

ILLUSTRATIONS



1. "Oh sons of Syria, bread, bread, bread. . ."

In public memories of World War I's famine, women were often portrayed as having gone mad with hunger.

Source: *Tarikh al-harb al-'uzma* 24 (1938) p. 3.



2. *Filature de Kreye*

Thousands of young Lebanese women who had worked in silk mills like this one to help support their families lost their jobs in the 1920s.

Source: MAE-Paris.



3. *Beyrouth: Proclamation du Grand Liban le 1^{er} Septembre 1920*

At the proclamation of Greater Lebanon in 1920, French High Commissioner Henri Gouraud sat encircled by religious patriarchs, bureaucratic officials and soldiers. This representation of paternal authority was distributed to the population on postcards.

Source: MAE-Paris.



4. *Salle d'une polyclinique, Syrie, 1920*

Mothers were the principal clients of the state's free medical clinics, such as this one in Syria, where they became subjects of paternalistic discipline. Note the sign requiring identity cards in French, Arabic and Armenian.

Source: MAE-Paris.



5. *Orphelinat de la filature de Kreye, 1920*

After World War I, Catholic missionaries set up workhouses like this one to prevent poor women's fall into "debauchery."

Source: MAE-Paris.



6. Nazik 'Abid

Nazik 'Abid, a leader of the women's movement, wore this uniform while leading a battalion of nurses at the battle of Maysalun in July 1920.

Source: Bayhum, *Fatat al-sharq*, p. 118.

7. Nazira Zayn al-Din

Nazira Zayn al-Din shook the tidy world of the bourgeois intelligentsia with her 1928 book *Unveiling and Veiling*, which called not only for women's unveiling, but for strict limits to the jurisdiction of Islamic law.

Source: Zayn al-Din, *al-Fatat wa al-shuyukh*, frontispiece.





— الدنيا ام —

المرأة الجديدة

هبة لهاها بث روح التربية الاستقلالية وتحسين الحياة العائلية
وترقية المرأة السورية ادبياً وعلمياً واجتماعياً

وهي لسان حال جامعة السيدات

— تصدر مرة في الشهر —

متنشرها : جوليا طامه دمشقية

بيروت — سوريا

الجزء الاول
شهر نيسان سنة ١٩٢١
العدد الاول

يحملني قربة منك ا كاد اري بعيني جميع حالاتك مواسم
بيدي تقلبات الدهر التي يمكن ان تغرق عليك، فاجتماع
الذين علم رأى واحد او حالة واحدة من الحالات يجعلها
قريبين متحابين * اليس كذلك ؟
هأنذا اكتب اليك * واتكلم معك في آن واحد * اذ
لا يمكنني ان احسن الكتابة الا اذا غثلت اعلامي احسد
الناس في حاجة الى ما اقول * ينظر الي وانظر اليه * يبادلني
الشعور فبارأه العاطفة يسمع لي فأتلو عليه ما يبدو لي عن
شعور واخلص
تثقلت اعلامي
وانت في دور الممر والمقرب * شباب تبسمين لكل مائر
اعامك من حوادث الحياة * فلا تترين منها الا السعادت
المبهجات * سنة احلام الشباب =
وهذا اذا اضم اعامك — بمعونة بعض الاختصاصيين
ثم باقتباسات من مؤلفات جمة — دروساً تريح روحك الفتية

الى ابنتي بلادي

سيدتي :

اقرأي هذه السطور لا تعرضي عنها * فهي ليست
على أسق غير * من المقدمات التي تظهر غاية المؤلف من
مؤلفه او الصحافي من مجلته . لا : ان هي الا حديث يلقي
اليك مباشرة ولولاه لم ألج الصفاقة على ما فيها من المصاعب
وجلال الشأن
لولا ما بيني وبينك من العلاقات التي ساذكر لك
بعضاً لما وضعت بين يديك هذه المجلة الان * وعندنا من
الجراند والمجلات الكثيرة ما يفنيك عنها
نعم ! ان بيننا علاقة متينة * بل معرفة تامة * ولا
تستعجب من قولي هذا * فان اختياري في مختلف من ادوار
الحياة المتقطعة * واختياري جلة من حالاتها المتقلبة * لما

8. First page of *al-Mar'a al-jadida*, April, 1921

Julia Dimashqiya's *The New Woman* featured a Madonna-like mother and child and greeted its readers, "Dear Daughters of My Country." The ideal of patriotic motherhood inspired the women's movement after the First World War.

Source: *al-Mar'a al-jadida* 1 (April 1921) p. 1.



9. Cover of *al-Naqid*, July 10, 1930

The Eastern Women's Conference of 1930 gathered to Damascus delegates from the Middle East and Asia and drew much press attention, like this front cover to the Damascene magazine, *al-Naqid*. Imilie Faris Ibrahim stands at the bottom right.

Source: *al-Naqid* 1 (July 10, 1930) front cover.



10. *Women's Demonstration in Damascus, 1938*

Fifty well-dressed, elite women marched into Syrian government offices in June 1938 to petition against the transfer of Alexandretta to Turkey.

The women's union engaged in many nationalist demonstrations in the 1930s to prove women's patriotism.

