

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

Francis Boardman

Published by
Middle East Institute
Washington, D. C.

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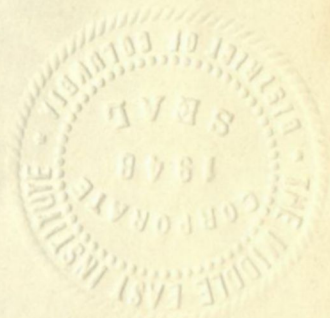
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A Tabulation and Summary
with some Historical Notes

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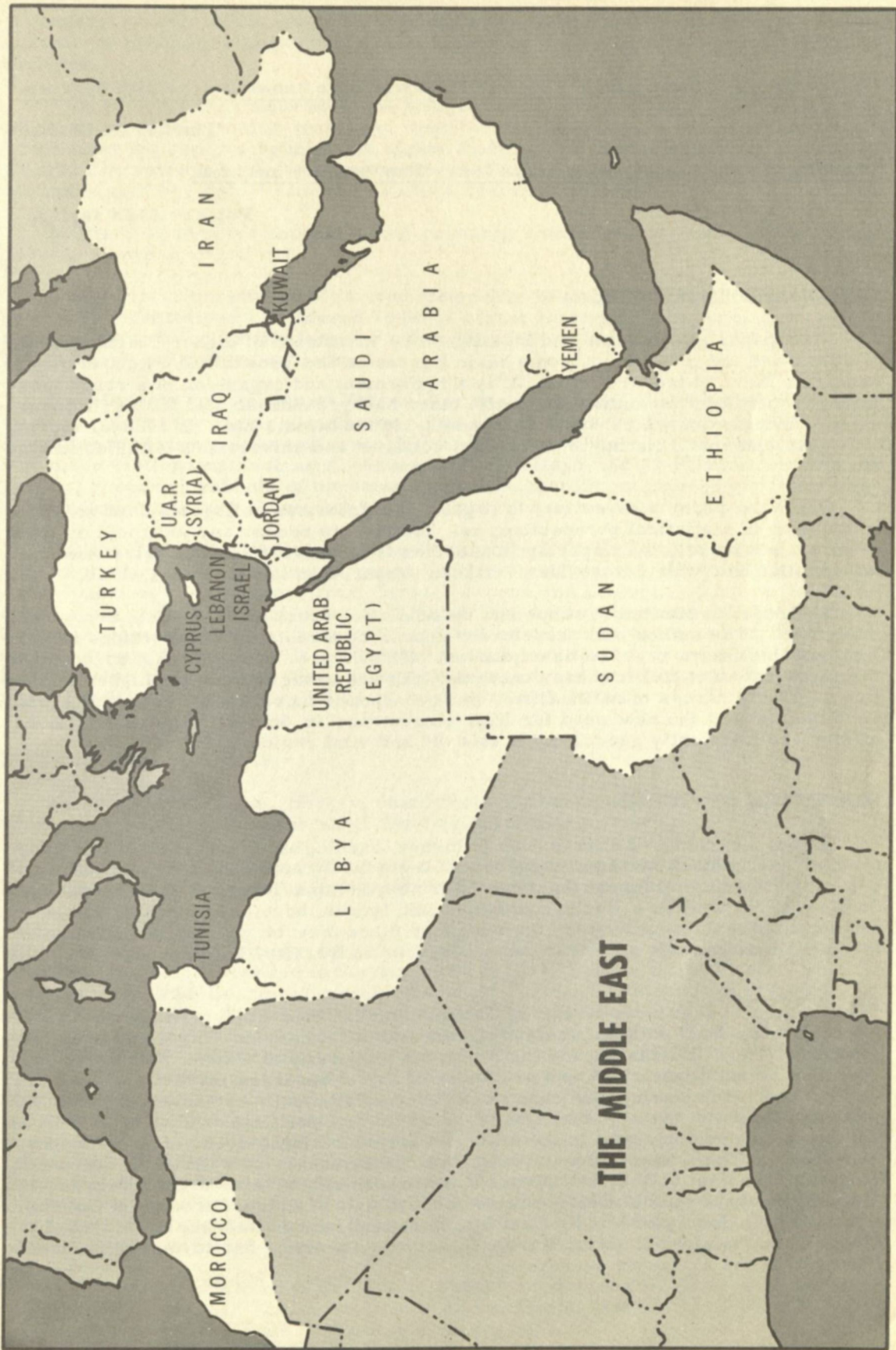


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FOREWORD

"Allah will exalt those who believe and those who have knowledge, to high degrees."

The Quran, 58:11.

"To him who has taught me even one letter I am forever indebted."

Popular Arab saying.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

This paper aims to list and identify every institution of higher learning in the Middle East and to set forth some basic figures on the growth and extent of higher education there in modern times. It is a refinement and expansion of a rough tabulation prepared by the author along with other background material for an independent survey mission which spent four months in the Middle East in 1960-61 looking into developments relating to American colleges and universities situated in that area.^a

One of the paper's objectives is to place the American colleges and universities in the area in statistical perspective; not, however, to render any judgment on their quality, aims or relative importance. Another is to provide a useful reference since no compilation of this nature has ever been prepared on the area as a whole.

The paper is limited in scope and the tabulation doubtless has some errors and omissions. The author will therefore welcome comments and corrections for use in a possible future revision or expansion. He believes, however, that as it stands the paper can be useful to those concerned with the rising demand for higher education which the forces of nationalism, the tremendous increase in secondary school enrollments and the new need for high competence in domestic and international affairs are insistently generating in this old and vital region of the world.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Higher Learning: An institution of higher learning has been taken in this paper to mean any institution requiring a secondary school certificate for admission and providing instruction for at least two years beyond that level. On this basis most "colleges," as well as schools, academies, and lycées, have been omitted; under the European baccalaureat system their highest class may be generally equivalent to the freshman year of an American college or university, but they are basically

^aThe Middle East University Survey Commission has been studying higher education in the Middle East with particular reference to the American University of Beirut, Robert College in Istanbul, and the American University at Cairo. Without reviewing the internal operations and problems of any of the three institutions in detail, it has been considering the objectives, accomplishments and roles, present and future, of each of them in the light of economic and political conditions as well as of expected developments in the area and the educational needs of its component countries. The Commission is under the chairmanship of William E. Stevenson, former president of Oberlin College. The other members are: James Terry Duce, President of the Middle East Institute; Schuyler C. Wallace, Director of Columbia University's Near and Middle East Institute; and John S. Badeau, President of the Near East Foundation. Mrs. Harley C. Stevens, a writer and former government analyst, is the executive secretary.

secondary schools which stop short of the university level.^b Junior colleges and schools of medicine, engineering, commerce, etc. are another matter and are included.

Teachers' training institutes have been included, although the scarcity of precise information in this sector may have resulted in the omission of some institutes which meet the paper's definition of higher learning and the inclusion of a few which do not. The same is true for conservatories of music, schools of fine art, technical institutes and theological seminaries which are also included.

Military academies, non-teaching research institutes, and centers for adult education have been left out.^c

The term university level is used frequently in the paper to cover students in any of the institutions considered to be of higher learning. The term university-mosque is used for institutions for advanced study of the theology, literature and law of Islam and related subjects.

