian Spain and later spread rapidly through the Moslem World. The well-known poet from Cordova, Ibn Juzayan, boasted that his *zajal* was sung as far away as the eastern Arab World. Today in Egypt and Lebanon *zajal* is still popular.

It is believed the *zajal* gave rise to the *villancico*, a type of carol which influenced many other types of carols in Spain and Portugal. Even after Moslem defeat in Spain, the music was not lost. *Latifa*, a king in eastern Spain, in the 13th and 14th centuries continued to be famous for musicians and singers. From this city, the kings of Castile and Aragon engaged Arab musicians and singers to entertain their courts with the songs of *mawwashahat* and *zajal* accompanied by musicians playing the *siwabes*, *canon*, *rabal* and *anfil*.

Even churchmen were delighted with Moorish song and dance. In Valladolid, a city carrying an Arab name, *balad al-wali*, the city council, fearing their church leaders had become enamoured with Arab entertainment, forbade any further hiring of Moorish musicians to entertain Christian vigils or to entertain at Christian feasts.

Francisco Salvador-Daniel in his book, *Music and Musical Instruments of the Arabs*, cites Nu'aiman in his *History of*

Musical: "We cannot fail... to be struck with the remarkable similarity which the melodies of the Qur'an bear to the responses and chants of the Catholic liturgy."

Poetry and music of the *zajal* and *mawwashahat* also gave rise to the troubadours from the Arabic *zamb* — to sing. These entertainers not only sang Arabic poetry in its authentic and sentimental state but also in its method and construction. Later Arabic was abandoned for the languages of southern Europe, but Arabic form remained.

From troubadours and their Arabic songs, the serenade of Spanish lovers was born. In Moorish Spain lovers serenaded with lutes the objects of their love. Through the years, only the language and instrument have changed. Today, in all Spanish-speaking countries, a lover with his guitar may still be heard.

Closely associated with the haunting music of the Arabs are the fierce dances of Spain, best known being the flamenco. Although not supported by etymologists in most dictionaries, D E Pohren in *The Art of Flamenco*, indicates that perhaps flamenco is a mispronunciation of the Arabic, *felag* and *mengu* (fugitive peasant) and likely this Arabic word was popular among the persecuted people who fled to the mountains. Through usage in Spanish *felagengu* was transformed into flamenco.

Nina Epstein in her book, *Andalusia* says the flamenco comes from the Arabic *fella* *mengu*, a peasant song sung by



Ambur Mubarak of Qatar playing the lute. Inset: a drawing of the short-necked lute from Saff al-Din's treatise. This instrument was one of the most popular in Islamic music.

Moorish Andalusia. Besides its name, the flamenco dance itself, accompanied by penetrating Moorish tunes that the *cante jondo* and with its rhythms separated by slight pauses, is of Arab origin. One easily hears and sees similarities if one listens to the *mawwashahat* of the Arab east, or as some scholars have indicated, to the muezin's calling the faithful to prayer, and obser-

vers the Berber dances of the Atlas mountains in Morocco. Besides the flamenco there are also the *surabanda* dance in Spain during the 16th century, the *zorongo* dance with its Andalusian music; the *zou* from the Arabic *zaha*; the *sensidilla*; the *fandangos*; the *follas*; the *sevillanas*; the *gitanos* and the *baletinas* — all have been influenced by music, song and dance of the Moors. Anyone who attends a wedding or spends an evening in any village of modern Andalusia will see dances owing much to the Arab ancestors of these village people.

In all the centuries the Arabs were in Spain they were noted for their joyful evening festivities. The peasants of Andalusia applauding the dancers of the flamenco often use words from their Arab past. *Clit*, for example, is from the Arabic *wal-hal*.

The 900 years that Arabs spent in Spain, first as conquerors then as conquered, left its mark. When the Spaniards conquered Granada, the last held by the Moors, Arab music and singing still rang out. The conquered Moslems, until the first part of the 16th century, were allowed



Arab woman playing the plectrum

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Arab rhythms of Spain



their music-filled evenings; their entertainers were in demand in the courts of the king and nobles. But when the Spanish Inquisition banned everything Moslem, including music and song, Moorish entertainment faded. The haunting Arab melodies, however, were not lost. They evolved into modern Spanish folk music. Stanwood Cobb in his book, *Islamic Contributions to Civilization*, discussing the effect of Arab on Spanish music, writes:

"The feeling, tempo and the lift of Spanish music is more akin to Arabic than to European music, and the guitar, the most 'Spanish' of all instruments, was an Arab invention."

Rodney Gallops writing in *A Book of the Bazaar*, as cited by S M Inamuddin in *Some Aspects of the Socio-Economic and Cultural History of Muslim Spain*, writes:

"The most important legacy in the field of music left to Europe by the Arabs is metrical music. Before the close of the 12th century measured song was unknown to the Europeans; but under the name *Iqa'at* or rhythm, it had been known to the Arabs even in the 7th century. The medieval "hocket" is a combination of notes and pauses and is derived from the Arabic *Iqa'at*. In their last years in Granada, the Moors were the first

people in Europe using letters of the alphabet to denote finger positions on the guitar. The Arabs introduced into Europe frets — from the Arabic *fard* — notch bars on the finger-boards of stringed instruments to regulate the fingering. Professor H G Farmer writes in the *Legacy of Islam*:

"The Arabs brought to Europe their lutes, pandores, and guitars, with the place of the notes fixed on the finger-board by means of frets."

