

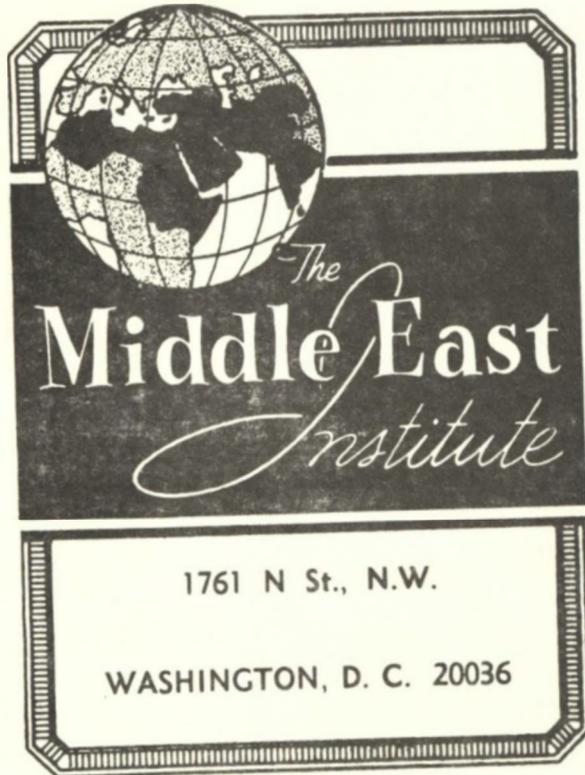
**INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE
MIDDLE EAST**

Francis Boardman



The Middle East Institute
Washington, D.C.

L
961
.A286
1977



1761 N St., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

**INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE
MIDDLE EAST**

Second Edition

Francis Bowman

Published by
Middle East Institute
Washington, D.C.
© 1977

167
285A
5583

Table of Contents

Publisher's Preface	ix
Foreword	x
Contents	xi
Egypt	1
Iran	13
Iraq	21
Israel	22
Jordan and the Occupied West Bank	27
Kuwait	30
Lebanon	31
Libya	32
Lower Gulf States	33
Morocco	34
Saudi Arabia	35
Sudan	36
Syria	37
Tunisia	38
Turkey	39
Yemen Arab Republic	40
Yemen People's Republic	41
Appendix	42
Index	43
ISBN No. 0-8198-15-7	44

**INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE
MIDDLE EAST**

Second Edition

Francis Boardman



Published by
Middle East Institute
Washington, D.C.
©1977

L
961
A286
1977

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

Second Edition

Francis Boardman



First Edition copyright 1961 by Francis Boardman.
Second Edition copyright 1977 by The Middle East Institute.

ISBN No.: 0-916808-15-7

Published by
Middle East Institute
Washington, D.C.
1977

Table of Contents

Publisher's Preface	vii
Foreword	ix
Algeria	1
Cyprus	5
Egypt	6
Iran	13
Iraq	21
Israel	23
Jordan and the Occupied West Bank	27
Kuwait	30
Lebanon	32
Libya	35
Lower Gulf States	36
Morocco	38
Saudi Arabia	40
Sudan	43
Syria	46
Tunisia	48
Turkey	50
Yemen Arab Republic	56
Yemen People's Democratic Republic	57
Table: Universities and Other Post-Secondary School Institutions by Number and Enrollment for Most Recent Year for which Figures are Available	58

Publisher's Preface

It is with somber satisfaction that the Middle East Institute presents this second edition of *Institutions of Higher Learning in the Middle East* to the public. Francis Boardman died on December 20, 1976, shortly after he had given the publishers his last draft of this work. Meticulous researcher and writer that he was, he would have continued to refine and improve, but the text was basically complete.

The publishers asked Professor Howard A. Reed of the University of Connecticut to read Mr. Boardman's manuscript, and he generously gave of his time to help in completing this final text. Material from two of Professor Reed's publications is included:

Reed, Howard A., "Hacettepe and Middle East Technical Universities: New Universities in Turkey," *Minerva*, 12 [2]: 200-235 (Summer 1975)

——— "Higher Education in Turkey," in *International Encyclopedia of Higher Education*, ed. by Asa S. Knowles (San Francisco: Jossey Bass, 1977).

Another important source was:

Carl K. Eicher, et al., compilers, *Analysis of U.S. Iranian In Higher Education* (Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1976).

The Institute employed Ms. Elizabeth Conroy, of the George Washington University, to update and revise portions of the text.

The Institute is grateful to all those who contributed to the Francis Boardman Memorial Fund, which helped to make possible this publication, and particularly to Mrs. Harley C. Stevens, for her encouragement and generosity to this effort since its inception.

Mrs. Anne Boardman was her husband's colleague in much of the painstaking research which went into this work. Her support to us at the Institute in bringing this edition to the public has been invaluable.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Higher Learning. An institution of higher learning has been taken in this paper to mean any teaching institution requiring at least a secondary school certificate for admission and providing instruction for two or more years beyond that level. Many "colleges," "institutes," and "schools," usually with origins in the European baccalaureate system, have been omitted because their highest class has been equivalent to the lowest year of an American

Foreword

ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

A Lebanese village woman, so the story goes, was told of a woman in a big house in Beirut who combed her hair every day. "How does she do it," exclaimed the villager. "I comb mine every two weeks and it takes a terribly long time."

In any event, this paper is a revision of one published 15 years ago which aimed to list and identify every institution of higher learning in the Middle East and also to give figures on Middle Easterners studying abroad at the college level. The first edition was an outgrowth of briefing papers prepared by the author for an independent survey mission which went to the area in 1960-61 while investigating the role of American colleges and universities there.¹

The current undertaking updates the original version (long since out of print) in the light of a more than fourfold increase in the number of institutions of higher learning in the Middle East which has come about particularly because of new technical institutions and also in the light of a more than four fold increase in the number of Middle Eastern students in the United States. The revision comes at a time when world-wide interest in the area continues to grow and when, despite the high priority given to education by every country in the Middle East, there is no single reference work in any language which catalogues all the institutions of higher learning currently functioning there. Moreover, complete lists of such institutions do not for the most part exist for individual Middle East countries.

The new edition gives somewhat more information than the first about each individual university and it adds Algeria, South Yemen and the several Lower Gulf States to the contents, as they have all become independent in the past 15 years. Also, it is organized differently, there being an Abstract at the start of each country chapter followed by a section on the country's universities shown alphabetically, and a final section on its other post-secondary school institutions listed by category of specialization.

Again, no attempt to evaluate the institutions is made. Nor are practical details included for foreign students wishing to undertake university level studies in the Middle East.² The aim is simply to record the institutions, and to reflect the general magnitude of these establishments and the growth of higher education in the region. The author believes that, like the first one, the paper can be useful in different ways to a variety of people.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Higher Learning: An institution of higher learning has been taken in this paper to mean any teaching institution requiring at least a secondary school certificate for admission and providing instruction for two or more years beyond that level. Many "colleges," "academies" and "lycées," usually with origins in the European baccalaureate system, have been omitted because their highest class has been equivalent to the lowest year of an American

college or university. As to teacher training schools, technical institutes, conservatories of music, academies of fine arts, theological seminaries, nursing schools, commercial schools, *et al.*, the definition was applied as well as might be, but it may well happen that some were included which should not have been and others excluded which should not have been.

San'a and Aden Universities in North and South Yemen, respectively, and Bir Zeit and Bethlehem Universities in Occupied West Jordan, are each listed as universities because their charters call them universities even though they have no graduate schools.

University mosques, such as Al-Azhar and Qarawiyin, are included. Military academies and police schools have been left out. Language and area study schools conducted in the area by foreign governments for their officials have also been omitted.

Enrollment: It has not proved feasible to obtain accurate figures for all the institutions or to get all of them for the same year. The relevant academic year has been shown when possible and in any case the latest estimate or published figure available has been given after 1974-75. Total enrollment figures for individual categories, countries or the entire region should be regarded as orders of magnitude rather than precise counts for a particular year.

In the case of institutions of which feeder secondary schools are an integral part, *e.g.* Al-Azhar University, the enrollment figures given are only for freshman year and above, not for the institution as a whole. Similarly, figures for those enrolled in adult education classes not leading to degrees are excluded from the totals.

Middle East: This paper takes the Middle East to be the principal countries to which the Middle East Institute gives its attention, namely, as indicated in the table of contents: 18 Arab countries, including those in North Africa, and Cyprus, Iran, Israel and Turkey, with a total estimated population of 202 million.

METHOD AND SOURCES

The framework of the tabulations in this paper, like that of the original, was built with Middle Eastern country data extracted from the latest principal English language reference works on institutions of higher learning throughout the world, particularly: *International Handbook of Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education*, Tenth Edition, International Association of Universities, Paris, October 1974; *The World of Learning, 1975-76*, 26th Edition, November 1975, Europa Publications Ltd., London; and *Study Abroad*, 20th Edition, The UNESCO Press, Paris, 1974. These works were indispensable to the project, but left a great many gaps, particularly of other-than-universities.

The second type of written source material was overall survey and reference works concentrating on the area as a whole, notably *The Middle East and North Africa 1975-76*, 22nd Edition, Europa Publications Limited, London, or on individual Middle Eastern countries, notably in the *Area Handbooks* of most Middle East countries prepared in relatively recent years by the American University Foreign Area Studies and published by the US Government Printing Office and those on eight such countries in the *World Education Series* pub-

lished by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) through its Washington office.

Thirdly, innumerable bits of relevant information were found in a variety of university catalogues, publications of Middle Eastern governments, special reports—private and governmental—magazines, newspaper articles, institutional publications and history books.

As many as were feasible of the gaps which remained after recourse to the foregoing publications were filled in after consultation with a variety of teachers, administrators, cultural attachés in Middle Eastern embassies in Washington, US government officials—particularly at the Department of State—businessmen and others who had served in the Middle East. Also, during brief stays in Egypt, Lebanon and Kuwait not long after the revision had been started, the author and his wife talked with teachers at several universities and with a number of Ministry of Education officials.

The figures on Middle Eastern students studying in the United States came primarily from *Open Doors, 1960* and *Open Doors, 1975*, published by the Institute of International Education, with headquarters in New York. Various cultural attachés and Department of State officials also helped in this field. All the population figures were taken from Europa's *The Middle East and North Africa 1975-76* mentioned above.

Part of the groundwork of this revision was done under contract by Stephen Grumman while he was a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), and considerably more of such groundwork was done by Dominique Prat, also at SAIS. Many others helped, including Karen L. Wenk of the US Office of Education, Ruth Rossiter of the Agency for International Development, and Joan L. Borum of Amideast (American Friends of the Middle East).

The preparation of this paper was done at the Middle East Institute more than in any other single place, and there is not a single member of the staff who has not helped. Mary Boss, of the MEI staff, assisted in research and typed the manuscript. Finally, Mrs. Harley C. Stevens, a member of the MEI Board of Governors, who was personally involved with the first edition, has given constant encouragement to the second. The author's thanks—for which there are innumerable rich expressions in Middle Eastern languages—go to all these people.

Francis Boardman
Washington, D.C.
October 1976

¹The Middle East University Survey Mission looked at the scene with particular reference to the future of Robert College in Istanbul (founded in 1863), the American University of Beirut (founded as the Syrian Protestant College in 1866), and the American University in Cairo (1919). Financed by the US government, it was composed of William E. Stevenson, former president of Oberlin College; James Terry Duce, then President of the Middle East Institute; Schuyler C. Wallace, then Director of Columbia University Near and Middle East Institute; John S. Badeau, then President of the Near East Foundation and Mrs. Harley C. Stevens, author and former government analyst.

²In the United States, the principal sources for such published information include AMIDEAST, formerly the American Friends of the Middle East, with headquarters in Washington, the Institute of International Education, with headquarters in New York, and some of the Middle East country educational offices around the country or their embassies in Washington.

