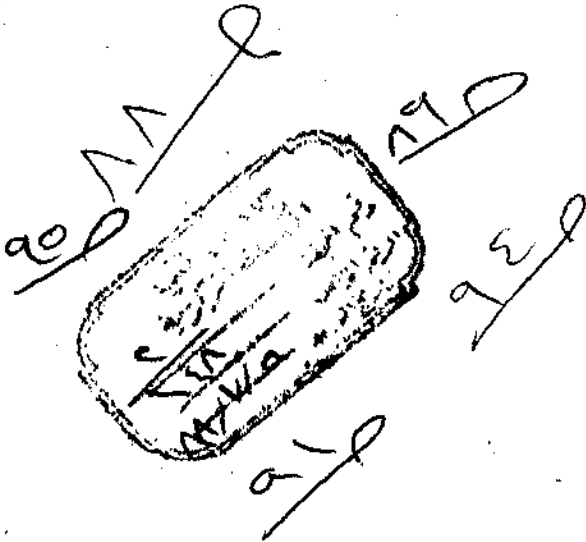


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مجلة كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية



Can Classical Arabic Be the Arabic Koine?

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1. In 1979 Salman H. Al-Ani edited one of the most comprehensive collections of articles on Arabic linguistics within the structural tradition. This collection, Readings in Arabic Linguistics, was reproduced and distributed by the Indiana University Linguistic Club. Some articles contained in this book, including Ferguson (1959), Rabin (1955), Garbell (1958), Blanc (1970) and Bloch (1971), agree on the idea that Classical Arabic (CA), which Ferguson (1959) calls "The Arabiyyah of the grammarians", could not be the origin of the Modern Arabic dialects (M.A.D). Instead, these linguists postulated that the origin of M.A.D was a form of Arabic that they call the Arabic Koine (AK), which was according to Ferguson (1959) "different in many respects from classical Arabic but was used side by side with the classical language during the early centuries of the Muslim era"(p. 49).

What is interesting about the observations of these linguists is that they did not attempt to reconstruct any part of that AK they believed to have developed in the history of Arabic. Instead, they took the lighter burden of showing how much M.A.D are different from CA. Moreover, the approach (es) used by these linguists for ruling out the assumption that CA could be the origin of M.A.D treated the facts as if the latter were real descendents of the former, and then to conclude, sometimes explicitly, other times implicitly, that CA has never been the sole origin of M.A.D.

Ferguson (1959) lists, among some twenty major differences

between CA on the one hand, and M.A.D on the other, the following:

- 1- The loss the glottal stop
- 2- The loss of the dual agreement

such differences, Ferguson claims, are indications for the existence of the AK, and for ruling out the possibility that CA is the origin of M.A.D.

Since the only recorded material in Arabic came to us through CA and not through any other variety of Koine, and since research has shown that any AK would be very close to CA, it is more reasonable to try to trace the origin of M.A.D in relation to CA. It is the purpose of this paper to attempt to trace just these two differences in 1 & 2 above and to show that they can be accounted for within the various techniques of historical linguistics and linguistic change, including sound change, innovations, borrowings, extensions, etc. with the explicit assumption that CA is the origin of M.A.D. We chose these two differences to cover at least two aspects of Arabic phonology, morphology and syntax hoping that other differences can be dealt with in a similar manner; a task which, we hop, will concern us in the future. Most of the examples of M.A.D cited below, come from the dialects of Arabic spoken in Jordan.