The lutes, pandores and guitars with their accompanying songs brought by the Arabs were in a few centuries considered to be as Spanish as the soil of Spain itself. According to Ann Livermore in *A Short History of Spanish*

Music, the peasants as they gather the olives for which Spain is renowned, sing songs which still carry Arab rhythms in the Arab scale.

Further, it is believed that the classical *muaba*, a musical performance with many instruments, which was common in Arab Spain, is the forerunner of the European military bands and symphonies. Indeed, the Arab influence in the field of classical music has barely been researched.



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ACCESSION DAY SOUVENIR

GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1984 31



Sheikh Rashid

QATAR'S GREAT GIFT OF GAS

By K N SHARMA

QATAR'S future is inevitably linked to the development of its stupendous gas reserves. There are several industries already dependent on gas, either for their feedstock or fuel or both.

Future development will also be marked by replacing oil by gas as a direct major revenue-earner for the state.

Presently oil brings in about two-thirds of the state revenue, with one-third coming from gas-based industries. This balance is likely to alter in the coming decades after Qatar's North Field development project comes on stream.

Hectic planning is under way to develop the field, reckoned as one of the largest concentrations of natural gas in the world, with more than 30 trillion cubic feet of probable reserves.

A gas steering committee, headed by Sheikh Rashid Awaida al-Thani, deputy man-

aging director of Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, is working full out to finalise the detailed blueprint of the project and partnership with British Petroleum and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP, Total).

A memorandum of understanding between the QGPC

and the two foreign companies has already been signed. The final partnership deed is expected to be initiated shortly. Considering the magnitude of the project and keenness indicated by several multinational companies, two more foreign partners seem likely to be involved eventually in the \$60m liquefied natural gas (LNG) project.

"We have not closed the door, but any new company has to come in at the terms and conditions already set down by us," Sheikh Rashid said.

Each foreign partner is to be given a 7.5% stake in the LNG project. Work on the project is to start next year, and the plant is to go on stream by 1992.

It will utilise 2bn cubic feet a day of gas and produce 6m tonnes of LNG a year, 4,500 tonnes of Natural Gas Liquids (NGL, like butane and propane) a day, 64,000 barrels of naphtha a day and 400 tonnes of sulphur a day—all for export.

But before Qatar starts work on the export-oriented LNG complex, it is expected to undertake the development of North Field gas for domestic use.

A \$500m scheme is being devised to produce about 50m cubic feet a day of gas for Umm Said industries, which have not been getting sufficient feedstock due to the cutback in oil production.

Qatar needs about 600m cubic feet a day of gas to keep its industries and utilities running. Supplies from oilfields depend on the quantity of oil produced, because one barrel of oil production yields 1,000 cubic feet of associated gas.

The country offsets the shortfall from onshore Khuff gas field, which has for a long been considered and sparingly used as a backup of last resort. But the field is now fast depleting.

The North Field has, therefore, to be developed as a matter of urgent necessity, not only to augment the shortfall in oil revenue but also to ensure the profitable operation of Qatar Petrochemicals, Qatar Steel, Qatar Fertilisers, NGL plants, Qatar Cement, Qatar Flour and power and desalination plants.

The field promises to be a future provider for nearly five centuries.

DOHA SUMMIT

NOVEMBER 1983



The Emir HH Sheikh Khalifa in conversation with UAE President Sheikh Zayed and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia as they leave the conference chamber at the close of a sitting of the fourth CCASG summit conference in Doha.

By ALI ABDULKADIR

THE Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG) was formed in 1981. The world at that time could not really imagine that a few leaders (sheikhs, as they kept calling them at the time) could make that much difference to the shape of the Arab Gulf. The six members did what they set out to do, by the simple expedient of sticking together.

They held their fourth summit last November here in Doha under the chairmanship of HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, the Emir of Qatar. The summit was a landmark in the history of the CCASG. It took place under particularly trying circumstances, in the Arab context and internationally.

For one thing, before the summit had really started internally-Palestinian fighting erupted in the north of Lebanon. The summit sent a delegation composed of the Foreign Ministers of Qatar and the UAE to Damascus in an effort to halt the fighting. If they hadn't it is doubtful whether the Palestinian cause would have gained as much

credence as it has since. At their own summit the CCASG leaders decided: —to synchronize military plans —to make a reality of their economic agreements which provide for a common economic market by 1986. —to formulate a common foreign policy, which at the same time gives scope for individual emphasis. —to maintain a tradition of non-involvement in Arab conflicts while at the same time maintaining the position of arbitrators between the Arabs. —to work for complete and untrammelled liberty and sovereignty for Lebanon. —to maintain a commitment towards the Arab Fz peace plan, a major feature of which is the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). These results by any Arab reckoning are important. The resolutions signified that the CCASG was prepared to shoulder Arab responsibilities.



The Emir HH Sheikh Khalifa with the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Ibrahim, during a break in the summit conference.

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The fourth summit conference of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf in session last November. The Emir of Qatar HH Sheikh Khalifa has on his left the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber, and Sultan Qaboos of Oman. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is seated on the right at the picture with his back to the camera. On HH Sheikh Khalifa's right hand are the CCASG Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara, and (with his back to the camera) the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa. UAE President Sheikh Zayed is not pictured. The Qatari delegation includes the Heir Apparent and Defence Minister HH Sheikh Hamad, the Minister of Finance and Petroleum HE Sheikh Abdulaziz, the Minister of Interior HE Sheikh Khalid, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, HE Sheikh Ahmed bin Saif, and the Advisor to the Emir HE Dr. Kamal Hassan.