Algeria

Population:
16,275,000
Est. 1974

Abstract

Algeria has four universities, three of them established since the country became independent in 1962. A fifth is to be opened at Tlemcen relatively soon and at least five more are planned. Total enrollment in 1974-75 in the four universities was about 34,500, including 8,000 women, and was twice what it had been five years earlier. More than 1,000 of these students were from outside Algeria and almost 2,000 Algerians studied in foreign universities that same year, the majority of them in France, 240 of them in the US.

Algeria has at least 33 other institutions of higher learning, many of them technical and less than ten years old. Thirteen of these, including six "Centres Universitaires," are affiliated with the University of Algiers, but are listed apart from the University and its non-teaching research institutes because they give their own independent degrees. Enrollment in these 33 non-universities probably exceeds 20,000.

All of the universities and almost all of the other institutions are state institutions, responsible to the Ministry of Higher Education or to whichever ministry is most closely related to their specialization. A major share of the tuition and residential costs of students is borne by the government. There is a French pattern to the educational system of technical institutes, universities and "grandes écoles."

The languages of instruction are French and Arabic. At the time of independence in 1962 most of the teaching was in French; only about ten per cent of the student body at the University of Algiers was Muslim.

The admissions requirements are normally a baccalaureate or its recognized secondary school certificate equivalent, if not also an entrance examination. The academic year is almost invariably October to June.

Universities

University of Algiers

Preparatory Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy (opened in 1859) and Higher Schools of Medicine, Law, Arts and Science (started in 1879) combined in 1909 into the University of Algiers, a state institution similar in status to other French universities.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Science, Law & Economics, and Medicine & Pharmacy.
- *University Institutes:* Non-teaching research institutes in the following fields: The Sahara, Geography, Urbanism, Arab Studies, Ethnology, Oriental Studies, Slavic Studies, Philosophy, Management & Planning, Africa, Astronomy, Nuclear Studies, Oceanography, Cancer, Cartography,

Meteorology & Earth Physics, Solar Energy, Trachoma, Applied Psychology, General & Nutritional Biochemistry and Dentistry.

- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Capacité en Droit and Capacité d'Avocat.
- *Library:* Opened in 1879 and possessing almost 500,000 works in 1962, when the collection was destroyed by fire. Stock reconstituted by addition of about 8,000 books a year.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,530.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 17,000, including 4,500 women.

University of Constantine

Acquired status as state university in 1969, having started in 1961 as Centre Universitaire de Constantine attached to University of Algiers.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Law & Economics, Medicine & Pharmacy and Science.
- *University Institutes:* Law and Administration, Arabic, Social Sciences, Psychology, Biology, Medicine, Architecture & Building, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Earth Sciences, Economics and Foreign Languages.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* Licences (B.A.), Diploma in Pharmacy, Diploma in Medicine.
- *Library:* 100,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,023.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 8,340, including 1,680 women.

University of Oran

Founded in 1961 as Centre Universitaire d'Oran attached to the University of Algiers. Acquired present status as state university in 1966.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Law, Medicine & Pharmacy.
- *University Institutes:* Economics, Medical Science, Arab Culture, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Biology, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Foreign Languages and Law.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* Capacité en Droit (two years), Licence en Droit (four years), Diploma in Pharmacy (five years), Diploma in Medicine (six years).
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 557.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 6,190, including 1,400 women.

University of Science and Technology

Opened in October 1974 at Bab Ez-Zouar just outside of Algiers, as the country's newest state university.

- *University Institutes:* Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Earth Sciences, Metallurgy, Mechanics, Hydraulics and Electronics.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 122.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 2,509.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *Institut National Agronomique, Algiers*
Founded by the government in 1966 to produce engineers specialized in different branches of agriculture. Attached to the University of Algiers. Four years. Diploma as agronomic engineer. Central Library: 40,000 volumes. Specialized Library: 78,000 volumes. Coöperative arrangements with

Ecoles Nationales Supérieures Agronomiques in France at Rennes, Thivernal-Grignon and Montpellier. Language of instruction: French. Academic staff: 150. Enrollment: 600 students. Coeducational.

- *Institut Algérien en Technologie Agricole, Mostaganem*
Established in 1970 under the Ministry of Agriculture. Four year course including three years of theory and one of specialization in various fields of agricultural science: animal and vegetable production, agricultural industry, rural economy & management. Enrollment 1974-75: 2,896.
- *National Veterinary School, Algiers*
Enrollment: 45

ARCHITECTURE

- *Ecole Nationale d'Architecture et des Beaux-Arts, Bouasouir*
Attached to the University of Algiers. Five years. Diploma (professional qualification) in Architecture. Library: 4,000 volumes. Enrollment: 250
- *Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Algiers, Al-Harrach*

COMMERCE AND MERCHANT MARINE

- *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce*
Founded in 1900. Attached to the University of Algiers in 1966. Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Commerciales, Administratives et Financières. Academic Staff: over 35. Enrollment: over 200.
- *Ecole Nationale de la Marine Marchande, Bou-es-Ismaïl*
Established in 1974 under the Ministry of Transport with assistance from Canadian International Development Agency, which contributes the salaries of the Canadian co-Director and five Canadian instructors, and a variety of teaching materials including ship and machine models. Five year courses in merchant marine and fisheries divisions taught in French. Aim: to train 500 Algerians in these fields.

EDUCATION

- *Ecole Normale Supérieure, Kouba*
Four year course leading to degree qualifying recipient to teach at secondary school level. Attached to University of Algiers.
- *Ecole Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement Polytechnique, Oran, Es-Senia*
Library: 21,000 volumes. Academic staff: over 50. Enrollment: 600.
- *Institut de Psychologie Appliquée et d'Orientation Scolaire, Algiers*
Enrollment: 222.

- *Medresa de Constantine, Constantine*
An institute of Islamic higher education founded in 1895. Enrollment: 66. Library: 6,000 volumes.

JOURNALISM

- *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme, Algiers*
Founded by the government in 1966 to provide training for upper grade cadres in the field of journalism and information in Arabic and French. Attached to the University of Algiers. Admission Requirements: Baccalauréat and competitive entrance examination. Three year course leading to Diploma (professional qualification) in Journalism. Undertaking of doctorate in field connected with information permitted. Academic staff: over 25. Enrollment: 190, of whom one third are women.