Enrollments and Academic Years: For the most part, the enrollment figures cited are actual for the academic year 1959-60. The others are conservative estimates for the same year based on earlier enrollments or the latest available reports. For those institutions such as Al-Azhar, Robert College, and Al-Hikmah, which have integral "feeder" schools of the same name, the enrollment figures given are only for freshman year and above, not for the institution as a whole.

Middle East: The definition of the Near and/or Middle East is a separate subject in itself.^d This particular paper arbitrarily takes the Middle East to be 11 Arab countries plus Turkey, Iran, Israel, Cyprus and Ethiopia. The list includes most of the countries that were in African and Asian provinces of the Ottoman Empire a century ago when Robert College and what is now the American University of Beirut were founded, but is not limited to such territories. Most of the countries have Muslim majorities. They have approximately 145 million inhabitants, more than 75 million of whom live in the 11 Arab countries listed.

METHOD AND SOURCES

No single publication, library, institution, government agency or international body possessed by any means all of the data eventually procured.

The framework of the basic compilation was extracted from the standard English language reference books on institutions of higher learning throughout the world:

^bFour American institutions in this omitted category are: American Collegiate Institute for Girls, founded in Smyrna (now Izmir), Turkey in 1877 under what is now the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions (Congregational); American Academy for Girls in Uskadar, Istanbul, founded in 1874 in Adapazar by the same American Board; Tarsus College, founded in Tarsus, Turkey, in 1887 by the same Board; and International College, founded in Smyrna in 1891 but transferred to Beirut, Lebanon, in 1936 where it was merged with long established American elementary and preparatory schools on the campus of the American University. There are some British "colleges" of this nature and numerous French, Turkish, Iranian and Arab "colleges," "lycees" and "schools". Thus, a substantial number of Middle Eastern students engaged in work equivalent to that of a university freshman are excluded from the tabulation and computations.

^cThus a considerable number of higher learning centers, including various institutes for research in nuclear energy, go unmentioned as do the several language and area study schools conducted in the area by foreign governments for their foreign service officers.

^dSee, for example, "Where is the Middle East?" by Roderic H. Davison in Foreign Affairs, July 1960, or "The Middle East - An Indefinable Region" by G. Etzel Percy in The Department of State Bulletin, March 23, 1959.

notably, The World of Learning, Europa Publications Ltd., London, 1960; International Handbook of Universities, 1959, published in London by the International Association of Universities; World Survey of Education, 1959, by UNESCO; International Yearbook of Education, 1959, also by UNESCO; and Handbook on International Study, 1958, now being revised by the Institute of International Education. These works were very helpful, but they leave out many Middle Eastern institutions established in recent years as well as a number of the older institutions, particularly the smaller ones.

Other published sources included: the standard regional reference works; university catalogues; pamphlets by Middle Eastern Governments; magazine and newspaper articles; missionary publications; numerous special reports, private and governmental; a variety of history books; and Education in Arab Countries of the Near East by Roderic D. Mathews and Matta Akrawi published by the American Council of Education in 1949.

As many as feasible of the innumerable gaps which remained after recourse to these publications were filled in after consultation by the author with a considerable number of teachers, administrators, diplomats, cultural attachés, government officials, company training officers and others who have served in the Middle East. The author is grateful to all these individuals for the time and assistance they gave, and particularly to the several authorities who looked over the introductory text at intermittent stages of its preparation.

Among the agencies and institutions that were particularly helpful were UNESCO, the Department of State, International Cooperation Administration, United States Information Agency, Institute of International Education, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, American Council of Education, National Education Association, American Friends of the Middle East, Arab Information Office, Middle Eastern embassies, United States offices of American colleges in the area, and above all, the Middle East Institute in Washington which was headquarters for the effort.

Francis Boardman
Washington, D. C.
March, 1961

THE EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The tabulations comprising the bulk of this study provide the basis for several striking figures on the extent to which opportunities for higher education are growing in the Middle East. These figures are recorded and defined in this section together with some incidental historical notations and a brief general statement on the sponsorship of the institutions tabulated.

The most rapid growth of institutions and enrollments has taken place in the past 20 years during which time ten independent countries were established in the Middle East. The current figures in the tabulation are compared with the situation one hundred rather than twenty years ago, however. One reason is that it was then that the first American colleges were started in the area.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

The 1860s: The first two American colleges anywhere abroad were founded during the Civil War era of the United States: Robert College, in Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 1863, and the Syrian Protestant College (1866), later to become the American University of Beirut and now the largest of any American educational institution overseas.

Only a small number of institutions of higher learning existed in the Middle East at the time and none of them could have been called a modern college or university.^e Most of them were dedicated to Islamic religious studies. Among the most notable of these university-mosques were: Al-Azhar, founded in Cairo in the 10th century and now probably the oldest university in the world; Qarawiyyin, founded not long thereafter at a 7th century mosque in what is now Fez, Morocco; Al-Zaytunah, in Tunisia; and Al-Najaf, in Mesopotamia (now Iraq). As to other types, there were: the University of Constantinople (founded in the 15th century) which had added a medical school in 1822; and some that were inaugurated in the first part of the 19th century such as the Schools of Engineering (1820), Medicine (1825), Law (1827) and Agriculture (1835) in Egypt—where the teaching was mostly in French and interpreters were required; a rabbinical college in Jerusalem (1841), and some "higher schools" (probably closer to high schools), including one, eventually to become the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Ankara, founded in Constantinople just after the Crimean War to strengthen the civil service of the Ottoman Empire. Most of the Arab institutions which had kept science and higher learning alive during the dark ages of Europe, had gone out of existence centuries earlier.^f

^eIn describing the founding of Robert College, of which he was the second president, George Washburn wrote, "there was nothing corresponding to an American college in the (Ottoman) Empire." Fifty Years in Constantinople, Houghton Mifflin, 1907, page 3.

^fAmong the greatest of those, long since out of existence, had been Bayt al-Hikmah, the house of wisdom founded in Baghdad in the 9th century as a combination academy, library, museum, observatory, center of religious studies and translation bureau. There had also been Bayt al-Hikmah's counterpart in Cairo, Dar al-Hikmah, as well as al-Nizamiyah (Baghdad, 11th century), and others in such eastern cities as Basrah, Kufa, Mosul, Damascus, Kerbala, Mecca and Medina not to mention the four great Andalusian universities, including Cordova. In some of these, distinguished work had been performed in mathematics, astronomy and medicine as well as in Islamic studies but by the end of the 13th century they had for the most part expired. Other centers of learning had flourished and died still earlier. There were, for example, the Museum of Alexandria, possibly the world's first great academic institution, where Greek and other scholars of the ancient world organized much of their thinking; the Roman School of Law in Alexandria; and the School of Law in Berytus (now Beirut), where jurists in the sixth century helped Justinian complete his code of laws.

1960: Today there are 12 American institutions of higher learning in the Middle East and eight others under other foreign sponsorship, but there are at least 114 separate national institutions of higher learning in the region. Ten of the latter have well over 5,000 students each and ten more of them have in excess of 1000 each. Close to half of them have been established since World War II, though in some cases the new institutions resulted from a consolidation of several separate institutions that had been in existence for sometime. Seven new national universities (not included in the total) are in the building or active planning stage in seven Middle East countries. More than two-thirds of the total are located in four countries: Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Iran and Israel. These four plus Iraq and Lebanon claim 92 percent of the university level students in the 16 country area.