MUCH water has been polluted in the Gulf since Qatar and her neighbors observed June 5, 1982, as World Environment Day and Qatar's Public Health Minister HE Khalid bin Mohamed Al-Mans issued the call for "Development without damage."

"Everyone," said the Minister, "knows industrialisation damages environment through pollution and depletion of natural resources."

"But since development is vital for the progress of our nation, let our slogan be development without damage, by working to maintain a balance between the demands of development and the need to protect the environment."

Words of wisdom, but ironically the Iraq-Iran war apart from its other dangerous ramifications, has led to serious damage since March 1983 of the Gulf's marine environment through oil pollution from leaking oil wells of Nowruz field.

Experts reckon that something like over a million barrels of oil must have leaked into the Gulf waters from the damaged oil wells burning at Nowruz oil field.

This has seriously damaged the environment. The international animal protection group World Wildlife Fund observed that several species of marine life had been extinguished by the Nowruz oil spill. WWF added that coral reefs, turtle population and other marine life in coastal areas around the Gulf had suffered considerably because of the spill.

Some silver linings to the oil spill cloud have emerged. Although over a million barrels have leaked into the sea, the nature of the crude leaked, coupled with sea action, has made much of the oil disintegrate. So the spill itself is relatively less worrying now than it was originally.

A second cheering note is that the Gulf states have been forced to gear themselves to fight the oil pollution threat, both at state and regional levels.

Qatar, for example, has spent something like QR10m to protect its power stations. Eight or nine layers

of protective booms have been laid around the power houses, desalination units and large industrial plants. If any major slick does arrive, the state is ready for the battle.

At the regional level, an 18-month long environment monitoring project is about to get under way. This will be implemented by the Kuwait-based, UN supported organisation called the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME).

Aside from monitoring oil and non-oil pollutants in the Gulf, the ROPME project aims to define the oceanographic parameters like salinity, temperature, currents and water content in the Gulf. This will enable a study to be made of the end-result from pollutants getting into the Gulf waters.

Adding to the spill problem is the waste discharged from oil tankers

passing through the Gulf. Experts feel tankers are the worst-offenders for pollution, not so much the oil spill.

ROPME is again attempting to tackle this in two ways. Laws are being framed to control tanker wastes into the Gulf including stiff penalties for those who infringe the laws. Also under study is the establishment of the Regional Facilities Programme (RPF) for collecting wastes from tankers onshore in ports and terminals.

A much bigger threat is from the danger of a fully laden oil tanker sinking in the Gulf as happened in the case of the Greek tanker Pericles, which caught fire and sank some 40km off Qatar coast.

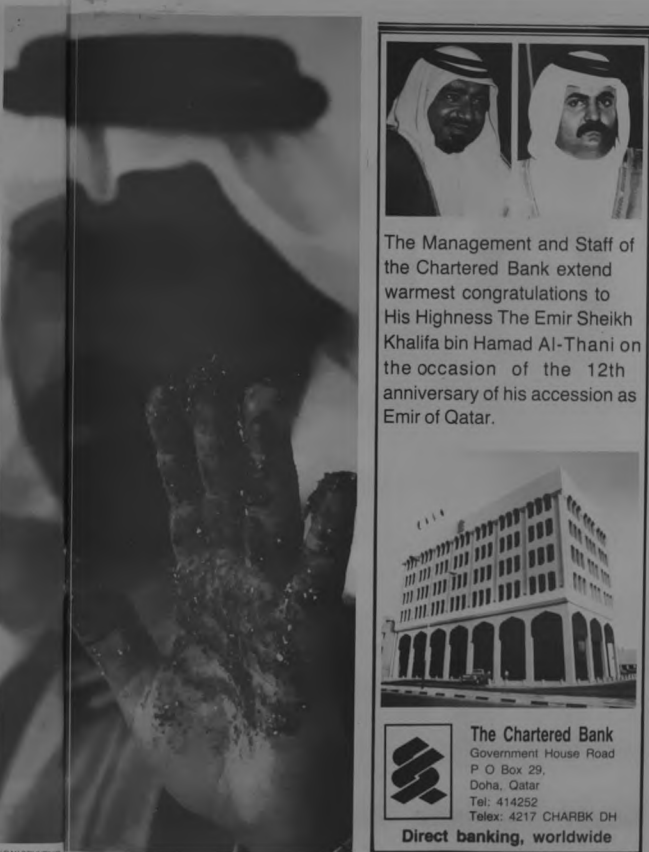
Fortunately most of the 46,000 tonnes of oil got burnt out before the tanker sunk. For environment specialists this is a constant nightmare.

GULF STATES TAKE STEPS TO CURB POLLUTION

By T M ANANTHARAMAN



A Qatari beach hit by oil from the sea



The Management and Staff of the Chartered Bank extend warmest congratulations to His Highness The Emir Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of his accession as Emir of Qatar.