II. Loss of the glottal stop

Anyone not familiar with Arabic who reads Ferguson (1959) gets the wrong impression that M.A.D have become/?/-less. If this was intended to mean that the glottal stop situation is comprable to that of /r/ in English /r/-less speech, then no misunderstanding would

have happened. However, if this sense were intended, then Ferguson's claim would have been imprecise because the loss of the glottal stop would have been conditioned by some linguistic (phonetic, phonological, morphological, etc.) factors just as the /r/ loss in some varieties of English is phonetically conditioned by the presences of a following consonant-initial word. Phonetically speaking, no word in either M.A.D or CA begins with a vowel. If the glottal stop is not already at the beginning of a word as a part of that word, and if that word happens to start with a vowel, then a glottal stop is automatically inserted according to the following rule:

$$\emptyset \rightarrow ? / \# - v$$

The well established fact that Arabic speakers learning English tend to insert an initial /ʔ/ in vowel-initial words or in English loan words is evidence for the transfer of such a rule from Arabic to English. Besides, both CA and M.A.D are full of words that have /ʔ/ initially:

<u>CA</u>	<u>M.A.D</u>	<u>gloss</u>
ʔakala	ʔakal	he, it ate
ʔismun	ʔisim	name
ʔana	ʔana	I

Moreover /ʔ/ still persists in some archaisms that are found in M.A.D.

qurʔa:n	'koran'
ʔaddan	'called for prayer'
isra:ʔil	'Israel'

Hock (1982) mentions, among other weakening processes that /ʔ/ could be reduced to zero through sound change (p. 55). Thus we can expect that some of CA /ʔ/ 's have been weakened into different

reflexes. Whether one believes that CA is or is not the origin of M.A.D, it is plausible to say that any origin of M.A.D should have contained a glottal stop that has undergone weakening. Therefore, the loss of /ʔ/ can, by no means, be taken as evidence to support Ferguson's claim. Furthermore, the weakening process of the glottal stop in certain environments was already established in CA. Therefore, to consider that the more general loss of /ʔ/ in M.A.D an extension of an already existing process in the mother language is not far from usual. Abbud and E. MacCarus (1968) cite examples from CA where /ʔ/ could be "elided":

taʔri:x	ta:ri:x	'history'
ʔihmira:r	hmira:r	'redness'
ma:ʔismuk	masmuk	'what is your name'

What remains to be dealt with as regards the loss of the glottal stop is the possibility of reinterpreting this loss in terms of the neogrammarians concept of sound change. Garbell (1958) wrote: "/ʔ/ showed a tendency towards weakening. It was frequently reduced to zero in word final and syllable final (positions) with concomitant lengthening of the preceding vowel-a- (iʔC→i:C was already accepted in the classical grammar), and occasionally also as the second member of a consonant cluster before-a-. The actualization of the sequence [-a:ʔi-] as [-a:ji-] is equally of very old date, as well as that of [-iʔa-] and [-uʔa-] as [-ija] and [-uwa-] respectively; all the actualizations are reflected in the traditional consonantal spelling of Arabic" (p. 207). Thus we find the following examples:

loss of final/?]

? → Ø / - #

daw? daw, bari:? bari

'light' 'innocent'

loss of medial /?/ with compensatory lengthening :? → [$\begin{smallmatrix} V \\ \alpha F \end{smallmatrix}$] / [$\begin{smallmatrix} V \\ \alpha F \end{smallmatrix}$] — [segment]

ra?i ra:i 'opinion'

fa?s fa:s 'spade'

Assimilation of /?/ to a glide

The loss with compensatory lengthening dealt with above has the effect of creating extra long vowels (or clusters of long vowels) which is not allowed in Arabic. M.A.D eliminate such long vowels by changing the glottal stop into a glide that is compatible with the preceding vowel. This phenomenon can be separated from that of the loss with compensatory lengthening by making the rule for the former sensitive to the environment that specifies the existence of the glottal stop between two vowels. The following rule captures this generalization:

? → [$\begin{smallmatrix} \text{glide} \\ \alpha F \end{smallmatrix}$] / [$\begin{smallmatrix} V \\ \alpha F \end{smallmatrix}$] — v

muru:?ah > mru:wah muruwwah 'manliness'

bari:?ah > bari:yah bariyyeh 'innocent fem.sing'