About 40 of the 134 foreign and national institutions tabulated are universities (and so named, though occasionally by stretching a point) in that they offer four year courses in at least some variety of disciplines. An almost equal number on the list are university level teachers' institutes, apart from the departments or institutes of education within virtually all the larger universities. Thus about 80, or approximately three-fifths of the institutions of higher learning in the area fall into these two general categories. At least 20 more are technical institutes and about 15 others are university-mosques or theological seminaries. The remaining twenty-odd institutions vary in nature, some being colleges of agriculture, engineering, etc. (again apart from such units within the larger universities) and others being junior colleges, conservatories and similarly specialized institutions.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The 19th Century: At some period between the 1860s and the early 20th century the majority of university level students in the Middle East, other than those in Islamic studies, appears to have been enrolled in European and American institutions situated in the region. The total number of university students in any single year of this period is not revealed by the tabulation, however, and no record or detailed indicators have been found. The surest fact is that the total was small.

The Present: Today, at least 214,000 students, roughly half of them in the United Arab Republic, are engaged in university level work at national institutions in the area. This compares with just under 6,000 students at American institutions of higher learning there and roughly 3,000 more in other foreign institutions, notably the French Jesuit University of St. Joseph in Beirut. The great majority of these 223,000 students are from the 16 countries listed but it is probable that at least 50 other countries are represented to some degree.

NUMBER OF WOMEN STUDENTS

The Past: When Robert and the Syrian Protestant College (now AUB) were founded as men's colleges, the West itself had relatively few institutions at which a woman could pursue higher learning in a formal way. But the Middle East had none. Although women had not been wholly excluded from higher studies in earlier Islamic times, the first university level opportunities for modern Middle Eastern women apparently came in Turkey in the 1890s at the newly opened American College for Girls which had been founded two decades earlier as a secondary school. In the Arab world, there had been American schools for girls since the early 19th century but none, at the university level, national or foreign. The American University of Beirut, which had been conducting a school of nursing since 1905, probably became the first co-educational institution in the area in 1924 when it opened its School of Arts and Sciences to women for the sophomore year and above. The Egyptian State University of Cairo first accepted women students in 1928. After close to ten centuries of existence in Morocco, Qarawiyyin University, which had been founded at a mosque financed by two pious Moslem women, first admitted women students in 1957.

The Present: The total number of women students doing university level work in the Middle East today cannot be derived from the tabulation which gives a

breakdown only for some of the institutions listed. There is enough data in the tabulation, however, to substantiate in general the conclusion of some UNESCO experts that very roughly one out of every five students in colleges and universities in the area is a woman. This would put the current figure at more than 40,000.

STUDENTS ABROAD

The Past: It is not known how many Middle Eastern students were studying abroad when the first two American colleges were established in the Ottoman Empire almost 100 years ago.^g The number was small, however, and it is generally true that French universities were the major sources of higher education for those students from the region, particularly Lebanese, Egyptians and Turks, who studied abroad in the first half of the 19th century. British and other European institutions also became popular with such students later in the 19th century.^h The United States and Czarist Russia each attracted a small number of Middle Eastern students, particularly those of the Greek Orthodox faith.

The Present: The record shows that almost 21,000 Middle Eastern students studied in Western Europe and the United States in 1958-59. They comprised the major proportion of Middle Eastern students outside the Middle East but corresponding data on those in other areas of the world are not available.

The number of Middle Easterners enrolled in colleges and universities in the United States in 1959-60 was 7,300, an increase of ten percent over 1958-59, and of 27 percent over 1957-58. Almost 3000 of these were from Arab countries and just over 2,500 were from Iran. Almost two-thirds of the total in the United States were undergraduates; the balance were graduate or special students. They comprised about 15 percent of all foreign students in the United States. One out of seven was a woman. The figures are from a survey by the Institute of International Education.

In 1958-59, more than 14,000 Middle Easterners studied at Western European universities. The figure omits some Western European countries, including the Vatican, which attract small numbers, but nevertheless marks a one-third increase in the total for the previous year. Three-fourths of these students were in France and Germany and another fifth of them were in the United Kingdom and Austria. They comprised approximately 10 percent of the foreign students studying in Western Europe that year. The figures result from replies to a UNESCO questionnaire.

Several independent sources agree that the number of Middle Eastern students in Soviet universities during 1959-60 was a very small percentage of the number in the United States and Western Europe as well as a small percentage of all foreign students in Soviet universities in that year. Estimates are particularly difficult to make because foreign enrollments in Soviet institutions fluctuate sharply. In any case, there are Middle Eastern students in Eastern Europe, the USSR and other areas outside the United States and Western Europe in pursuit of higher education. How many hundreds is not known.

FIELDS OF STUDY

The Past: As already indicated, the dominant field of academic attention in the Middle East a century ago was Islamic studies, i.e., religion, literature and law, so far as higher studies were concerned.

^gIn his Reminiscences (Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1920), Daniel Bliss, first president of the Syrian Protestant College, gives reasons why he wanted the institution to be established. One was that foreign education tended to "unfit" students for usefulness by taking them "out of sympathy with their own people". Another was that to educate large numbers out of the country "would require more money than the people could pay and more than the benevolent would furnish." (pp 162-3).

^hMany centuries earlier, European students had gone to some of the Middle Eastern universities noted in footnote f. Moreover, it is reputed that early European universities copied some of the organizational features of Al-Nizamiyah in Baghdad and that in the 12th century, Arab medical professors helped establish the University of Montpellier in France.

The Present: Many of the university-mosques have broadened their curricula extensively in recent years and the major fields of study currently engaged in by students in other universities and professional schools have become numerous. The tabulation does not provide adequate information to develop a uniform breakdown in terms of subjects offered or numbers of students enrolled in them. Nevertheless, it records the separate faculties, colleges or schools in each of the large institutions and in the case of many smaller ones, the main fields of interest are clear from the titles. Various medical schools and teachers' training institutes appear in approximately equal number and more frequently than any others and are followed by schools of arts and sciences. Then come schools of agriculture, theology, law and commerce, also in about equal number, followed by technical institutes and schools of engineering.

In descending order of magnitude, the 7,300 Middle Eastern students in the United States in 1959-60 were in the following major fields: Engineering—2,661 students; Humanities—942; Physical and Natural Sciences—939; Social Sciences—861; Medical Sciences—505; Business Administration—444; Education—334; Agriculture—319; all other or not stated—295.

SPONSORSHIP

All of the Western institutions listed are privately operated and their financing, over and above tuition and board, comes primarily from private donations. Virtually all of the national institutions of higher learning in the region are government institutions, often possessing a high degree of autonomy, which frequently absorb tuition fees and other student expenses to a considerable degree.