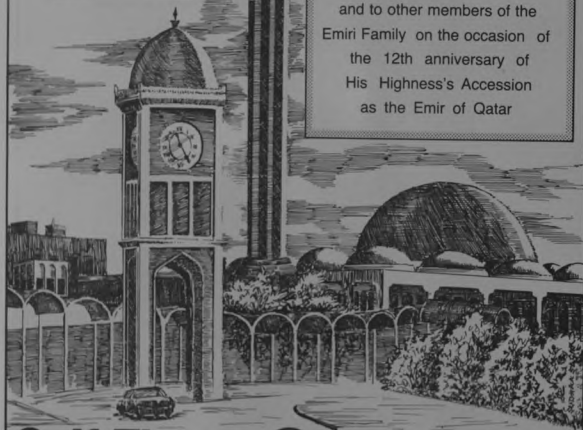


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Gulf Times



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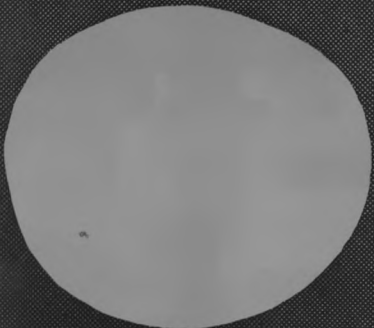


QATAR MUNICIPALITIES

AL KHOR

Al Khor, whose municipality includes Al Thakbirah, is one of Qatar's most fertile areas, abundant with farms. Fishing off this coast is excellent. But since the discovery of oil in Qatar many people of Al Khor have changed their vocation from fishing and diamond collecting to government service, business and agriculture. Al Khor, 54km north of Doha, stands on a three mile creek. The municipality takes in Sumatseh, Tabak, Al Waah and Al Aqtah villages, covers 1,395 sq km and was established in 1972.





QATAR TURNS TO THE SUN

40 GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1984

ACCESSION QAT SOLVE/HR

SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH GETS GO-AHEAD

GEOGRAPHICALLY Qatar lies in the highest solar concentration area in the world, and is therefore well placed to tap energy flowing from the Sun.

Experts reckon that Qatar has one of the highest solar radiation averages in the world — 3,200 hours a year. The concentration of heat radiation is also said to be among the highest in the world.

Given this positional advantage, Qatar's experiments in solar energy could prove, to say the least, interesting.

The lead in conducting research in this field has come from the state-owned Industrial Development Technical Centre (IDTC), a body devoted to the planning and development of the country's industries and national resources.

With backing from the government, the IDTC decided to set up a solar energy research centre in Umm Said. A Swiss firm Atlantis Energy was awarded a contract to build the country's first solar energy research laboratory, which should be operational in a few months.

The basic objective for the QRS-5m project is, of course, to reach as close as possible to existing technology in solar energy use.

Among the areas to be investigated are solar energy use in water heating and air cooling for domestic needs, water desalina-

tion for irrigation; thermal power station and photovoltaic power generation and water pumping.

The IDTC's research efforts are channelled through a pilot project which will investigate also the efficiency of collectors and the tracing of solar insulation.

A protocol with the French government for solar energy research was signed in June 1980 but this has not made any headway. The IDTC has decided to go ahead alone on setting up the laboratory instead of the joint-venture cooperation originally envisaged.

The IDTC has also recently signed a deal with JGC Corporation, of Japan, for a pilot project using sea water for vegetable cultivation.

An experimental farm with six lanes will be established in two years using a hot bed. A network of water pipes under sandy beds will carry the sea water which will be desalinated using solar energy. The pipes will provide constant humidity for the sandy bed.

Qatar University, too, is engaged in solar energy research. Work is going ahead on desalination of sea water. The aim is to purify water on the spot at remote areas using solar energy, especially in places where there is no electricity. The university has also made good headway in using solar power for refrigeration.

Solar technology is yet to be applied on any appreciable scale for commercial use in Qatar. But the solar energy concept is popular because, on a long-term basis, it could lead to fuel economy.

According to petroleum affairs department director Abdullah Salari oil should be conserved for feedstock and other industrial uses, while solar energy could be exploited for running air-conditioners, heating and other less important chores.

Qatar tapped the Sun's energy several years ago when it set up solar panels to generate 60MW energy for cathodic protection of oil pipelines at Umm Said, and supply fuel to its power and desalination units at Ras Abu Fontas and Ras Abu Aboud.

Doha port authorities are putting Doha port channel's beacon lights on solar power soon. Tenders are to be issued for this purpose to convert seven beacons, 12 buoys and about 40 pencil buoys hitherto powered by conventional batteries.

Similarly, at Khor lights have already been converted to operate on solar energy and lights on al Hilal at Assir offshore are being replaced by solar power operated lights.

A street light on Dukhan road is also working on solar-powered batteries but this is only an experiment.



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QATAR MUNICIPALITIES

WAKRAH

Wakrah municipality was formed in 1972, but the town itself has a long history as a fishing and trading centre. A short drive from Doha, Wakrah possesses some good examples of traditional and modern architecture. Population 15,000.



Umm Said, which now boasts two oil refineries, is Qatar's industrial centre and deep-water port. In addition to the refineries these are also a steel and petrochemical industry, fertilizer plants and a flour mill. Umm Said is also noted particularly by Qatari residents, for its fine beaches.

UMM

SAID



Flats for employees of Qatar Petrochemical Company



Umm Said cinema

44 GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1964



Qatar's ethylene plant

ACCESSION DAY SOUVENIR



The port at Umm Said



Qatar's Norwegian community is concentrated at Umm Said, where the children have their own school



ACCESSION DAY SOUVENIR



Not far from the industry, wild beauty

GULF TIMES, FEBRUARY 22, 1964 45

The landscapers

MUNTAZAH PARK REFLECTS 'OUR OWN IDEAS'

By MELANIE DAWE

AS PART of the Accession Day celebrations, Doha's Muntazah Park reopens its doors to the public now, heralding the completion of two new phases which extend the range of facilities already on offer.