Source: Azad Photo and Cinema Co., Damascus.



11. *"The World Turned Upside Down—To Each His Turn!"*

The reversal in gender roles became a theme in the press of the late 1920s and 1930s, expressing male anxiety about women's seeming invasion of public and political space.

Source: *Les Echos*, March 24, 1929, p. 1.



12. "In Union (Marja) Square"
Changing patterns of urban public space increased the opportunity for men and women to meet, as satirized in this cartoon from a Damascene magazine.

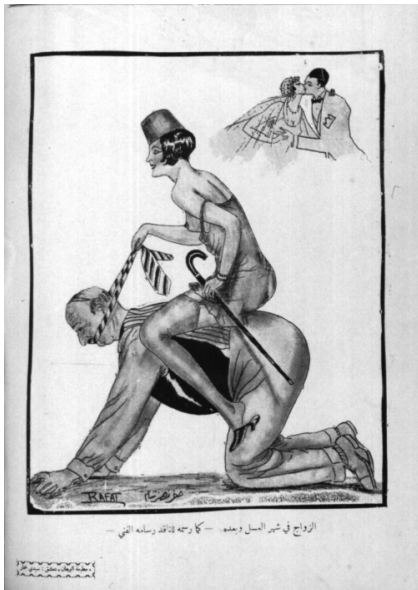
Source: *al-Naqid* 1 (July 10, 1930) back cover.



13. *Street Scene in Damascus, October 1918*

A photograph taken in Damascus just after the Ottoman evacuation in 1918 shows numerous poor and unveiled women mingling with men in the streets.

Source: Imperial War Museum, London.



14. "The Honeymoon Month and After"

The brow-beaten husband and overbearing wife became stock images in 1930s magazines, like this one from Damascus.

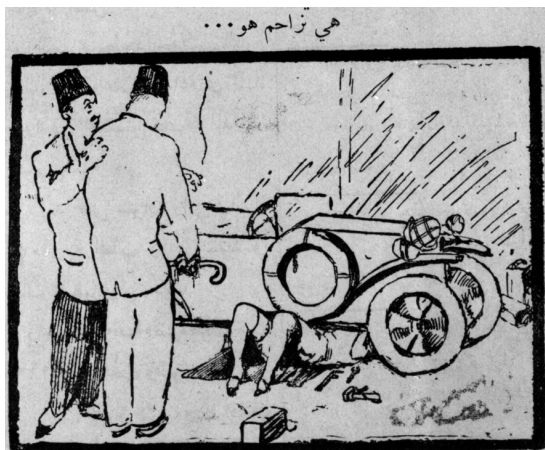
Source: *al-Naqid* 1 (June 27, 1931) back cover.



15. "His Wife is Busy!"

Wives' excessive shopping and socializing were lampooned in many magazine cartoons of the 1930s, like this one from Beirut.

Source: *al-Dabbur* 6 (June 18, 1928) p. 6.



16. "She nudges he aside . . ."

Depictions of women's liberation were often used to titillate male readers. Here, the first man says: "Women do all the jobs of men. Look how she easily she lies on her back beneath the machine." The second responds: "Between us my friend, this is the normal state of affairs!" The ungrammaticatical title underlines the sense of old norms being broken.

Source: *al-Dabbur* 6 (June 4, 1928) p. 15.



17. Gabriel Puaux à Lattaquie, 1940

High Commissioner Gabriel Puaux imitated Vichy leader Marshal Pétain in posing as a stern but caring father figure, as in his 1940 visit here to a girl's school in Latakia.

Source: MAE-Paris.



18. “Here is Our New [National] Emblem ”

Al-Dabbur, a Beirut magazine, celebrated Lebanese independence in 1943 with this cover, depicting a pair of male and female citizens and the country’s new emblem on the man’s shield. The woman wears the cap of Marianne, French symbol of democracy. She appears as much a captive as a companion of the male citizen.

Source: *al-Dabbur* 21 (December 6, 1943) front cover.



19. “For the Sake of France”

Earlier in 1943, *al-Dabbur* had printed another cartoon featuring a captive Marianne: She was embraced—or kidnapped—by a leering Senegalese soldier carrying a gun.

Source: *al-Dabbur* 21 (April 26, 1943) p. 19.



20. *Shaykh Bishara al-Khuri, Nov. 22, 1943*

On November 22, 1943 Lebanese president Bishara al-Khuri greeted cheering crowds as founding father of independent Lebanon, alongside his wife, Laure, hailed as mother of the Lebanese.

Source: Spears collection, album 9, Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford.



21. Women's Demonstration, Nov. 1943

Hundreds of women marched in Beirut during the November 1943 crisis, often encircled by young men, likely members of the Phalanges libanaises. Source: Spears collection, album 9, Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford.



22. *Ceremony of Thanksgiving for the Return to Health of the Syrian President,
Shukri al-Quwwatli, June 1944*

Syrian President Shukri al-Quwwatli addressed citizens upon his return to health and full exercise of power after the May 1944 crisis.

Conspicuously absent from the scene were women, including his wife.

Source: Spears collection, album 12/33, Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford.