The Alumni office of the American University of Beirut (AUB) issued Middle East Forum in association with the alumni newsletter, al-Kulliyah, from 1954 to 1967. The authors were Arab and American professors at AUB and in their articles they covered all the most important topics of the day: the Arab-Israeli issue, Palestinian refugees, the Cold War, Gamal Abdul Nasser’s policies, gender issues, the union of Egypt and Syria in 1958, the politics of the Ba’th Party, and economic problems in the Arab world. Their readers were the alumni scattered across the globe and the foreign journalists based in the Middle East who sought out English-language sources for their reports. The Arab authors, such as Walid Khalidi, Cyrus Hourani, Albert Hourani, Yusuf Sayigh, Zeine Zeine, and the Americans, such as Malcolm Kerr, were some of the foremost Arab and American academics analyzing this period of dramatic political and socio-economic change for both communities. As such, in the pages of Middle East Forum, these authors sought to introduce the newly independent Arab states to an America becoming a Superpower. These Arab and American authors explicitly situated themselves as people standing with feet in both Arab and American society. The Arabs had received their PhDs in America or Europe; the Americans chose to pursue their careers in the Arab world. They came together at AUB, a place pedagogically situated simultaneously between east and west. Because they were fluent in both cultural languages, these authors made the claim that they could speak knowledgeably and truthfully to both their Arab and American audiences. In many articles, the authors pivot between the two audiences, using one set of terms for American decision-makers navigating the politics of the Arab world and another set for Arabs seeking to understand the complexities of their own changing societies. They write in the tone of teachers explaining difficult subjects to their students while exhorting the readers from both audiences to actively work to improve their societies and the relationships now being established between America and the Arab world. At the same time, a strict line could not always be drawn between the two subject matters because these men (and a few women) had themselves been immersed in both cultures for some part of their lives and while teaching at AUB. Many an article begins with the famous Kipling phrase, “East is East and West is West...,” with the author usually explaining why this statement was only partially true for the subject he or she planned to cover. In writing for the Arab audience, the authors often frame their discourses within Western theoretical reference points, prize Western-style individualism over communalism, and hew to the AUB mantra that education prepares the graduates to take responsibility for uplifting their societies. In their articles about American politics in the region, the authors compare the empowerment that has come with Arab nationalism with the ignorance of American politicians toward the realities of the Arab world, particularly in reference to the Arab-Israeli issue. I propose to use the articles in this magazine to show how the authors presented themselves to their readers as uniquely qualified interlocutors between Arab and American society in a time of dramatic change in the relationship between the two regions. They embraced much of the American ethos that had come with over a century of American education in the Arab world but simultaneously served as the chief critics of the American policies that contradicted the American education that had helped define them. These authors also explicitly tried to bridge the widening gap between the two societies at a time when politics had come to predominate over the cultural interactions of the past.