The city's main public recreational area now boasts a superb new restaurant and swimming pool complex, together with a well-equipped children's playground. Later this year the final phase will bring the garden section staff under one permanent roof in a new office block currently under construction within the park.

Commented the head of the garden section, Ahmed Saroor: "These new phases represent the work of a five-year period and will, hopefully, cater for the needs of the city over the next 20 years."

"This has been, as far as possible, a local effort, with designers, architects and engineers from Doha Municipality working closely with city firms. The emphasis has been on using in-house expertise to create a facility that reflects our own ideas, rather than copying from outside."

"All the time we are building on our own experience to make the most of the area we have. Naturally, all the plants we have in the park are propagated locally in our own nurseries, and the final phase will incorporate an area specifically for experimental work."

The number of projects undertaken by Mr Saroor and his staff is at an all-time high. Quite apart from the Muntazah Park extensions, the garden section is responsible for beautifying the Corniche, the roads and roundabouts, gardens of government buildings. In Mr Saroor's own words:

"Government land that requires garden landscaping."

"Of all these new projects, it is still the enchanting gardens, green spaces and fountains of Muntazah Park that touch the public most directly. For 20 years or more this has been the vital lung of the city, a place to escape the bustle of city life and enjoy the vivid displays of annuals and the palm-lined walks of the old park."

The exact origins of the park are uncertain, but it may be assumed that the area was originally part of a private farm. Over the years the city has grown up around it and the original Gulf Road has become the busy dual carriage-way encircling the city centre.

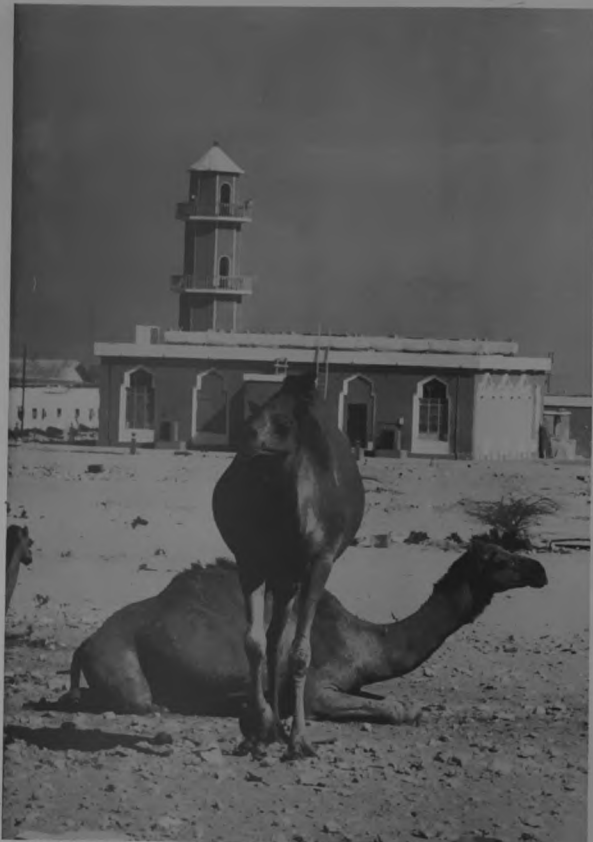
Yet even 15 years ago, the landscaping of the park as we



Park foreman Nooruddin Mahmud Hassan tends flowers in the park



A profusion of flowers and foliage





Ordered beauty: converging lines in the new section of Muntazah park.



The park's new swimming pool.



Park buildings partially hidden by young trees.

see it today in the original section, now known as Phase One, was already laid out. The old picture reproduced here clearly shows the avenue of palms (*Washingtonia Filifera*) as young trees. A recent photograph shows how the scene has changed, now that this slow growing species has reached maturity.

Inside, the new restaurant complex is light and airy, with windows on all sides of the dome overlooking the park to one side and the swimming pool/garden complex to the other.

Mothers with young children have been given special consideration by the park's planners and will be able to enjoy exclusive use of such areas as the playground at certain times.

Every morning at 6am the 28 permanent staff employed to care for Muntazah Park begin the round of watering, planting and weeding the acres of beds and borders. The collection comprises 18 species of trees, 21 species of shrubs (many of them including several varieties within one plant group), a dozen different ground covering plants as well as a host of the better-known annuals that seem to thrive in municipal parks the world over.

The emphasis is, not surpris-

singly, on evergreen shrubs and trees grown with an eye to their foliage appeal as much as their ornamental attributes. The collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials is regarded as a representative cross-section of what can be grown locally, and as such an invaluable source of reference for the newcomer.

With the gardener in mind, a new area for experimental plants is being set aside in the final phase, due for completion later this year.

This year, the exceptionally mild winter has given everything a head start and a pleasing variety of colour can be seen here in mid-February. The single red flowers of *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* make a bright splash of colour around the pagoda-style seating areas and *lantana*, used here as hedging, is in full flower.

In the borders, cheerful groups of orange and yellow marigolds are used for under-planting shrubs and trees, with pink and mauve petunias providing colour elsewhere. At the entrance to the park big tubs have recently been planted with variegated cineraria and in the borders hereabouts the bronze gazanias are showing strongly. Bougainvillea and jasmine give climbing interest along the walkways that border the fountains.