Moreover, since semi-vowels share some features with vowels, it is quite natural that /?/ occurring after /w/&/y/ behaves as if it were occurring after a vowel.

daw?uh-u dawwuh-u 'its high'

fay?atuha fayyetha its shade

Thus the rule for the glottal stop assimilation could be generalized in the following rule:

$$? \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{glide} \\ \alpha F \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} -\text{cons} \\ \alpha F \end{array} \right] - V$$

Elswhere, Garbell (1958) wrote: "/ʔ/ showed further evidence of weakening. In initial position it was sometimes replaced by /w/; as to its replacement by /y/ in the same position (instances from East Mediterranean Arabic are /yasir/ and /yaxsir/ for classical Arabic /ʔasir/ and /ʔahsir/ meaning 'prisoner of war' and 'anis seed's' respectively). In any case it is due to Arabic influence" (p. 109). As for the replacement of the glottal stop in initial position, let us take the following examples that Garbell probably had in mind when talking about this change:

CA	JA	
?addan	waddan	'he called for prayer'
axxar	waxxar	'he delayed'

We can deal with this change by looking at the forms in which these two verbs appear. In CA the two verbs in the present tense have the following pronunciation: /yuʔaddin/ and /yuʔaxxir/. Through the glottal stop assimilation these two forms must have come into a stage where they were pronounced: /yuwaxxir/ and yuwaddin/, and by loss of the first unstressed vowel they become:

/ywaddin/ and ywaxxir/ which is the pronunciation JA has for these two verbs. What happened after this is that the roots for these two

verbs came to be interpreted: as wḏn: 'to call for pray', and wxr: 'to delay' instead of CA ʔdn, ʔxr respectively. This reinterpretation has been extended to the past tense form which resulted in the new attested forms in some M.A.D.

Another way of looking at this particular change is through invoking analogy. The language is full of verbs that start with /w/ followed by a vowel followed by a geminate:

wassa^c: he widened
 wajjah: he directed
 wassal: he connected/ reached
 wahhal: he got stuck
 wassax: he made dirty

Thus /ʔaddan/ and /ʔaxxar/ might have been remade on the model of these numerous widely used verbs, due to the similarity in their morphology, all being form II. The following formula may be helpful:

yuwassi ^c	ywassi ^c	'to make something wide'
yuwaddin	ywaddin	'to call for prayer'
wassa ^c		'he made something wide'
x	=	waddan
		'he called for prayer'

As for the replacement of the glottal stop by /y/ it is not unnatural that M.A.D may have been influenced by a neighboring language like Aramaic. The influence of languages upon each other, in addition to causing the affected language to introduce a new rule like that of the Arabic [y] in certain lexical items which could as well be an effect of a vowel harmony rule, it may cause a language to adopt a

completely foreign sound such as the influence of French upon English which has already caused many linguists to include /z/ as one of the English phonemes.

To conclude this section, the loss of the glottal stop is a gradual process of weakening and assimilation that has its roots in the mother language, i.e., CA. This weakening process, in most cases, is rule governed and as regular as any other sound change. Therefore, this loss can, by no means, be an argument against the possibility that CA is the origin of M.A.D.

iii. Loss of the dual

Ferguson (1959) asserts: "There are two striking elements of agreement in the details of the loss of the dual in the dialects. One is that the dual forms of adjectives, pronouns, and verbs have disappeared without a trace" (p. 53). Ferguson based this assertion on examples like the following:

CA		M.A.D.	
1. ?alwaladu ?akala		lwalad ?akal	'the boy ate'
S	V		
The boy	ate		
2. alwalada:n i ?akala:		lwalade:n ?akaulu:	'the two boys ate'
3. al?awladu ?akalu:		lwa:d ?akalu:	'the boys ate'

1-3 show that, while in CA there is a three way subject/verb number agreement, M.A.D have reduced this to two. While CA has the form /?akala:/ 'they two ate' and /?akalu:/ 'they pl. ate', M.A.D have

/ʔakalu:/ to mean 'they two/pl. ate'. The data of Arabic in general and of these examples in particular is far more intricate than they might seem to be, but the points that we are illustrating can be easily shown through these examples. Taking Ferguson's argument, superficial as it may be, one can trace back the loss of the dual agreement to the following reasons.