Some national and some foreign institutions in the area receive aid to varying degrees from various foreign governments, including the United States, and from several of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, including UNESCO, UNRWA, and WHO. The assistance may take the form of technical assistance, demonstration equipment, visiting professors, scholarships, survey recommendations and even construction. The details are beyond the scope of this paper, however, and they are not indicated in the tabulations which follow; nor are details given on the basic financing or guidance of any of the institutions.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Number of Institutions of Higher Learning in the Middle East

1960

Country	More Than 1,000 Students Each		Less Than 1,000 Students Each		Total
	Foreign	National	Foreign	National	
Cyprus	-	-	-	2	2
Ethiopia	-	-	-	5	5
Iran	-	3	-	9	12
Iraq	-	1	1	5	7
Israel	-	2	3	17	22
Jordan	-	-	1	5	6
Kuwait	-	-	-	1	1
Lebanon	2	1	5	2	10
Libya	-	-	-	2	2
Morocco	-	-	-	6	6
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	2	2
Sudan	-	1	2	2	5
Tunisia	-	2	-	5	7
Turkey	-	4	3	18	25
United Arab Republic	1	6	2	12	21
(Egypt)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(10)	(17)
(Syria)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Yemen	-	-	-	1	1
Total	3	20	17	94	134

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Number of Students at Institutions of Higher Learning in the Middle East

Academic Year 1959-60

Country	At American Institutions	At Other Foreign Institutions	At National Institutions	Total
Cyprus	-	-	500	500
Ethiopia	-	-	1,100	1,100
Iran	-	-	17,294	17,294
Iraq	120	-	12,527	12,647
Israel	435	25	13,585	14,045
Jordan	-	27	525	552
Kuwait	-	-	150	150
Lebanon	3,266	2,069	2,013	7,348
Libya	-	-	500	500
Morocco	-	-	7,018	7,018
Saudi Arabia	-	-	378	378
Sudan	-	889	1,865	2,754
Tunisia	-	-	5,000	5,000
Turkey	924	-	42,428	43,352
United Arab Republic	1,131	-	108,872	110,003
(Egypt)	(1,056)	-	(93,872)	(94,928)
(Syria)	(75)	-	(15,000)	(15,075)
Yemen	-	-	150	150
Total	5,876	3,010	213,905	222,791

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3

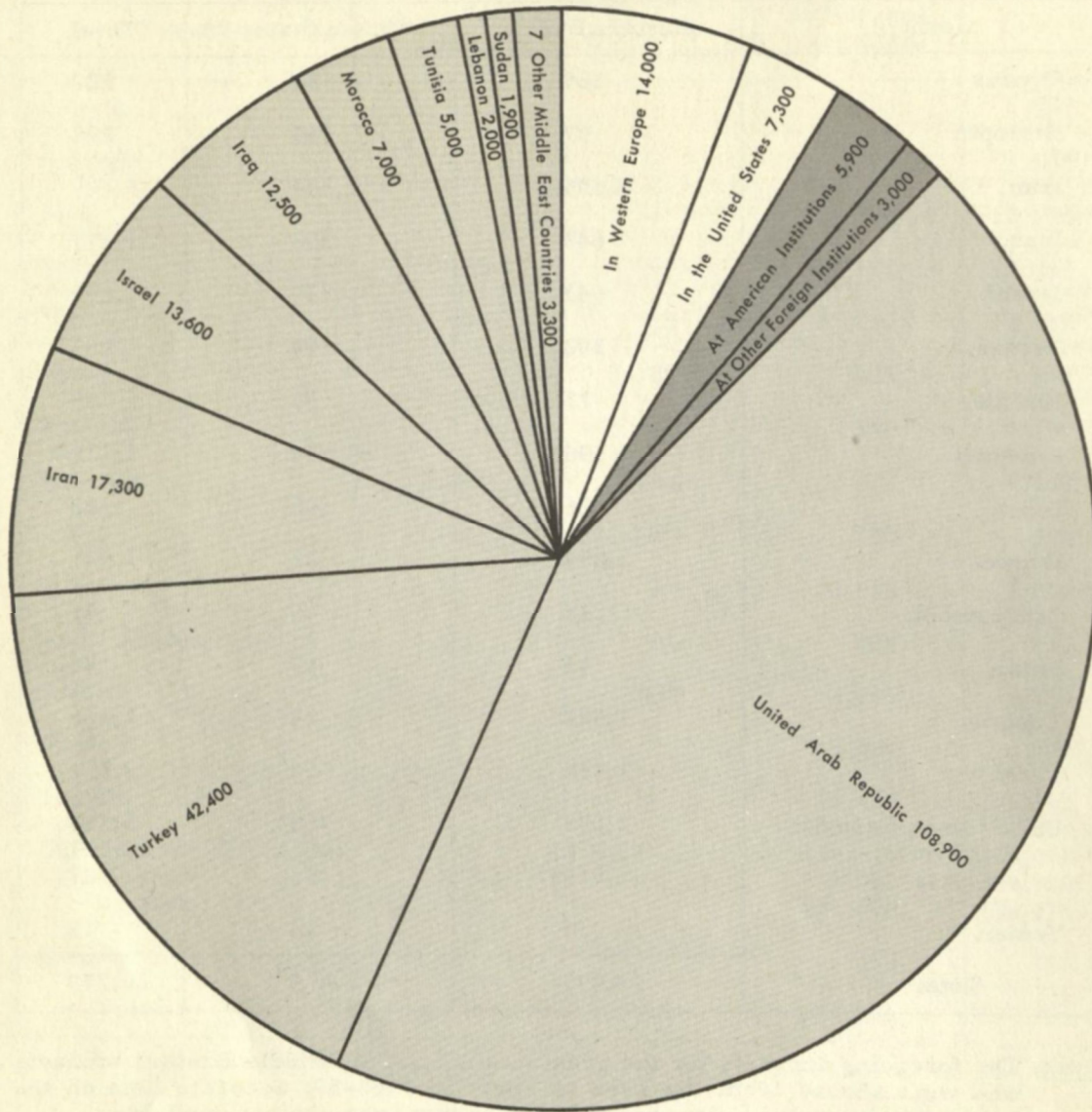
Middle Eastern Students at Institutions of Higher Learning in
Western Europe and the United States

Academic Year 1958-59

Country	Western Europe	United States	Total
Cyprus	169	53	222
Ethiopia	57	145	202
Iran	3,395	2,104	5,499
Iraq	645	732	1,377
Israel	643	723	1,366
Jordan	392	591	983
Kuwait	13	35	48
Lebanon	595	544	1,139
Libya	26	36	62
Morocco	1,899	22	1,921
Saudi Arabia	15	66	81
Sudan	131	53	184
Tunisia	1,502	14	1,516
Turkey	1,515	779	2,294
United Arab Republic	3,093	765	3,858
(Egypt)	(2,078)	(453)	(2,531)
(Syria)	(1,015)	(312)	(1,327)
Yemen	6	12	18
Total	14,096	6,674	20,770

Note: The foregoing accounts for the great majority of all Middle Eastern students who went abroad from the area to study in 1958-59; accurate data on the hundreds who studied elsewhere abroad in that year are not available.

MIDDLE EASTERN STUDENTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AT HOME AND ABOARD—1959-60



Students at national institutions of higher learning in the Middle East—213,900—87%
(This figure includes students from outside the area.)

Students at foreign institutions of higher learning in the Middle East—8,900—4%
(This figure includes students from outside the area.)

Middle Eastern students in the United States and Western Europe—21,300—9%
(This is the great majority of those abroad; how many hundreds are elsewhere abroad is not shown.)

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN THE MIDDLE EAST

1959-60

TABULATION BY COUNTRY

The countries are listed in alphabetical order (each starting on a separate page), but within the categories "American," "Other Foreign" and "National," the institutions in each country are listed by size of enrollment (with the largest first) rather than by alphabet, age, quality or type.

The city of location is not repeated when contained in the name of the institution. The description starts in each case with the date of founding and usually makes some mention of the founding group. Then come the actual or estimated enrollments and whenever known, the faculties or principal departments. The main language of instruction is noted only when it is foreign to the country of location. The percentage of students from outside the country of location is given whenever it seems significantly large. Institutions known to be in process of establishment are noted in parentheses and are not included in the totals. The country totals are shown at the start of each country tabulation.