MINING

- *Institut Algérien des Pétroles, Dar el-Beida*
Specialized training for engineers or graduate students in Geology and Exploration, Drilling & Production and Refining & Petrochemistry.
- *Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Annaba*
Founded in 1975. Expected eventually to become a University.
- *Ecole Technique des Mines, Miliana*
60 students.

MUSIC

- *Conservatoire Municipal de Musique et Déclamation, Oran*
Founded in 1932. Courses in Music, Dance and Drama. 500 students and 20 teachers.
- *Conservatoire de Musique et Déclamation, Algiers*
Founded in 1920. 2,300 students and 82 teachers. Library: 6,800 volumes.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Algiers*
For upper grade civil servants in central administration and other government departments. Admission requirement: competitive entrance examination. Four principal sections: Administrative, Economic & Financial, Legal and Diplomatic. Upon admission, students considered to be civil servants in training.
- *Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Algiers*
Founded in 1949. Attached to the University of

Algiers. Three years leading to Diploma (professional qualification) in Political Science.

- *Ecole Supérieure d'Interprétariat, Algiers*
Founded in 1964 by the government to train translators and specialized interpreters. Attached to the University of Algiers. Three years leading to Diploma (professional qualification) in Interpreting. 200 students. Entrance examination open to all.

PUBLIC WORKS

- *Ecole d'Ingénieurs des Travaux Publics, Algiers*
Founded in 1966 by the government for training upper grade cadres in fields corresponding to various divisions of public works. Competitive entrance examination. Successful candidates with Premier Baccalauréat (technical or modern) admitted into first year of studies; those with complete mathematics or math/technical Baccalauréat admitted into second year. State Diploma or Engineer in Public Works.
- *Ecole Technique de l'Electricité et Gaz Algériens, Boumerde.*

TECHNOLOGY

- *Ecole Nationale Polytechnique, Algiers*
Founded in 1962 by the government. Attached to the University of Algiers. Students with Baccalauréat in mathematics or math/technical Baccalauréat automatically admitted. Competitive examination held for remaining places. Five year courses leading to Diploma (professional qualification) in Civil Engineering, Electro-Technics, Telecommunications, Chemical Engineering & Petro-Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Math, Econometrics and Mining. Library: 16,000 volumes. Academic staff: over 130. Enrollment: over 1,000.
- *Ecole Nationale d'Etudes des Télécommunications*
Founded by the government to train inspectors of electromechanical installations needed to maintain and develop the country's telecommunications system. Competitive entrance examination after completion of secondary schooling. Two year course of study leading to Professional Inspector's Certificate.
- *Ecole National de L'Aéronautique Civile et de la Météorologie*
Founded by the government to train navigation technicians, meteorological technicians and air-plane pilots. Competitive entrance examination. Length of study: varies with courses taken.
- *Institut d'Optique, Oran, Es-Senia*
- *Institut Algérien des Pétroles*

UNIVERSITY CENTERS¹

- *Centre Universitaire de Tlemcen*
 Founded in 1974. Academic Staff: 11. Enrollment: 201, including 70 women. Destined to become Algeria's fifth university.

- *Centre Universitaire de Tizi-Ouzou*
 Founded in 1975.
- *Centre Universitaire de Setif*
- *Centre Universitaire de Batna*
- *Centre Universitaire de Tiaret*
- *Centre Universitaire de Recherches d'Etudes et de Réalisation à Constantine*

¹Centres Universitaires are attached to the University of Algiers, though located elsewhere, until they become independent universities. As indicated above, the Universities of Oran and of Constantine were originally Centres Universitaires.

Cyprus

Population:
639,000
Est. mid-1974

Abstract

There are no universities in Cyprus but many Cypriot students attend universities abroad. In 1974/75 there were about 16,000 such students of which 7,200 studied in Greece and 3,000 in Turkey, where tuition is free. Over 3,000 were in the UK, 350 in the US, 1,000 in Eastern Europe and the remaining 1,500 or so were spread in Western Europe.

There are at least seven technical and vocational institutions in Cyprus which require secondary school certificates for admission. Most are governmental. Two were established with UN assistance after the island became independent in 1960. Total enrollment in 1975 is estimated at 1,800, including women.

Universities

None.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *Cyprus Forestry College, Prodromos*
Founded in 1951 and administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Two year course in Forest Management. Language of Instruction: English. Enrollment: 36. Academic staff: 3.

EDUCATION

- *Pedagogical Academy of Cyprus, Nicosia*
Founded in 1959 by the government. Three year course in primary school teacher training. Number admitted governed by requirements of primary schools. Curriculum includes vocational and technical subjects. Enrollment: 115.

HOTELS AND TOURISM

- *The Hotel and Catering Institute, Nicosia*
Founded in 1969 as a joint project of the Cyprus government and the UN Development Programme to provide training, advisory and consultancy services, research, information and documentation. Enrollment 1974-75: 42. Academic staff: 10.

INDUSTRY

- *The Cyprus Productivity Center*
Established in 1963 as a government of Cyprus-UNDP-ILO joint project to assist private and public enterprises to utilize their human and capital resources with a view to increasing their productivity through management and vocational training. Enrollment 1974-75: 357. Management Development Section: Courses in General Management, Marketing Management, Industrial Engineering, Production Management, Management Accounting, Small Scale Industries, Supervisory Training and Organization & Methods. Enrollment 1974-75: 557. Vocational Training Section: Courses in: Auto Trades, Machine Shop, Metal Trades and Electrical, Plumbing and Building Trades. Enrollment 1974-75: 307.

- *The Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia*
Founded in 1968 with financial and technical assistance from the UN to train industrial technicians and teachers for vocational schools. Courses in Machine Shop Fitting & Turning, Smithery, Welding & Sheet Metal Work, Motor Vehicle Repair, Electrical Installation and Radio and Television Mechanics. Enrollment 1974: 241.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *School of Nurses and Midwives*
Training of paramedical personnel. Enrollment 1974: 143.
- *School for Health Inspectors*
Administered by Ministry of Health.