Besides the construction subject-verb (S-V) which was illustrated in 1-3 above, Arabic allows V-S constructions which require no number agreement, thus:

4. ʔakala alwaladu
5. ʔakala alwalad:n
6. ʔakala alʔawala:du

have exactly the same meaning as those in 1-3 respectively. Stylistic considerations may contribute to the choice of one version over the other.

What this suggests is that the loss of number agreement has been widely established in CA. We are saying this because it is quite reasonable to speculate that at a certain stage of the development of Arabic, number agreement was required even in the V-S constructions but it was lost in V-S construction, due to the operation of final vowel shortening and some other deletion rules. Thus if we started with the assumption that V-S/S-V were indistinguishable with regard to verb subject number agreement, we would have 7-9 as probable proto-sentences, so to speak, for 4-6 thus:

7. ʔakala alwaladu (no change)
 8. ʔakala: alwalada:n* (shortening of the verb's final vowel)
 9. ʔakalu: alʔawala:d* (shortening of the verb's final vowel)
-

The shortening rule would produce 10-12.

10) *?akala alwaladu
 11) *?akala alwaladun
 12) *?akalu alawladun

in fact M.A.D have 13- for CA 12.

13. ?akalu liwla:d

which is, in so far as the form of the verb (and not word order) is concerned, indistinguishable from the CA. For 10-11 now the two sentences have come to have the same verb. It is unnatural to have a separate form for both singular and dual and another form for plural. Therefore, it seems that the dual has been remade on the model of the plural thus giving in M.A.D.

14. ?akalu alwalade:m 'the two boys ate'

which is the form attested in many M.A.D. It is also worth noting that the effect of the postulated rule of final vowel shortening caused the number agreement to be adopted by M.A.D. with the short forms of the verbs: M.A.D. ?akalu vs. CA ?akalu: after this reconciliation in number agreement has been accepted in the V-S construction it has been generalized in M.A.D. to the constructions with S-V order producing what was illustrated by the right side of examples 1-3. Such a speculation is supported by the fact that the lack of number agreement in CA in V-S constructions as illustrated by 4-6 has not been adopted by M.A.D. If the loss of the dual agreement were an isolated phenomenon, then how could we explain the persistence in M.A.D. singular plural agreement in a construction that showed lack of agreement in CA.

Besides, there seems to be another reason that enhanced such a change. Arabic has the following paradigm:

<u>CA</u>	<u>M.A.D.</u>	<u>aloss</u>
15. ?akalta	?akalt	'you masc. sg. ate'
16. ?alaltuma:	?akaltu	'you dual ate'
17. ?kaltum	?akaltu	'you pl. masc. ate'

Due to the final vowel shortening rule, 16 has become /akaltuma/

There is a phenomenon in CA, due to inflectional endings deletion which is called prepausal pronunciation. Each word in Arabic could be pronounced either pre-pausally or medially. When in prepausal position an inflectional vowel ending is deleted. Thus in ?akala 'he ate' becomes ?akal prepausally or not.

What happened in M.A.D is that the prepausal forms have been generalized and the other forms have been done away with due to a more general change that caused M.A.D to lose case marking.