CYPRUS

(500 students; 2 institutions; plus at least 222 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>CYPRIOT</u>	
1. Teacher Training College, Nicosia	Founded in 1958 by the Government through the integration of two training colleges which had been maintained separately for men and women for a number of years. Approximately 425 students, including 125 women. Only Greek Cypriots attend. Turkish Cypriots withdrew from the intercommunal arrangement to study in a temporary Turkish Training Center in Cyprus or go abroad.
2. Technical Institute, Nicosia	Founded by the Government in 1959. Roughly 75 university level students. Departments of Engineering, Construction, and Architecture.

ETHIOPIA

(1,100 students; 5 institutions; plus at least 202 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>ETHIOPIAN</u>	
1. University College of Addis Ababa	Founded in 1950 under the Chancellorship of the Emperor. The faculty includes a number of Canadian Jesuits and British. Approximately 600 students. Faculty of Arts and Sciences. School of Law. Departments of Commerce and Education. The principal language of instruction is English.
2. Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture, Harrar	Founded in 1956. . Roughly 200 students.
3. Teachers' Training College, Addis Ababa	Founded after World War II. Roughly 200 students.
4. Imperial College of Engineers, Addis Ababa	Founded recently. 95 students.
5. Theological College, Addis Ababa	Founded recently as a theological center for Oriental Apostolic Churches, i.e., Coptic, Ethiopian, Syrian and Armenian Orthodox Churches in the Middle East and India. A small number of students.
(Haile Sellasi University, Addis Ababa)	(In process of establishment under plans involving the merger of the existing University College and Imperial Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and the addition of Schools of Medicine and Law.)

IRAN

(17,294 students; 12 institutions; plus at least 5,499 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
(Alborz College)	(Founded by Presbyterian missionaries in 1925, and closed down in 1940.)
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>IRANIAN</u>	
1. University of Teheran	Founded in 1934 by the Government. 10,274 students. Faculties of Arts, Education, Agriculture, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Science, Technology, Theology and Veterinary Medicine. Colleges of Teachers' Training, Nursing, Midwifery, Hygiene and Public Health are attached. There is also a "Center for the Study of History and Culture of Iran and the Middle East" at which the language of instruction is English.
2. University of Tabriz	Founded in 1940 by the Government. 1,735 students. Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Agriculture, Pharmacy and Education.
3. University of Shiraz	Founded in 1946 by the Government. 1,139 students. Faculties of Hygiene, Medicine, Agriculture and Arts.
4. University of Meshed	Founded in 1940 by the Government. 929 students. Faculties of Medicine, Hygiene, Agriculture and Letters.
5. Teachers' Training College, Teheran	Founded as a faculty of the University of Teheran; became an independent Government institution in 1959. 891 students. Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Persian Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, History and Geography, Philosophy and Education, Home Economics, Physical Education and Elementary Education.
6. University of Isphahan	Founded in 1949 by the Ministry of Education. 762 students in Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Hygiene and Arts.
7. Engineering College, Teheran	Founded in recent years. 450 students. Faculties of Chemical, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
8. Teheran Institute of Technology	<p>Founded in 1957 by the Ministry of Education essentially to replace the Higher Professional School.</p> <p>311 students in courses for the training of professional teachers of Mechanical Engineering, Welding, Auto Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metal Casting, Electrical Engineering, Air-Condition Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing.</p>
9. University of Ahwaz	<p>Founded in 1955 by the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>285 students. Faculties of Agriculture and Medicine.</p>
10. Technical Institute, Abadan	<p>Founded in 1938 under the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; reorganized in 1956 and now related to the National Iranian Oil Company.</p> <p>276 students in Commerce, Petroleum Chemistry and Engineering and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.</p>
11. The National University of Teheran	<p>Founded in 1960.</p> <p>200 students. Faculties of Commerce and Architecture.</p>
12. School of Social Work, Teheran	<p>Founded in 1958 by the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>42 students.</p>

IRAQ

(12,647 students; 7 institutions; plus at least 1,377 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
Al-Hikma University Baghdad	Founded in 1956 by American Jesuit Fathers who had run Baghdad College, a secondary school, since 1932. The first university commencement was in June 1960. 120 students; the 750 Baghdad College students are at the secondary level or below. Virtually all students are Iraqis. Courses in business and engineering. The principal language of instruction is English.
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>IRAQI</u>	
1. University of Baghdad	Founded by the Government as a university in 1958, though four of its 22 component colleges and institutes go back more than 20 years, e.g., Law (1902), Education (1923), and ten others existed prior to 1958. 11,984 students, including approximately 2,250 women. Colleges of Law, Education, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Commerce, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Theology and for Women. Institutes of Industrial Engineering, Physical Education, Public Administration, Languages, Surveying, Forestry, Business Administration, Technology, and (two) Teacher Training. The principal languages of instruction are Arabic and English. 4% of the students from outside Iraq.
2. Mosul Medical College	Founded in 1959 by the Government. Approximately 200 students.
3. Shariah College, Baghdad	Founded many years ago by the Department of Awqaf. 193 students in a six year course for Sunni Muslim ulamas.
4-6. Other theological seminaries, Najaf and northern Iraq	The major Shiite Theological Academy is at Najaf and there are other seminaries for Chaldeans, Nestorians, and Jacobites in the north. At least 150 students combined.

ISRAEL

(14,045 students; 22 institutions; plus at least 1,366 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan	Founded in 1955. Supported by the Mizrahi Organization of America and governed by Trustees in New York. Although this is the only American University in Israel, a substantial amount of private American funds has gone into other universities in Israel through Zionist and other organizations. 435 students. Coeducational. Departments of Bible, Talmud, Jewish History, Hebrew World Literature, Semitics, English, French, History, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Economics, Education, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
1. Pontifical Bible Institute, Jerusalem	Founded in 1927. A few students. This is a branch of the Pontifical Bible Institute of Rome.
2. Swedish Theological Institute, Jerusalem	Founded in 1951. A few students.
<u>ISRAELI</u>	
1. The Hebrew University, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv	Founded in 1925. 7,300 undergraduate, graduate, and research students including 2,000 women. Faculties of Humanities, Science, Medicine (including dentistry and pharmacy), Law, Agriculture and Social Sciences. Schools of Education and of Social Work and a Graduate Library School.
2. Israel Institute of Technology (Technion), Haifa	Founded in 1912. 2,369 students including 200 women and 350 graduate students. Faculties of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Science, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Department of Agricultural Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Metallurgy, Mineral Engineering, and Industrial and Management Engineering.
3. Municipal University of Tel Aviv	Founded in 1956 when the Tel Aviv Institute of Natural Sciences, the Institute of Jewish Studies and the School of Law and Economics were combined. 700 students. Faculties of Humanities, Jewish Studies, Natural Sciences, and Political Science.