Egypt

Population:
37,000,000
Est. March 1975

Abstract

Egypt has nine universities: Al-Azhar, established in the 10th century, seven state universities, all opened in the 20th century (three of them since 1972) and the American University in Cairo founded in 1919. Their total student enrollment in 1974-75 exceeded 260,000, including more than 75,000 women and at least 10,000 from outside Egypt. This total is almost triple that of 1960 when there were less than 95,000 university students in the country. Three new government universities are being planned.

Egypt has 84 other institutions which go two or more years beyond the secondary school level. Most of these are "higher institutes" opened by the government in specialized fields over the past 15 years. They may some day be consolidated into a single university. Originally designed to stress practical training, leaving broader education to the universities, many have expanded and now award bachelor's degrees. The other government institutes are for the most part two-year trade schools. The remaining non-universities are 16 private institutions, which charge tuition and vary in scope and duration. It is estimated that the total 1974-75 enrollment in these government and private institutions, apart from university enrollment, exceeded 50,000.

More than 3,200 Egyptians studied abroad at the university level in 1974-75, about 980 of them in the United States.

The academic year for the majority of Egyptian institutions starts in October and continues to June, but some start in late September and end in May.

Almost all of the 93 institutions listed below require a General Secondary School Certificate—Arts Division or Science Division, whichever is appropriate—for admission. The Faculties of Law also require French and the Faculties of Women's Colleges and of Education and Nursing also require nomination by the government's Placement Office. This information is not repeated in the descriptions of individual universities and institutes that follow but when additional admissions requirements, such as interviews and aptitude tests, are known they are included.

Universities

Ain Shams University

Founded by the government in 1950 as Ibrahim Pasha University. Name changed in 1954 to Ain Shams, the Arabic equivalent of Heliopolis, the district of Cairo in which it is located.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Law, Commerce, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Education and Languages. Also, the Faculty of the College for Women, which offers degrees in Arts and Educa-

tion, Science and Education, and Home Economics.

- *Affiliated Institutions:* The Middle East Research Centre for research and publications pertaining primarily to contemporary Middle Eastern affairs.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic, except in Medicine and Dentistry, which are taught primarily in English, and Engineering and Science, in which the use of English and Arabic is divided about equally. Dissertations and theses may be presented in French as well as Arabic and English.

- *Library*: 88,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 2,458.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 58,747, including 18,799 women.

University of Alexandria

Established in 1943 by the government as Farouk I University from three Faculties of the University of Cairo which had been in Alexandria since 1938. Given its present name in 1953.

- *Faculties*: Arts, Law, Commerce, Science, Medicine, Nursing (women only), Dentistry, Pharmacy, Engineering, Agriculture and Education. Special areas of interest include: Oceanography, Marine Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Nuclear Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Cotton and Textiles and Computer Science.
- *Affiliated Institutions*: Special institutes in Social Service, Cotton Affairs, Teacher Training, Physical Culture and Research in Public Health and Medicine.
- *Degrees and Diplomas*: B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Language of Instruction*: Arabic in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Commerce and Agriculture. English in the Faculties of Science, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Engineering and Medicine.
- *Library*: 347,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 2,350.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 65,049, including 15,439 women. Residential facilities for more than 1,500.

American University in Cairo

Founded by private interests in 1919 and incorporated under a charter from the District of Columbia. Nonsectarian. Situated in the center of the city. Tuition and fees cover about 10 per cent of operating costs. The balance comes from contributions from individuals, mostly Americans, and from corporations, foundations and US government agencies.

- *Admission Requirements*: Secondary school certificate with an overall average of at least 60 per cent, or recognized foreign equivalent, and English language proficiency examination. Applicants from American secondary schools must rank in the top third of their graduating class.
- *Departments*: Anthropology, Arabic Studies, Chemistry, Economics, English and Comparative Literature, Mass Communications, Materials Engineering, Mathematics, Middle East Studies, Physics, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology. Graduate work can be conducted in Arabic Studies, Economics, English Literature, Management, Mass Communications, Sociology-Anthropology, Teaching Arabic as a Foreign

Language, Teaching English as a Foreign Language and Solid State Science.

- *Affiliated Units*: Center for Arabic Studies, Social Research Center, Solid State and Materials Research Center, Computer Center, English Language Institute and Division of Public Service. The latter offers non-degree courses to adults, often at night school, in a variety of languages and practical skills.
- *Special Arrangements*: Arrangements for coöperation in Arabic Studies with the Universities of Princeton, Harvard, Chicago, Michigan, Texas, Pennsylvania, California (Berkeley) and Portland State University.
- *Degrees*: B.A., M.A. degrees. Certificates in Management and in Teaching English as a Foreign Language. Since 1974 AUC's Bachelor's degrees have been officially recognized as equivalent to similar ones by Egyptian universities.
- *Languages of Instruction*: English and Arabic.
- *Library*: 120,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1973-74*: 216, divided about equally as between Americans and Egyptians but with nationals of many other countries also represented.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 1,400 seeking bachelor's or advanced degrees. About 80 per cent are Egyptian, the rest from more than 60 other countries. About 5,000 in special programs and adult education not leading to degrees.

University of Assiut

Opened by the government in 1957, as Egypt's first provincial university, with two Faculties, Science and Engineering, since expanded to nine.

- *Faculties*: Commerce, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Education and Arts.
- *Degrees and Diplomas*: B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Languages of Instruction*: Arabic in Arts, Commerce and Agriculture. English, for the most part, in Science, Pharmacy, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine and Engineering.
- *Library*: 60,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 924.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 17,494, including 3,848 women. Residential facilities for 2,500.

Al-Azhar University

The Mosque of Al-Azhar was started in Cairo in 970 A.D. Organized higher Muslim learning was introduced there in 988. Al-Azhar can thus claim to be the oldest university in the world today. It has existed under the Fatimids, Saladin and the Ayyubi dynasty, the Mamluk Sultans and the Ottomans. It

was occupied once by troops of Napoleon and it started to modernize subsequently under the British régime of Egypt. The most radical reform came in 1961 when Al-Azhar was brought into independent Egypt's national university system. Medicine, engineering and business administration were at that time added to the traditional faculties of Islamic law, Islamic theology and Arabic which have for so long attracted students and scholars from all over the world. The Al-Azhar complex includes elementary and secondary schools in Cairo and elsewhere. Women are admitted only to the Women's College. Al-Azhar has always encouraged blind students to enroll.