Returning to 16-17 (16 has already become akaltuma, due to the operation of shortening), the final vowels have been dropped due to the generalization of the prepausal forms. Thus ?akaltum, now means you two/plural ate. Therefore, what might look like as if it were levelling is actually the effect of more than one phonological rule plus the effect of analogy or generalization. How we derive the forms that are attested in JA with no /m/ at the end is quite easy for final nasals are easily deleted by sound change. The form 17 ?akaltum ?akaltu is actually the one that is attested in many M.A.D to address both two or more people. Our argument is that the loss of the dual number agreement has been rule governed and gradual because no

linguist would accept that a linguistic phenomenon could disappear all of a sudden. If we want to agree with Ferguson that the presumed AK did not have the dual vs. other number distinctions, then how are we to explain the persistence of the dual in nouns. It seems safer to assume that M.A.D. inherited the number agreement system than to assume that M.A.D. have undergone change than to assume that AK did not have the dual agreement and that M.A.D. have borrowed the dual distinction in nouns from CA. Otherwise, we have to assume that AK had the same number agreement system as CA, an assumption that would then have little justification.

Similar argument can be drawn with regard to the loss of the dual agreement between a noun and its modifying adjective(s):

	C.A.	M.A.D.
18.	baytun kabi : run 'a big house'	beit kabi : r
19.	bayta : n kabi : ra : n 'two big houses'	be: te : n kba:r
20.	buya : tun kiba : r 'big houses'	byu : t kba : r

what seems to have happened in M.A.D is that the plural agreement has been generalized to the dual noun-adjective construction. This is a logical conclusion because one can hardly expect that the dual be remade on the model of the singular agreement. Most cultures make the distinction between 'one' and 'more than one' rather than between 'one' and 'two' on the one hand, and more than 'two' on the other. Therefore, if a change has to take place, it has to be the most logical.

Finally, we hope that we have made it clear that if we assumed that CA is the origin of M.A.D we can trace all the changes to linguistic change, but if we adopt the notion of the AK, we have to reconstruct it in order to account for the changes. Moreover, even if we want to reconstruct the AK, it will be very similar to CA.

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SCIENTIFIC TOURISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS.
THE EGYPTIAN CASE

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A B S T R A C T

Egypt as adopting its policy to activate tourism, is now looking forward to promote scientific tourism. This policy could be made effective through scientific research for tourism development, scientific conference tourism, and tourism activities of scientific people.

This paper presents the impact of world affairs and international relations on tourism in general with special reference to scientific tourism. A review of the international relations is given, from the political, economic and socio-cultural aspects. The major elements to be considered as effective for the activation of scientific tourism are given. These include the scientific progress, technological achievements, the relevant infrastructure, the presence of scientific and professional cadres, and the existence of competent institutions in this field.

The paper concludes that Egypt, from the international point of view, has to be considered as a favourable host country due to its balanced relations in world affairs, and thus scientific tourism would contribute considerably to the economic development and the general welfare of the country.

Scientific tourism could be defined as the tourism that involves the travel of scientific researchers, scientists and technicians for the sake of exchanging knowledge and being informed by the latest achievements in the different scopes of scientific progress. Such activities would throw more light on the achievements in the

fields of science and technology related to every industrial, economic or social activity and to inform about it. Through such travels for meetings and conferences scientific tourism could be promoted.

Scientific tourism is categorized under :

- I- Tourism activities of scientific workers.
- II- Scientific conference tourism.
- III- Scientific research for tourism development.

In general, tourism plays an important role in the development of international relations in a way that it affects these relations as well as other relations have their impact on tourism. No doubt that active tourism strengthens the international relations and establishes a strong tie between countries. On the other hand, tensions in relations, as well as the political instability in any region affect seriously, the activities of tourism as tourists will avoid areas at risk.

Relations between countries that could affect the activities of tourism are classified as :

- a- Political relations.
- b- Economic relations.
- c- Social-cultural relations.

The following is a review to identify the main aspects of these relations.