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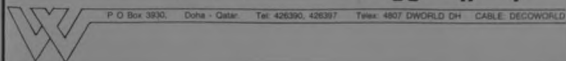
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QATAR MUNICIPALITIES

UMM SALAL



Umm Salal Mohamed and its neighbouring towns of Umm Salal Ali and Al-Khartiyat is an important farming area. The municipality was formed in 1972. Of historical interest is the ruined fort pictured here.



Youngsters at Umm Salal Mohamed encounter our photographer on their way home from school. Below: Examples of traditional architecture.



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COME TO THE ZOO

By ZAFAR MALIK

DOHA's prestigious Zoological Gardens, one of the best in the Arab World, opens now, realising a long-cherished dream of the people of Qatar.

An eye-catching development some 14km from Doha city centre, it is a veritable oasis with its beautiful flowered landscaping.

The roads in the zoo are lined by tall trees and a variety of shrubs. There are series of fountains and a sprinkler irrigation system that transforms the area into the best of picnic spots.

Zoo builders took extreme care in providing a comfortable habitat for nearly 500 animals, as well erecting watch towers to ensure a good safe view for visitors.

Cool caverns have been dug into natural looking rock to provide accustomed living conditions for desert animals, reptiles and insects. Waterfalls thunder down cliffs into a lagoon — an ideal home for the crocodiles.

Lions, monkeys, cheetahs are already well settled in their paddocks. Visitors are protected by grills from the beasts but it is essential that they should not be provoked.

The zoo includes a specially airconditioned section housing animals such as the porcupine, fox, and chinchilla.

There is one paddock for Arabian animals, three for African animals and one each



Some of the varied animals awaiting visitors at the zoo





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Children's zoo is planned



Ducks enjoy the waters of the lagoon



A Bengal tiger, one of the most majestic of the zoo's animals



Indian elephants taking fodder from their keepers

for Indian, Central Asian and Australian animals.

The main exhibit building is surrounded by outlying paddocks, service roads, and food stores. Also located nearby are quarantine quarters where newly arrived animals are kept for checks against disease and where the sick are treated by a team of doctors.

The animals were procured from many parts of the world by London Zoo under a multi-million riyal contract from Doha Municipality. They were first collected at London and then flown in specially chartered cargo flights.

Most recent additions to the zoo are the Central Asian two-humped camels and giraffes who came by sea from Kenya.

The first shipment in May last year, consisted of male stock. They were considered more tolerant to changing conditions than the sensitive and costly females.



Among these were zebras, antelopes, baboons, tigers, rare grey fox, cranes, pythons, leopard, rare rodents, goose, shell ducks, pintail ducks and rhesus monkey.

The animals are prepared for transportation by being put in crates while still in their cages to allow the future occupants to become familiar with them. Except for the water ducks, none had to be sedated.

Doha Municipal authorities hope to build in the future a children's zoo and a safari park on land adjacent to the present complex. Although this was part of the original plan, the project was shelved due to economic restraints.

The zoo has playing facilities for children.

The family can wind up a visit to the zoo with snacks and drinks at the zoo cafeteria, which stands on an "island" accessible across a bridge over the two lagoons.



LOOKING BACK ON QATAR — 1



Austin ruled the roads

By MARY STEWART

WHEN Dr Siddiq Bhatti arrived in Qatar in March 1956, to join the surgical team at the old Doha Hospital, he expected to stay for no more than five years.

Today, 28 years later, he is still here — although he plans to relinquish his present position as acting director of Rumailah Hospital and retire to his native Pakistan by the end of next month.

If it hadn't been for an unexpected change of plans, he would probably never have come to Qatar at all. Born in Bahawal-

Pur — "it used to be a princely state during British India, but is now part of Pakistan, between Karachi and Islamabad" — he did his medical and surgical training at Punjab University.

"I was booked to go to the UK to do my FRCS (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons) when I was invited by the consultant surgeon at Doha Hospital — a Colonel Ewing, with whom I had worked before — to come out here and join his team. He said he would train me."

Dr Bhatti accepted the invitation and

has never regretted his decision since.

The 30-bed Doha Hospital of 1956 was not the hospital that goes by that name today. "Our hospital was just opposite where Darwish Cold Stores is now — although, of course, all that area was still sea then. There was just a small road between the sea and the hospital. Next to us was the Advisarate, which is now the Municipality office. The hospital was pulled down a long time ago."

A lot of things have been pulled down — and even more built — since Dr Bhatti and his wife arrived in Doha all those years ago. "Doha was really like a village when we came," he remembers.

"It more or less finished around the Emir Diwan. Nevertheless, things were not too bad. We had electricity and we had air conditioning and there was no shortage of water.

"At that time, all government employees, irrespective of whether they were juniors or seniors, were automatically issued with everything for the house — from kitchen, bedroom and sitting room furniture down to things like towels, bed-sheets, pillow covers, crockery and cutlery.

And, at the same time, the local residents looked after each other. "For example, back in 1956 there were no newspapers or books available — there weren't even any newspapers in Arabic. The first newspaper in English was really just a cyclostyled newsheet.

"It was called the *Doha News* and it was mostly just about who had come and who had gone, plus a few little tidbits here and there, but people used to wait for it. It came out monthly, more or less.

There was only one bank in Doha when Dr Bhatti arrived — the Chartered Bank (then called the Eastern Bank) and only one make of car available — the Austin. "You just had to choose which colour you wanted."

Of course, there were not many roads either. "There were only three roads out of Doha — one to Rayyan, one to Umm Said and another to Dukhan. They were all single lane roads, not asphalted, so that if two cars met, one had to go off the road to let the other one past."