- *Admission Requirements:* In addition to presenting secondary school certificates, Al-Azhar applicants are required to spend one additional preparatory year in Islamic and Arabic Studies. University level students must pass the final examination for this year in order to proceed with academic studies.
- *Faculties:* Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, Muslim Theology, Arabic Language and the Higher Institute for Islamic and Arabic Studies, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Agriculture, Education, Commerce, the Institute of Language and Translations and the Women's College.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees in all faculties.
- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic. Dissertations and theses may be presented in English and European languages.
- *Library:* 100,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 1,550.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 31,867, including 2,550 women and several thousand international students, but excluding secondary school students preparing at Al-Azhar for entry into the University.

University of Cairo

Founded in 1908 as a private institution. Became Egypt's first state national university in 1925. It was then called Egyptian University, and later renamed Fouad I University, and assumed its present name in 1953. The University has a branch in Khartoum, Sudan, which has Faculties of Arts, Law and Commerce.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Law, Commerce, Economics and Political Science, Dar Al-Ulum (Islamic and Arabic Studies), Science, Medicine, Nursing (women only), Dentistry, Pharmacy, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Antiquities and Mass Communication.
- *Affiliated Institutes:* The Meteorological Institute (in Helwan), Magnetic Station (in Fayoum), In-

stitute of Oceanography (at Suez), Marine Biological Station (at Ghandaga), The Institute of Statistical Studies and Research, Institute for Cancer Research, Institute for Computer Science and Institute for African Studies.

- *Degrees and Diplomas:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic in general. English in the final years of the majority of scientific, engineering and medical courses.
- *Library:* 600,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 2,726.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 61,953, including 17,896 women. Residential facilities for more than 2,000 men and 900 women.

Al-Mansura University

Started as a branch of Cairo University in 1962. Acquired its present status as an autonomous state university in 1972. Once also known as East Delta University.

- *Faculties:* Law, Commerce, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Agriculture and Education.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic in Law, Commerce and Agriculture. English, for the most part, in scientific, engineering and medical courses.
- *Library:* 25,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 480.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 15,000, including 2,763 women.

Tanta University

Started as branch faculties of Alexandria University in 1962. Became an autonomous state university in 1972. Sometimes known as Mid-Delta University.

- *Faculties:* Commerce, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Education and Agriculture.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Diplomas in various fields.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic for Commerce, Agriculture and Education. English in most scientific courses.
- *Library:* Central and Faculty Libraries.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 324.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 7,150, including 1,820 women.

Zagazig University

Created in 1974 from former faculties of Ain Shams University. Egypt's newest university.

- *Faculties:* Commerce, Science, Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine and Education.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and Doctoral degrees. Various diplomas.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic for Commerce and Agriculture. English for most scientific and medical courses.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 412.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 9,465, including 2,366 women.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

(Listed under nine categories of specialization which appear in alphabetical order. Government institutions are shown first under each category and are followed by private institutions, which are designated as such.)

AGRICULTURE

- *Higher Institute for Agriculture, Moshtohor*
Founded in 1912 at the secondary school level. Acquired present status in 1957. Four years. Interview required. Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Sciences. Two sections: General, which is coeducational with English as the language of instruction, and Agricultural and Educational, which is for men only with Arabic as the language of instruction.
- *Higher Institute for Cotton Affairs, Alexandria*
Four years. Bachelor's degree in Cotton Sciences. Coeducational.
- *Higher Institute for Coöperative and Agricultural Education, Assiut*
Private. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Cooperative Sciences or Agricultural Education. Coeducational.
- *Higher Institute for Agricultural Coöperation, Cairo*
Private. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Cooperative and Agricultural Science. Coeducational.

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

- *Higher Institute for Fine Arts, Zamalek, Cairo*
Four years. Interview and aptitude test in drawing required. Library: 6,000 volumes. Bachelor's degree in Fine Arts and Education. Academic staff: 41. Enrollment: 381.
- *Faculty of Fine Arts, Zamalek, Cairo*
Founded in 1908. Five years. Aptitude tests required. Bachelor's degree in Architecture, Decorative Arts, Photography, Engraving or Sculpture. Coeducational.
- *Faculty of Fine Arts, Alexandria*
Founded in 1957. Five years. Aptitude tests re-

quired. Bachelor's degree in Architecture, Decorative Arts, Photography, Engraving or Sculpture. Coeducational.

- *Faculty of Applied Arts, Giza*

Five years. Aptitude tests required. Bachelor's degree in Applied Arts, *i.e.* one of the following: Textiles and Textile Printing, Pottery, Interior Design/Planning and Furniture, Applied Sculpture, Metals, Cinema Photography, Mechanical Photography/Printing, Industrial Design/Construction, Applied Decoration, Glass, Book Design or Advertising. Coeducational.

- *Institute for Architects, Mataria, Cairo*

Two years. Diploma in Architectural and Civil Design. Men only.

- *Leonardo Da Vinci Institute for Fine Arts, Cairo*

Private. Test in architectural design required. Three years to become an Architectural/Engineering Assistant. Six years to earn a Bachelor's degree in Architecture. Four years for Bachelor's degree in Photography and Decorative Arts.

COMMERCE

- *Higher Institute for Commerce and Education, Port Said*
Founded in 1958. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Financial, Commercial and Educational Science. Coeducational.
- *Higher Institute for Foreign Trade, Zamalek, Cairo*
Founded in 1960. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Financial and Foreign Trade Science. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Higher Institute for Secretarial Studies, Roda, Cairo*
Founded in 1964. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Commercial or Secretarial Science. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Higher Institute for Postal Studies, Zamalek, Cairo*
Founded in 1965. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Postal or Commercial Science. Men only.
- *Technical Higher Institute, Shoubra, Cairo*
Founded in 1961. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Financial and Commercial Sciences. Coeducational. Language of instruction: English.
- *Commercial Institute, Roda, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Accounting, Social Security and Taxation. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Shoubra, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work, Accounting and Legal Technician Work. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Mataria, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Zamalek, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work, Accounting and Warehouse Supervision. Coeducational.