(a) Political relations :-

After the end of the second world war, countries adapted an international political system to control and contain their political relations through the setting up of agreements, either bilateral or multilateral, under the umbrella of the charter of the United Nations. intergovernmental

organizations were thus established to coordinate and to collaborate between countries, in different fields, as in transport, aviation, immigration, border-crossing, custom regulations, financial transactions, and all other facilities that would lead to the promotion of tourism. Besides, diplomatic missions, as representing their governments do the best effort to strengthen the international relations with the aim to facilitate the movement of tourists to their countries.

International cooperation is now practised and promoted through the activities of specialized regional organizations. For example, is the Arab League, where state members, according to its charter, are committed to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in political, economic and financial affairs, as well as in the cultural, social, health, immigration and travel affairs. Relevant organizations, affiliated with the Arab League, are charged with such affairs. Thus, tourism is the concern of permanent committee of economic affairs, established in 1945, that undertakes the promotion of tourism in the Arab region, by rendering the facilities necessary to encourage the flow of tourists across the borders of the Arab States.

Another regional organization, is the "OAU", Organization of African Unity. Also the Bank of African Development (in Ivory Coast), which is affiliated to the OAU and has activities in the financing of several projects for the developing of tourism in African countries.

Examples of other similar activities include the Arab Tourism Union (ATU) affiliated to the Arab League, the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the Corporation of Organization for Tourism in Latin America, (COTAL), and the

World Association for Travel Agencies (UPTAA) and the American Society for Travel Agencies, (ASTA).

The important role of practicing good international relations for the promotion of tourism, was realized during the sixties and seventies. In these decades, Egypt and USA were politically not in good terms, a situation reflected in the fall of the volume of tourism to Egypt.

An example of such a decline occurred in the aftermath of June war in 1967, whereby the relations were severed between Egypt and the United States of America (USA), thus the number of the American tourists fell from about 90,000 tourists in 1966 to below 30,000 tourists in 1968, 1969. When the diplomatic and political relations were restored between the two countries, and were greatly improved in the seventies, the number of the American tourists increased significantly whereas the number of those tourists were no more than 30,000 in 1967, it jumped in the 1980 to approximately 43,000 and then to 62,000 in 1985 and to 78,000 in 1990 despite the geographical distance separating the two countries, and the big increase of prices in Egypt during the same period.

On the regional scale, Egypt, as due to its sensitive geographic location within the Middle East area, is seriously affected by the dominant political situation and by any tension in the surroundings. Thus, the Arab tourism to Egypt was seriously affected just after 1979 when the peace agreement was concluded between Egypt and Israel, while, international tourism from the Western World had increased during the same period. The flow of Arab tourists to Egypt, was active again after the return of the Arab States to

Egypt and the improvement of their political relations (657,000;660,000;Arab tourists during 1987,1988).

Again, the Gulf war, had caused Arab as well as the international tourism to Egypt to reach a standstill, although Egypt was far away from the area of conflict.

Table (1) The Number of Tourists to Egypt

Number of tourists by thousands	1976	1980	1985	1990
Tourists from Europe and America	308	557	792	964
Arabs	535	783	1,000	1,159
Others	141	224	300	355
Total number of tourists arrived to Egypt	984	1,564	2,092	2,478

An analysis of the statistical data on the movement of international tourism to Egypt in the year 1990-1991, shows an increase in the volume of tourism, just to August 1990, when the Gulf crisis issued, with a sudden drop in tourism by this month. During these last two years, the number of tourists from Syria, Libya, Libanon and Sudan, had increased due to the appreciable improvement in the political relations with Syria, and to the abolishing of the administrative border regulations with Libya.

Table (2) Distribution of Arab tourists during the period of Jan / Sep. 1989 / 1990

Month	1989	1990	Change %
Jan.	56978	85506	50.1 +
Feb.	38299	67458	76.1 +
March	46395	72122	55.8 +
April	28720	59474	107.1 +
May	47742	74498	55.0 +
June	89330	130298	45.9 +
July	155437	181296	16.5 +
August	137960	139503	1.1 +
September	94321	94932	0.6 +
Total	695092	905094	30.2 +

It has to be noted that the drop in the number of tourists who visited Egypt during September 1990 was due to the non-arrival of Iranian, Palestinian, Jordanian, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti nationals. Meanwhile Arab tourists from other Arab countries continued their arrival to Egypt, mainly from Syria, Tunisia, Sudan, Lebanon and Libya.