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
4-13. Teachers' Training Institutes, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and various settlements.	<p>Since 1914, though primarily since 1948, at least ten teachers' training institutes have been established under a variety of sponsors, some of them religious.</p> <p>Roughly 2,200 students in two to four year post-secondary courses; enrollments vary from small to more than 600.</p>
14-16. Music Conservatories, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem	<p>Founded in 1910, 1933 and 1945.</p> <p>730 in three institutions.</p>
17. Weizman Institute of Science, Rehovot	<p>Founded in 1944. Graduate School opened in full in 1958.</p> <p>144 post graduate students. Departments of Applied Mathematics, Nuclear Physics, Electronics, X-ray Crystallography, Isotopes, Polymers, Biophysics, Organic Chemistry, and Experimental Biology and sections in Photochemistry, Biochemistry, Infrared Spectroscopy, Plant Genetics and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. The scientific and technical staff numbers 350.</p>
18. Hebron Yeshiva Knesset Israel Rabbinical College, Jerusalem	<p>Founded in 1841.</p> <p>A small number of students.</p>
19. Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Cooperation, Tel Aviv	<p>Founded in 1960 to teach economic planning and social development to African and Asian trade unionists.</p> <p>70 students. The principal languages of instruction are English and French.</p>

JORDAN

(552 students; 6 institutions; plus at least 983 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
Dominican Fathers Convent, Jerusalem	Founded in 1884. 27 students. Biblical and Oriental Studies.
<u>JORDANIAN</u>	
1. Teachers' Training College for Women, Ramallah	Founded by the Government in 1957. 152 students in two year course.
2. Teachers' Training College for Men, Amman	Founded in 1954 by the Government. 146 students in two year course.
3. Rural Teacher Training Center for Men, Beit Hanina	Founded in 1953 by the Government. 79 students in a two year course.
4. Rural Teacher Training Center, Hawarra	Founded in 1959 by the Government. 78 students in two year course.
5. Rural Teacher Training Center for Men, Arraub	Founded by the Government in 1958. 70 students in two year course.

KUWAIT

(150 students; 1 institution; plus at least 48 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>KUWAITI</u>	
Kuwait Technical Institute	Founded in 1957 by the Government. Roughly 150 of the Institute's 1,000 students are engaged in junior college work.
(University of Kuwait)	(The new "university" buildings are still used only for secondary school purposes. In February 1960 a UNESCO committee completed a study of possible future steps to be taken. No opening date has been set.)

LEBANON

(7,348 students; 10 institutions; plus at least 1,139 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
1. American University of Beirut	<p>Founded in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College under a charter from the Board of Regents of the State of New York; Charter amended in 1920 when present name adopted. Largest overseas American University.</p> <p>2,749 students, including about 500 women. Roughly two thirds of the students are from some 50 countries outside Lebanon. Schools of Arts and Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing, Public Health, Engineering, and Agriculture. English is the principal language of instruction.</p>
2. Beirut College for Women	<p>Founded in 1924 as a junior college, which became a four-year college in 1950 under a charter by the New York State Board of Regents. Established under the auspices of what is now the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.</p> <p>450 students from 19 countries, most of them Middle Eastern countries. Departments of Arabic, Education, Philosophy, English, Home Economics, History-Politics, General Science-Mathematics, and Social Work. The principal language of instruction is English.</p>
3. Middle East College, De Kouane (near Beirut)	<p>Founded in 1929 as Ecole Adventiste by the General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists; renamed and reorganized in 1946.</p> <p>About 50 students attend the coeducational four year university level course; the balance of 110 other "college" students do secondary school work. Departments of Religion, History, Business Administration, English and Elementary Education. The main language of instruction is English.</p>
4. Near East School of Theology, Beirut	<p>Founded in 1932 under Congregational, Presbyterian and Anglican auspices.</p> <p>17 students. A five-year course.</p>
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
1. St. Joseph's University, Beirut	<p>Founded in 1881 by French Jesuits.</p> <p>1,569 students including 222 women. Faculties of Theology, Medicine, Law and Engineering and an Oriental Institute. The principal language of instruction is French. About 25% of the students are from outside Lebanon.</p>

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
2. Beirut Centers of Higher French Studies	Founded in 1944. Directly associated with Lyon University. At least 350 students, the majority being women, in Schools of Letters, of Research in Physics and Mathematics, and of Middle Eastern Geography. The principal language of instruction is French.
3. The Arab University of Beirut	Founded in 1955; proposed opening in 1958 postponed and rescheduled for 1960-61. Origin- ated through the Muslim Philanthropic and Benevolent Society of Beirut with funds prin- cipally from the Arabian Peninsula and the United Arab Republic. 150 students. Faculties of Law and Arts. Degrees are to come via the University of Cairo (or Alexandria).
<u>LEBANESE</u>	
1. Lebanese University, Beirut	Founded in 1951 by the Lebanese Government. 1,413 students. Faculties of Arts, Sciences, Law, Economics, and Political Science. Also a Higher Teachers' Training College and an Institute of Business Administration and Finance.
2. Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts, Beirut	Founded in 1937 by private Lebanese interests. 475 students including 135 women. Schools of Letters, Architecture, Music, Painting and Political Science.
3. Hagazian College, Beirut	Founded in 1955 by an Armenian Church group as a liberal arts college of the American pattern. 125 students. Departments of Arts, and Sciences, Education, and Armenian studies. The language of instruction is English.

LIBYA

(500 students; 2 institutions; plus at least 62 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
(Institute of Higher Technology)	(Although not yet operational, this institution is to be initially run by UNESCO with expenses shared between the UN Special Fund and the Libyan Government. It is to provide technical training for graduates of secondary schools in science and mathematics.)
	(200 students in five-year courses.)
<u>LIBYAN</u>	
1. University of Libya, Benghasi and Tripoli	Opened by the Government in 1956. 487 students. Most all students Libyan; most all teachers non-Libyan. College of Arts, Letters and Education (Benghasi); College of Science (Tripoli); College of Commerce and Economics (Benghasi).
2. Center of Legal Studies, Tripoli	Founded in 1957. A small number of students.

MOROCCO

(7,018 students; 6 institutions; plus at least 1,921 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>MOROCCAN</u>	
1. Qarawiyyin University, Fez	Founded in a 7th Century mosque during the 10th century as an Islamic Institute. Modernized in 1938. 3,500 students; coeducational since 1957. Islamic Law, Theology and Arabic Literature. The languages of instruction are Arabic and French.
2. University of Rabat	Founded in 1957 through the incorporation of an earlier existing faculty of Science (1940), the Institute of Higher Moroccan Studies (1912), and the Rabat Center of Legal Studies (1920). 3,218 students in Arts, Sciences and Law. A faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy is being organized. The languages of instruction are Arabic and French.
3. Teachers Training College, Rabat	Founded recently. More than 100 students.
4. School of Moroccan Administration, Rabat	Established by the Government in 1957 as a three year training course for civil servants. Had given one year post-secondary courses since 1948. Approximately 100 students.
5. Municipal School of Fine Arts, Casablanca	Founded in 1950. A small number of students.
6. Institute of Studies and Research to Promote Arabization, Rabat	Founded in 1959 by the Government. A small number of students.

SAUDI ARABIA

(378 students; 2 institutions; plus at least 81 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>SAUDI ARABIAN</u>	
1. King Saud University, Riyad	Founded in 1957. No graduates until June 1961. 210 students, all men. Faculties of Arts, Sciences, Commerce and Pharmacy.
2. Islamic Sharia College, Medina	Founded in 1933. 168 students in four year course.
(King Saud Islamic University, Medina)	(Founded in 1960, but not yet in operation.)