Over the years, Dr Bhatti has seen Doha develop into a modern city. "Today, one has everything one could possibly wish for. People have gardens, televisions and all the facilities — educational facilities, medical facilities, transport, communications.

"And behind all the progress that has taken place in the state of Qatar, there is only one person, His Highness, the Emir. Right from the beginning, he has been interested in the welfare of the people. He has taken this country from nothing to everything. It is his zeal that has made this country a modern state.

"I haven't seen any country that looks after its people better than this one. And not just its own people; even the expatriates who are over here are well taken care of."



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When a haircut meant a boat trip to Bahrain

By BABU MATHER

NOW aged 60, Edakkattil Sivaram Menon is saying goodbye to his adopted home, flying back to Cochin in Kerala at the end of next month. One thing is sure. The return journey to India will bear little resemblance to that leisurely and, at times, hazardous trip he undertook when he left Bombay for the Gulf on July 1, 1947, in the cargo-passenger ship Barpota.

Mr Menon, who has always accepted life as a challenge, was a 22-year-old bachelor at the time. When the recruitment agent for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company offered him a post as stenographer he jumped at the chance. The job, he was told, was in Persia; it turned out to be in Qatar, a country, Mr Menon admits, he had never heard of.

His salary as senior clerk with the Supplies Accounts Department in Bombay had been only Rs185 (QR80), which by Indian standards of the time was a goodly sum. But with Anglo-Iranian Oil Company he was to get Rs295, with free accommodation and food.

"I was holding a British passport then, for India had not yet attained independence. After 18 days we reached somewhere near Bahrain, and we were asked to jump

into a motor launch with our luggage. It was a risky exercise. But you know, I was an energetic man. We all landed safely in the launch, which carried us to the shores of Bahrain.

"Although it had already earned the name of a trading centre, Bahrain had no seaport then. After a few days, we were told that we were to sail to Qatar."

Mr Menon sailed for Qatar in a dhow, a journey that took five hours. "There were eight people, including me," he recalls. "I don't remember their names. But I remember that of the dhow. It was the Fatkehar. Around 6.30pm we reached Zekrit, near Dukhan. Remember, there was no jetty at Zekrit."

It was at the end of July, and Mr Menon was shocked by the blistering heat and the blowing of the shemal.

"We couldn't see any houses. Our houses were canvas tents — the camp of Petroleum Development of Qatar Ltd. PDQ later became QPC, QPPA, and ultimately QGPC.

There were about 100 people, mostly British, at the camp. The job was oil surveying. Among the group was a handful of Indians and Pakistanis: Ali Butt, Ra-

man, Harnam Singh, John, J R Seth, H V Dev, R N Nair.

Mr Menon tries to recollect the names of all his old friends. "Now I'm alone here," he sighs nostalgically. "They all left years ago."

"We spent nights in Dukhan under the pale light of hurricane lamps. There was no power then. After one year we had electricity, energised by generators.

"Drinking water, which was imported from Bahrain, we kept in one-litre tin cans. For washing and bathing we had nothing but salty water.

"For each and every item we had to look to Bahrain. There was a weekly food service between Dukhan and Bahrain. We even used to sail to Bahrain for haircuts. PDQ, later, made arrangements to bring a barber every month."

Mr Menon found the Qataris very hospitable. "We used to live like a single family," he says. "Those days, Qataris had long hair, reaching below their shoulders. They were good friends."

Doha and Umm Said were cut off from Dukhan because there were no roads. Menon says, recalling his first adventurous trip to Doha, A Morse code key was all that linked these places.

"One fine day in 1948, I and a driver, a bedouin, started off for Doha. There were only tracks to guide us. The driver had failed to fill the fuel tank, and we had to stop in the middle of the desert around 3pm. Never mind, the driver said, he had a can of petrol in the back of the vehicle. Unfortunately we found that this can contained kerosene, not petrol. A rescue team from Doha came for us the next morning, ending the nightmare."

Mr Menon also remembers working in his office wearing only vest and briefs because of the heat. "Even our manager, N T Langam, used to work like that," he says. "Working hours, usually, were from 5am to 12. But much depended on the weather. Sometimes, we worked late hours.

"Our only entertainment was listening to the radio. The company had provided a few Murphy sets. I heard about the independence of India, the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and the death of Jinnah over Radio Ceylon.

"The Indians and Pakistanis celebrated their respective countries' independence in their tiny tents in Dukhan. That was an exciting experience."

Mr Menon also saw the first airstrip being built at Dukhan. "The first aircraft to land was a Rapide. Then came the Dakotas. The aeroplanes were mostly used for bringing food and oil drilling material."

Eight years later, in 1954, Mr Menon and his camp moved to Umm Said, where the conditions were much, much better. The hospital at Umm Said had all facilities. The medical staff were British. They pro-



Mr and Mrs Menon at their home in Doha which they will be leaving for the last time next month on their return to India. Inset: Mr Menon, from a passport photograph taken at the time of his arrival in Qatar in 1947.



vided excellent service. In fact, my daughters, Rama and Sindhu, were born at Umm Said hospital.

In 1956 Mr Menon married. His wife Santha has spent no fewer than 26 years in Qatar.

"But when she came, the situation was frigid," he says. We had air-conditioners, supermarkets, good shops and a library, organised by a group of Indians."

"Mr Menon flew to Umm Said from Bahrain by a BOAC plane. And from Bombay to Bahrain via Karachi on PIA. It took more than 18 hours to reach Umm Said from Bombay."