On the international scale, touristic activities within the European continent was one of the factors that contributed to the integration and then to the establishment of the European Common Market, as the volume of tourism within the EEC contributed by about 60% of the total volume of European tourism. It is expected that by 1992, with the commencement of the European integration, that the volume of tourism

will be accelerated. The main aspects of this integration will be manifested in the unified currency unit, abolishing of custom regulations and entry visas between the EEC. Besides, visitors from countries outside the EEC will have only one entry visa to be valid all over the EEC member countries.

With respect to the American continent, its visitors contribute by about 18.7% to the volume of international tourism. The governments of U.S.A. & Canada have joint borders and do the best to strengthen their relations in different aspects, especially in the field of tourism, through bilateral agreements.

On the other side, the U.S.A. and Mexico, the southern neighbour, the joint-borders facilitate the flow of tourism in between them. Their people have strong relations and deep seated ties with a peaceful atmosphere. Visitors to the southern states of USA, as Florida, Texas and New Mexico can easily feel and realize this situation, and they may be got confused if they are in the American or on the Mexican side. In these southern states of U.S.A., one can enjoy the wide-spread Mexican style in music and art, as well as the Mexican food. Besides the Spanish language is recognized every where.

Thus, stable political relations between neighbouring countries can affect and could be affected to a greater degree by the flow of tourism to/and from these countries.

(b) Economic relations :-

The present era is characterized by the important role of the international economic relations in World Affairs.

All countries do the best to strengthen the economic relations in between them, and by all means. This would help each country to achieve the goals of its national economic development and to improve the standard of living of its people. Economic cooperation becomes more effective between countries within one geographic region and could lead to the establishment of economic blocks similar to the political blocks that may arise in such regions. In this respect, multilateral international agreements are concluded between inter-governmental agencies, organizations and institutions so as to establish supervision on the execution and follow-up of these agreements for the development of economic relations. No doubt tourism activities are always one of the major scopes of such agreements.

There are numerous examples as concerns the economic cooperation, either as governmental or non-governmental. As outstanding examples are, the International Economic Council of the U.N., the general Agreement for Trade and Tariffs (GATT), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Another point for the economic importance of tourism, is its consideration as an effective invisible export industry. Tourists consume and make use of the services to be rendered to them by the host country, against their payment for this, and hence a contribution to the national economy is realized, depending on the volume of tourism. Such contribution would enable the country to carry on plans for the economic and social development. This would also result in narrowing the economic gaps between countries within one block and may

finally lead to a fair re-distribution of wealth between the member countries of one region.

Before we close the discussion of this important item, we have to acknowledge the efforts of the Association of trade Organizations in developing countries (ASTRO). This is a specialized organization that had held a conference in October 1988, in Cyprus, in collaboration UNCTAD and with the Organization of International Tourism. This conference focused on the role of tourism in initiating economic co-operation between developing countries in the field of tourism, especially these in one geographic region.

(c) Socio-Cultural International Relations :-

It is evident that one of the most important basis of the mutual understanding on the international scale, is the existence of strong socio-cultural relations between people. One of the most important outputs of tourism, especially the scientific tourism, is the exchange of cultural elements and the knowledge of the people cultures and their modes of living, with the establishment of friendship between the communities of different countries through the exchange of visits by students, scholars and scientific workers. Besides, this will offer chances to obtain knowledge of the dominant values of people, and to know much about their history and their cultural patterns.

The goals of such cooperation could be achieved on the governmental scale through agreements to be concluded for the exchange of students, scholars and research specialists, as well as through the establishment of joint educational institutions, or through specialized agencies, all working for the development and up-dating of science and technology.