SUDAN

(2,754 students; 5 institutions; plus at least 184 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
1. Khartoum Branch of University of Cairo	Founded in 1955. The faculty includes 60 Egyptians. 814 students. Coeducational. Departments of Arts, Commerce and Law.
2. Comboni College, Khartoum	Founded in 1929 by Verona Fathers of a Catholic Mission. Roughly 75 students go two years beyond the secondary level which occupies most of the 800 who attend the "College."
<u>SUDANESE</u>	
1. University of Khartoum	Established by the Government as a university in 1956, though it had been called a University-College since 1951 when Gordon Memorial College (founded in 1903 with British funds) and the Kitchener School of Medicine were fused. The university receives grants-in-aid from the Sudan government but is governed by an independent council. Its academic standard is recognized by the University of London. 1,290 students including 50 women. Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Economic and Social Studies, Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Veterinary Science. The languages of instruction are English and Arabic.
2. Khartoum Technical Institute	Founded in 1950. An estimated 325 students including 25 women, take the two and three year post-secondary courses in engineering, commerce and fine and applied arts. The balance of more than 2,000 full or part-time students are in secondary school work.
3. Institute of Education, Bakt ar Ruda	Founded in 1934; reorganized in 1954. 250 students.

TUNISIA

(5,000 students; 7 institutions; plus at least 1,516 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>TUNISIAN</u>	
1. Institute of Higher Studies, Tunis	Founded in 1945 under the patronage of the University of Paris; reorganized in 1956. 3,100 students in Law, Sciences, Languages and Arts.
2. University of Al-Zaytunah	Founded in the distant past at the mosque of the same name. 1,500 students in a three year course centering on Islamic studies.
3. Superior Normal School, Tunis	Founded in 1957 by the Government. 125 students.
4. Superior School of Agriculture, Tunis	Founded in 1898 as the Colonial School of Agriculture. 100 students.
5. National School of Administration, Tunis	Founded in 1949; reorganized in 1956. Roughly 100 students.
6. Superior School of Law	Founded in 1956 by the Government. A small number of students.
7. Center of Economic Studies, Tunis	Founded in 1956 by the Government. A small number of students.
(The National University of Tunisia, Tunis)	(This university is being established under a law of 1958 and is expected to absorb several of the institutions listed above, including Az-Zaytouna, as well as to include a medical school and other new faculties.)

TURKEY

(43,352 students; 25 institutions; plus at least 2,294 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
1. Robert College, Istanbul	Founded in 1863. Chartered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York. The first American institution of higher education abroad. Has the same trustees as its preparatory school and as the American College for Girls. 475 university level students in Schools of language and science, business administration and economics, and engineering. At least 85% of the students are from Turkey. English is the principal language of instruction.
2. American College for Girls, Istanbul	Founded as a school in 1871 and incorporated as a college in 1890 by the Massachusetts Legislature. Also has a secondary school and the same trustees as Robert College. 415 university level students. English is the main language of instruction.
3. School of Nursing at Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	Founded in 1920 by what is now the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. 34 student nurses.
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>TURKISH</u>	
1. Istanbul University	Founded in 1453; reorganized in 1927. 16,542 students, including well over 3,000 women. Faculties of Arts, Economics, Law, Medicine, Science and Forestry.
2. University of Ankara	Founded by the Government in 1946, though some of its faculties existed earlier. 14,728 students, including 2,258 women. Faculties of Letters, Science, Law, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, Theology, and Political Science.
3. Istanbul Technical University	Founded in 1773; reorganized 1944. 3,711 students. Faculties of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining Engineering.
4. Istanbul School of Economics and Commercial Science	Founded in 1883. 1,713 students. A three-year course.

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
5. Istanbul Technical School	<p>Founded in 1937.</p> <p>950 students. Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, and Geodesy. Four years.</p>
6. Gazi Teacher's Institute, Ankara	<p>Founded by the Government in 1926.</p> <p>765 students. A three-year course.</p>
7. Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul	<p>Founded in 1882.</p> <p>704 students. Departments of Painting and Sculpture.</p>
8. Aegean University, Izmir	<p>Founded in 1955 by the Government.</p> <p>Approximately 600 students. Colleges of Medicine and Agriculture now in existence. Colleges of Law, Engineering, Economics and Archaeology being planned.</p>
9. Ataturk University, Erzerum	<p>Founded by the Government in 1957, "out east" near Soviet border on the American land-grant pattern.</p> <p>Roughly 600 students in Schools of Agriculture, Science and Literature.</p>
10. Middle East Technical University, Ankara	<p>Established in 1956 and has since received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund and technical help from UNESCO. The first commencement was in July 1960, when 30 certificates were awarded.</p> <p>515 students, 15% of them from outside Turkey. The ten year building program is for 6,000 students. Schools of Administrative Sciences, Architecture, Engineering, Arts and Sciences and an Institute of Nuclear Sciences and Technology. The main language of instruction is English.</p>
11- Other Teachers' Institutes 17. Ankara, Istanbul, Balıkesir, Edirne and Izmir	<p>Founded during the past 20 years.</p> <p>Well over 1,000 students in three-year courses for graduates of secondary schools or any of the country's 21 six-year normal schools.</p>
18- Other Business Colleges 19. Ankara and Izmir	<p>Founded during past 20 years.</p> <p>Several hundred students in the Ankara and Izmir three-year schools of Commerce and Economics.</p>
20. School of Mining, Zonguldak	<p>Founded in 1950's near the Black Sea coal mines.</p> <p>Approximately 100 students.</p>

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
21- The State Conservatories, 22. Ankara and Istanbul	Founded in the 1940's. Perhaps 100 students, in three-year courses.
(University of Trabzon)	(To be established by the Government.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
(110,003 students; 21 institutions; plus at least 3,858 students abroad)

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
1. American University at Cairo	Founded by private interests in 1919. Incorporated in Washington, D. C. Approximately 1,000 students including about 450 women. Faculty of Arts and Sciences, School of Oriental Studies, Division of Extension, Faculty of Education, Social Research Center and English Language Institute. English is the principal language of instruction. 60% of the students are Egyptian; 35% are from other Arab countries.
2. Aleppo College	Founded as a university level college in 1937 when two separate schools (dating back to 1873 in Aintab (now Gaziantep), Turkey, and to 1927 in Aleppo) were combined. Its Board of Managers came from the American Board (Congregational), the United Presbyterian Church, USA, the Synod of Evangelical Churches of Syria and Lebanon and the Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East. 75 students in the two-year college course; the several hundred other students on the campus are in lower grades. Certificates in Secretarial Skills, Arts, Business, Pre-Medicine and Engineering. 80% are Syrians. English is the principal language of instruction.
3. American College for Girls, Cairo	Founded in 1910 by the United Presbyterian Church. 56 students in the two-year junior college; the several hundred other students at the "college" are in secondary, elementary or kindergarten.
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
(French School of Law, Cairo)	(Founded in 1893 as a part of the University of Paris where final examinations were taken. Closed down during the 1956 Suez attack and not known to have reopened.)
<u>NATIONAL</u>	
1. University of Cairo	Founded in 1908 as a private institution; once known as Fuad I University, which was assimilated by the Government in 1925. 38,000 students including 6,000 women. A sizeable proportion of the student body is from outside Egypt. Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Sciences, and Veterinary Science, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Political Science, Education and Economics.