"Before the opening of air traffic, we received letters from abroad via Bahrain. From Bahrain, as usual the dhow brought us letters and old newspapers."

"You know, there were no banks. But standing instructions were given to the Bombay office of British Petroleum to send money back home. That's how we had money transferred into our accounts. Currency and stamps in circulation were Indian.

"In the 1950s Umm Said had an open-air-

cinema. We also staged Indian plays as well."

"The Menons moved to Doha in 1970. "Since then, I have changed my house only once," he says.

"I'm a contented man. I never felt bored. I always kept myself busy with one thing or another. I enjoyed my work. Perhaps, that may be the reason why I never had the feeling that I had spent so many years in this country. It's my second home.

"Even today, when I look back I think I must have come to this country only a few months ago. I have become a part of Qatar."

Mr Menon stayed throughout his 37 years with the one company. Only its name changed. From stenographer he advanced to the senior staff with QGPC's General Services Department.

He has seen many changes, but the long years have hardly changed him.

"I feel I'm the same 22-year-old youngster who arrived at Dukhan in 1947," he says. "Now I return to my home in Cochin, Kerala, with lots of memories."

Sincere congratulations to His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani and to the people of Qatar on the twelfth anniversary of the Emir's accession



Tell me, haven't you noticed when you walk through this town that among the buildings that people it, some are 'dumb', others 'speak' and others again, though these are rarest, 'sing' to us? It isn't the function of the building or even its general form that so animates it or reduces it to silence, it comes from its architect's gift, or from the Muses' favours.

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Mr. Qureshi's photograph in his passport issued in Karachi in October 1960, and the visa issued by the British Political Agency in Kuwait.

Asmakh Street on fire!

By ZAFAR MALIK

BELIEVE it or not, in 1955 a major road in Doha caught fire and in the absence of fire-fighting equipment we have today nothing could be done immediately to extinguish it.

Apart from destroying Asmakh street the fire burnt windows and doors of houses near what is now the Arab Bank roundabout.

Asmakh street was the first

proper road to be built in Doha using crude oil for surfacing and when a cooking stove exploded the road burned up.

Among those who witnessed the scene was Mr. Abdul Majid Qureshi now general manager of the Spartan construction company.

Narrating his experiences in Qatar of 30 years ago, Mr. Qureshi said the incident led



Qureshi with Salem Mubarak during the construction of Doha airport.

engineers to change road construction methods, and they started using Shell sand mix (premix).

Mr. Qureshi said that the first airport in Qatar was built by spreading crude oil on levelled land. Houses of the time were built with lime and stone, and plastered with gypsum.

With mud and date palm fronds on the roofs, houses had an excellent passive cooling system, and living was comfortable even without electricity.

Mr. Qureshi participated in many prestigious projects of the fifties in his capacity as engineering assistant in the Engineering Service Department. The projects included demarcation of Qatar's boundaries.

A young graduate of Lahore's Mughalpara Engineering College, Mr. Qureshi like a few hundred other Pakistanis, ventured abroad to the Arabian Gulf to seek work. He came originally to Qatar as escort to his brother's family, and secured a job on April 10, 1954, with Qatar Petroleum Company in Dukhan. At that time he was paid 710 rupees. The route that brought him here was by air from Karachi to Bahrain and then by launch to Qatar.

Mr. Qureshi decided to settle here and for ten years he served different official agencies before joining a private firm, Qatar Construction Development Company, which was mainly involved in road construction and providing the infrastructure for Qatar's petrochemical industry. He estab-

lished the Spartan Trading and Construction Company in 1976.

Mr. Qureshi says that unlike other Gulf countries Qatar's development came gradually. Work was, however, accelerated in 1958, when HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani became prime minister of the young state.

Mr. Qureshi vividly remembers the keen interest that HH Sheikh Khalifa took in the execution of development projects personally visiting the site to discuss development plans with officials and contractors.

Mr. Qureshi, said that through his proficiency in Arabic and being a Moslem he was able to mix up easily with local people. He disagrees with the contention sometimes expressed nowadays that young Qataris have been Westernised through European and American schooling. His experience has given him a very different picture and he named many young Qataris who despite being educated abroad maintained their traditional values. "They not only gained worldly knowledge, but have also become better Moslems," he says. He praised the devotion of Qataris to religion and their firm belief in Moslem brotherhood.



With his wife, Shakeriah Khanim, daughters Dastoor Afshan Fij, Somera Sai, and son Azeed Ghani.



In the company of the late Hamad Abdullah al-Arshad in the late fifties in Doha. Mr. al-Arshad was at the time chairman of the Taxi Owners' Association. Right: The photograph in the passport carried by the young Qureshi when he first arrived in Qatar from Pakistan.

My salutations
to
the Emir,
His Highness
Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad
Al Thani,
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The view to Al Rawdat from Al Shamal

AL SHAMAL



Al Shamal municipality lies in the agricultural north and the city began to take shape in 1965. The population of the 1817 sq km area includes farmers, businessmen and government employees.



Fort and greenery

AL RAYYAN



Modern school, traditional theme



Municipal building

Al Rayyan is close to Doha Municipality but quite contrasting in appearance. Much of it is still traditional appearance, though several new buildings are coming up in pleasantly harmonious designs. Focal point is the Rayyan Fort.



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on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Emir's Accession



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on the Twelfth Anniversary of His accession and, under
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the People and State of Qatar




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