- *Commercial Institute, Sayeda Zenab*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Men only.
- *Commercial Institute, Alexandria*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work, Accounting and Technician Work. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Tanta*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work, Accounting and Warehouse Supervision. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Shebin El-Kom*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Banha*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Mansura*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Port Fuad*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Beni Suef*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Assiut*
Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Aswan*
Two years. Diploma in Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Commercial Institute, Zagazig*
Two years. Diploma in Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Management and Secretarial Institute, Cairo*
Private. Two years. Diploma in Management/Secretarial Work and Accounting. Coeducational.
- *Management and Secretarial Institute, Cairo*
Private. Two years. Intermediate diploma in Management/Secretarial Work. Women only.
- *Secretarial Institute at the Coptic College for Girls, Cairo*
Private. Two years. Intermediate diploma in Secretarial Work. Women only.
- *Secretarial Institute at Ramsis College, Cairo*
Private. Two years. Intermediate diploma in Secretarial Work. Women only.

HEALTH

- *Health Technical Institute, Imbaba*
Two years. English required. Diploma as Medical Assistant, Laboratory Technician, X-ray Technician, Orthodontic Technician, Medical Record/Statistician or Nurse (women only). Coeducational.
- *Health Technical Institute, Alexandria*
Two years. English required. Diploma as Medical Assistant, X-ray Technician, Laboratory Techni-

cian, Medical Records/Statistician or Nurse (women only). Coeducational.

- *Health Technical Institute, Assiut*
Two years. English required. Diploma as Medical Assistant, Laboratory Technician or X-ray Technician. Coeducational.
- *Health Technical Institute, Mansura*
Two years. English required. Diploma as Medical Assistant, Laboratory Technician or X-ray Technician. Coeducational.
- *Health Technical Institute, Tanta*
Two years. English required. Diploma as Medical Assistant, X-ray Technician or Laboratory Technician. Coeducational.

HOTELS AND TOURISM

- *Higher Institute for Hotel Service, Giza*
Founded in 1962. Four years. Foreign language and interview required. Bachelor's degree in Hotel Service. Coeducational.
- *Higher Institute for Tourism, Giza*
Founded in 1962. Four years. Foreign language and interview required. Bachelor's degree in Tourism or Tourism Guidance. Coeducational.
- *Hotel Institute, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Service, Kitchen Activity and Management. Coeducational.

INDUSTRY

- *Al-Tabbin Industrial Institute, Cairo*
Established in the 1960s under agreement with the USSR originally to train individuals for employment in the Egyptian iron and steel complex constructed with Russian aid. Graduate level instruction only. Worker experience as well as Bachelor's degree required for admission. Two to five years for M.A. or Ph.D. in metallurgical sciences and industrial planning. Coeducational. Under Ministry of Higher Education since 1974.
- *Faculty of Technology and Education, Cairo*
Five years. Admission requires the Industrial Secondary School Certificate. Specializations: Mechanical, Architectural, Automobile, Electrical, Wireless and Scientific Engineering. Bachelor's degree in Engineering and Education. Coeducational.
- *Industrial Higher Institute, Shebin El-Kom*
Founded in 1957. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Engineering. Coeducational.
- *Industrial Higher Institute, Minia*
Founded in 1957. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. Coeducational.
- *Industrial Higher Institute, Port Said*
Founded in 1961. Two years. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical, Electrical or Ship Building Engineering. Coeducational.

- *Industrial Higher Institute for Petroleum, Suez (temporarily located in Shebin El-Kom)*
Founded in 1961. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Petroleum Production, Mining, Petroleum Refining or Metallurgical Engineering. Coeducational.
- *Higher Institute for Technology, Helwan*
Founded in 1963. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Coeducational. Language of Instruction: English.
- *Higher Institute for Electronics, Menouf*
Founded in 1965. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Radio & Television Engineering, Telephone and Wireless Communications or Industrial Electronics Engineering. Coeducational.
- *Technical Higher Institute, Shoubra, Cairo*
Founded in 1961. Five years. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical, Survey, Electrical or Architectural Engineering. Coeducational. Language of Instruction: English.
- *Industrial Institute, Mataria, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Transportation/Distribution systems, Electricity, Electric Machines, Power, Electrical Equipment, Industrial Design/Construction, Air Conditioning, Radio Communication or Automotive Mechanics. Men only.
- *Industrial Institute, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Industrial Production Supervision/Quality Control, Radio Communication, Transportation/Communication, Electrical Distribution, Mineral Design/Cutting, Automotive Mechanics, Electrical Machines, Mechanical Engineering or Laboratory Technician work. Men only.
- *Institute for Optics, Mounira, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Optics and Optical Instrument Manufacture. Coeducational.
- *Institute for Automobile Technicians, Helwan, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Automotive Mechanics or Production Supervision. Men only.
- *Institute for Land Reclamation Technicians, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Tractor and Automotive Mechanics. Men only.
- *Institute for Chemical Technicians, Shoubra, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Chemical Techniques, Chemical Analysis. Coeducational.
- *Institute for Telephone Technicians, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Telephone Mechanics. Men only.
- *Institute for Wool Textile Technicians, Imbaba, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Weaving, Knitting, Dyes or Industrial Design/Planning. Coeducational.
- *Institute for Land Survey Technicians, Giza, Cairo*
Two years. Diploma in Surveying or Irrigation. Coeducational.
- *Institute for Industrial Technicians, Port Said*
Two years. Diploma in Industrial Planning/De-

sign or Heating/Air Conditioning Systems (electrical). Men only.

- *Institute for Industrial Technicians, Kamb Chezar, Alexandria*

Two years. Diploma in Industrial Planning/Design, Protective/Control Equipment (electrical), Metal Cutting, Cotton Weaving, Automotive Mechanics or Air Conditioning. Men only.

- *Institute for Electronic Technicians, Banha*

Two years. Diploma in Wireless Communications. Coeducational.

- *Institute for Industrial Technicians, Zagazig*

Two years. Diploma in Tractor Mechanics, Air Conditioning or Industrial Planning/Design. Men only.