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
2. Ain Shams University, Heliopolis	<p>Founded in 1950 by the Government and started operations in 1953. Once known as Ibrahim University; also called Heliopolis University.</p> <p>26,000 students, including well over 4,000 women. Faculties of Medicine, Arts, Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, Education and Law, and a College of Arts and Science for Women.</p>
3. University of Alexandria	<p>Founded in 1942 by the Government; once known as Faruk I University.</p> <p>18,000 students including well over 2,000 women. Faculties of Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine and Law.</p>
4. University of Damascus (with branch in Aleppo)	<p>Founded in 1924, though separate faculties had existed earlier (e.g., medicine 1901; law 1912).</p> <p>15,000 students, including roughly 3,000 women. Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Arts, Science, Theology, Education, Commerce and Engineering. (An entire new state university is to be established at Aleppo emphasizing engineering and agriculture.)</p>
5. Al-Azhar, Cairo	<p>Founded in 970 during the Fatimed dynasty. Fell off under Sultan Saladin but grew under the Mamlukes. Bombarded by Napoleon. Reform from Medievalism to modernism started in 1871 and during British regime continued as a center for both religious education and nationalism. More than 50 new buildings erected since 1930. Al-Azhar is the leading Muslim institution in the world.</p> <p>7,534 post-secondary students in the Colleges of Arabic language, Islamic Law, and Theology, and in the supplementary courses for foreign students and Koranic recital. Students are from throughout the Muslim world. More than 27,000 boys study in secondary and elementary institutes throughout the country which are associated with Al-Azhar.</p>
6. University of Assiut	<p>Founded by the Government in 1957 as the UAR's first provincial state institution.</p> <p>2,200 students, the great majority being from upper Egypt with the balance from lower Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries. Faculties of Science, Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine. (Ten year plan calls for total enrollment of 12,000 and addition of Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, Arts and Law in that order.)</p>

<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
7. Higher Institute of Commerce and Finance, Cairo	Founded in 1942. 650 students in a four-year course.
8. College of Fine Arts, Cairo	Founded in 1928. 381 students, four year course.
9- Higher Teachers' College, 11. Cairo; Institute of Education for Women, Cairo; and Institute for Education, Alexandria	Founded in relatively recent years. Eventually to be incorporated in Ain Shams University. Several hundred post-secondary men and women students. Two to four-year courses.
12. Higher Industrial Training Institute, Helwan	Founded recently. Roughly 100 students.
13. Technical Training Institute, Cairo	Founded in 1959 by the Government and West Germany. 100 students in Mechanics, Electricity, Radio and Automotive work.
14- Higher Institute for Art 15. Teachers, Cairo; and for Applied Arts, Giza	Founded in 1951 and 1935. 301 and 200 students, in 5 and 4 year courses.
16- Conservatories of Music, 17. Damascus and Aleppo	Founded in 1950 and 1955, respectively. 75 students combined.
18. Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Cairo	Founded and owned by Coptic Evangelical Church. 35 students.

YEMEN

(150 students; 1 institution; plus at least 18 students abroad)

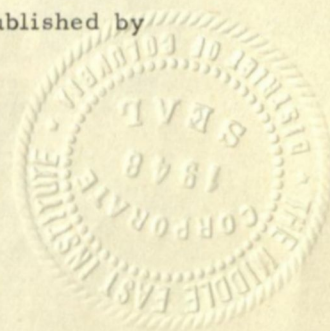
<u>Name and City</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>AMERICAN</u>	
<u>OTHER FOREIGN</u>	
<u>YEMENI</u>	
Al-Madrasah al-Imamiyah, Sana	Founded in 1920. 150 students in Arabic language, Islamic law and theology.

A. Middle Eastern Students at Institutions of Higher Learning
In Selected Western European Countries - 1958-59

Country	Austria	Belgium	France	W. Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Switzerland	U. Kingdom	Total
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	169	169
Ethiopia	3	1	26	x	10	1	3	13	57
Iran	307	21	553	2,032	42	2	258	180	3,395
Iraq	67	5	89	164	1	3	34	282	645
Israel	111	16	165	75	28	22	119	107	643
Jordan	56	0	x	286	1	1	4	44	392
Kuwait	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	13	13
Lebanon	19	52	338	117	3	0	33	33	595
Libya	1	0	x	x	14	0	x	11	26
Morocco	3	15	1,851	x	0	0	18	12	1,899
Saudi Arabia	1	0	x	x	2	0	x	12	15
Sudan	3	1	x	x	6	0	2	119	131
Tunisia	0	15	1,431	x	2	0	53	1	1,502
Turkey	137	7	179	972	15	2	109	94	1,515
United Arab Republic	813	58	547	1,116	72	12	261	214	3,093
(Egypt)	(732)	(27)	(284)	(615)	(50)	(11)	(200)	(159)	(2,078)
(Syria)	(81)	(31)	(263)	(501)	(22)	(1)	(61)	(55)	(1,015)
Yemen	x	x	x	2	2	0	x	2	6
Total	1,521	191	5,179	4,764	198	43	894	1,306	14,096

Source: Extracted from Table II, pp. 716-721, of Study Abroad XII, published by UNESCO.

x equals unspecified.



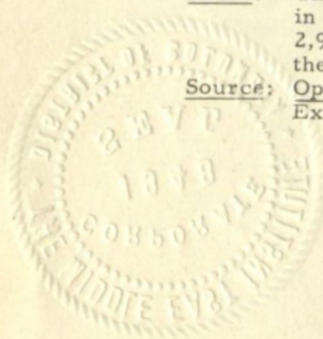
B. Middle Eastern Students at
in the United States

Country	Total	Sex		Agriculture	Business Ad.	Date Due								
		Male	Female			JUL 29 1963	JUL 31 1968	SEP 26 '69	JUL 22 1974	'88	'88			
Cyprus	63	56	7	2	10									
Ethiopia	170	155	15	5	21									
Iran	2,507	2,281	226	148	90									
Iraq	675	597	78	58	68									
Israel	807	632	175	24	46									
Jordan	556	510	46	16	37									
Kuwait	49	49	0	0	0									
Lebanon	590	530	60	6	36									
Libya	27	26	1	6	0									
Morocco	59	47	12	2	1									
S. Arabia	93	93	0	4	14	1	19	13	6	7	27	0	2	
Sudan	53	52	1	9	0	1	13	6	1	14	7	0	2	
Tunisia	30	27	3	1	4	2	7	6	1	1	6	0	2	
Turkey	835	631	204	21	44	49	328	132	44	79	99	4	35	
U. A. R. (Egypt)	773 (490)	684 (416)	89 (74)	16 (11)	72 (48)	62 (54)	224 (81)	104 (72)	57 (40)	103 (86)	103 (76)	2 (2)	30 (20)	
(Syria)	(283)	(268)	(15)	(5)	(24)	(8)	(143)	(32)	(17)	(17)	(27)	(0)	(10)	
Yemen	13	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	2	
Total	7,300	6,383	917	319	444	334	2,661	942	505	939	861	33	262	
%	100%	87%	13%	4%	6%	5%	36%	13%	7%	13%	12%	0%	4%	

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Notes: The 7,300 students from the Middle East represented 15% of the 48,486 foreign students in the United States in 1959-60. The total number from the Arab countries listed is 2,918. Approximately two-thirds of the Middle Eastern students were undergraduates; the balance were graduates or special students.

Source: *Open Doors 1960*, published by the Institute of International Education, in New York. Extracted from Tables I and II.



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