Cooperation in such fields is also commissioned through conferences and similar arrangements for the exchange of expertise and relevant information.

All these aspects of cooperation are applied in the field of scientific tourism, which is identified as the organization of human knowledge, or in other words, as the way for man to know himself, his culture, his activities and his environment, and to lead the others to this way to know more about this man and his community. This will make people fully aware and well informed about the others within the whole world.

In this respect, tourism with all its relevant projects, when being established, have to be based on solid grounds. One of the main basis is the study of the natural environments so as to make a fruitful investment in tourism. Thus, the natural geographic elements of the country, as say, the mountains, deserts, green lands, seas, lakes, beaches, rivers, all are considered as outstanding elements that could be invested in tourism.

As concerns scientific tourism and the scientific workers, when being on tourism, we are aware of the importance of these, direct contacts and their meetings with each others, as in conferences and discussion workshops that could lead to be well-fare of the human community.

However the dominating international relations have to be seriously considered in all its aspects, either economic or socio-cultural, due to its direct impact on scientific tourism. Simply, it is not expected from any scientist to participate in a meeting to be held in an area of political instability or social tension, as such situation offer an unpleasant

atmosphere. Thus the status of political stability, is very important, and when being favourable, is considered as the suitable atmosphere for their meetings.

Such meetings result in the transfer of knowledge and technology, the exposure of abilities and the exchange of administrative and technical information. This will promote and upgrade the standards and attitudes of thinking of other specialists.

Meetings of scientific workers under the umbrella of tourism, may be realized through occasional visits or through well organized conferences, to be held regularly and periodically, so as to be more effective.

Tourism is now considered as an industry of economic feasibility, some as other industrial projects that have to be based on solid grounds of scientific research and technical experience. It is time now to start our steady and firm steps through an intensive effort, in all aspects related to tourism.

As concerns the methodology of scientific research in the field of tourism, the studies could be carried out at the following trends:

- 1- Studies to be directed and focused on the tourist himself to identify his characteristics, his social, cultural and economic standards and to know about his tendencies and wishes.
- 2- Studies to be based in the host country, to throw light on its policy to display its touristic services, and the facilities to be offered in this respect. This study includes a survey to identify the workers involved

in the touristic sector, besides the behaviour of the nationals of the country towards tourists.

3- Study of the relation between the tourist and the host country, on the impact of each side on the other, is positive and in negative terms from the socio-economic aspects. Such relation will be considered during the short time period of the visit.

The countries now involved in tourism, especially the developing countries, as for Egypt, have to adopt all plans to upgrade the methodology applied for the development of tourism, and not to just imitate other country, or to use old methodology. It is of prime importance to follow up and to join the advancement now taking place in the world, in the market of tourism. Thus, the development of tourism in these countries have to be built on plans based on deep scientific studies, where such development has to be balanced with the other sectors of production and services within the country. These are, at present, several aid agencies, as consulting houses all over the world, who carry on integrated studies planning for the development of tourism in certain regions, or certain centres, or even on the national scale. We can refer here to the American Agency for International Development (U.S.A.I.D.) and to its efforts, and financial facilities rendered to Egypt to carry on studies for the development of Sinai.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, tourism is a wide and diversified science, based on the sound knowledge of all elements related to and integrated with tourism. Thus, now we can have specializations

in tourism, in the different fields of marketing, statistics, geography, recreation, transportation, and facility services, etc.

Thus, we can say in brief that tourism is an economic activity, while increasing the revenues of the countries, it also contributes to strengthening the relations between nations. Therefore scientific plans must be designed to develop it through the international scientific exchanges and the establishment, the development of the infrastructure necessary to serve such activity. This includes modern facilities to satisfy the requirements of tourists such as the construction of airports, communication and transportation facilities, roads, hotels, restaurants and all other recreation elements.

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