- *Institute for Industrial Technicians, Aswan*

Two years. Diploma in Electrical Mechanics. Men only.

- *Institute for Industrial Technicians, Shebin El-Kom*

Two years. Diploma in Cotton Weaving or Industrial Planning/Design. Men only.

- *Institute for Biology Laboratory Technicians, Moshtohor*

Two years. Diploma as Biology Laboratory Technician. Men only.

- *Institute for Television Technicians, Dar El-Salam*

Two years. Diploma as TV Technician. Men only.

- *Kina Higher Institute for Technology, Aswan*

Private. Five years, after six months training in a factory, to earn Bachelor's degree in Chemical Technology, Mechanical Technology, Electrical Technology or Metallurgy. Coeducational.

MUSIC

- *Higher Institute for Music, Zamalek, Cairo*

Founded in 1935. Five years. Music aptitude test required. Bachelor's degree in Music and Education. Coeducational.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- *Higher Institute for Teachers of Physical Education, Giza*

Founded in 1937. Acquired present status in 1947. Aptitude test. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Physical Education. Men only.

- *Higher Institutes for Teachers of Physical Education, El-Gezira*

Four years. Aptitude test. Bachelor's degree in Physical Education. Women only.

- *Higher Institute for Teachers of Physical Education, Abu Keir, Alexandria*

Founded in 1955. Four years. Aptitude test. Bachelor's degree in Physical Education. Men only.

- **Higher Institute for Teachers of Physical Education, Fleming, Alexandria**
Founded in 1955. Four years. Aptitude test. Bachelor's degree in Physical Education. Women only.
- **Higher Institute for Physical Therapy, Cairo**
Four years. Bachelor's degree in Physical Therapy. Coeducational.

SOCIAL WORK

- **Higher Institute for Home Economics, Cairo**
Founded in 1937. Four years. Bachelor's degree in Nutrition, Organization and Hotel Administration, Education or Textiles and Clothing. Women only.

Iran

Population:
33,375,000
Est. 1975

Abstract

Iran has fourteen universities with a combined enrollment of 62,908 students. There are, however, 129 other institutions in Iran that confer an undergraduate or graduate degree. The total student enrollment in all these institutions of higher learning is 135,354, of whom 38,634 are women and 96,720 are men. During 1974-75, 43 per cent of all students in higher education were enrolled in 10 universities, 28 per cent were enrolled in private institutions, and the rest attended "affiliated institutions," which the government established and administers financially. The breakdown of students enrolled in various degree programs is as follows:

PROGRAM	NO. OF STUDENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Two-year programs	35,876	27%
B.A. program	84,489	62%
M.A. Programs—Total	14,989	11%
Medical Training	8,051	
Engineering	2,361	
Other	4,557	

SOURCE: Carl K. Eicher, *et al.*, compilers, *Analysis of U.S. Iranian Cooperation In Higher Education* (Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1976), p. 39.

Even though six new universities have been established within the past decade and six more are in the planning stage, the demand for higher education in Iran has been so great that it produced a proliferation of private colleges that had a wide range in quality of instruction. In order to control the quality of education received by Iranian students, institutions of higher learning were nationalized by the government in the latter part of 1975. Although, technically, no private institutions of higher learning were to be permitted after that date, some private schools were able to retain a certain degree of autonomy by arranging for "special status" with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Despite the rapid expansion of institutions of higher education, 35,000 Iranians studied abroad at the university level during 1974-75, among them 18,000 who came to the United States.

All the universities require that the student have a high school diploma, and that he pass the National General Record Examination. When a student applies for university admission, he is not necessarily placed either in a program or institution that is his first choice. Many students, about 60 per cent, gain entrance to a university on the basis of a computer match of the student's test scores with his stated preferences for programs and institutions. If a student intends to pursue study in nursing, or in pre-medical/pre-dental programs, a personal interview is required. Specialized tests are administered for programs in the creative arts, such as music or theater training.

Although the older universities in Iran are modeled on the French system, the current trend is to follow American models of organization. Three recently

opened universities, Pahlavi, Arya Mehr and Isfahan, are based on the latter system. The reasons for this shift are the expressed desire of the Shah for a change in this direction, the increased coöperation between US universities and Iranian institutions of higher learning, and the fact that graduates from these universities find acceptance by American graduate schools to be easier.

In general, the language of instruction in institutions of higher learning in Iran is Persian, but sometimes another language, often English, is also used, or is used exclusively. Licence and Fogh-Licence degrees noted below are the equivalent of B.A. and M.A., respectively. The academic year for Iranian universities is normally from September to June, except in the cities of the Gulf area where the heat usually dictates a shorter year.

Universities

Arya Mehr University of Technology

Founded in 1962 in Tehran to train engineers and scientists. Curriculum and administrative organization based on American educational methods.

- *Faculties:* Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Metallurgical and Industrial Engineering; Mathematics; Chemistry; Physiology.
- *Attached Institutes:* Institute for Water and Energy; Computer Center; Research Centers for Physics, Biochemistry and Engineering Design.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Special arrangements with the University of London's Imperial College of Science and Technology and with Michigan State University made in 1971; arrangement with Massachusetts Institute of Technology made in 1973-74.
- *Degrees:* Licence/Fogh-Licence, B.S. and M.S.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Persian and English.
- *Academic Staff:* 447; 237 full-time, 110 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 2,900; 2,825 undergraduates, 75 graduate students (1974-75).

Azarabadegan University

A regional university that evolved from one of the medical colleges established by the University of Tehran. It was founded in 1949 as a state institution. Also known as the University of Tabriz.

- *Faculties:* Letters and Humanities, Medicine, Science, Education, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Graduate Studies, School of Nursing, Institute of Agricultural Machinery.
- *Attached Institutes:* A private American Mission Nursing School and a Teacher Training School.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign with School of Agriculture, School of Dentistry, Social Science Faculty, Medical School.

- *Degrees:* Licence, M.D., Pharmacy 1st degree, and Diploma in Nursing & Midwifery.
- *Libraries:* 85,300 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 540; 531 full-time, 9 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 7,250; 6,018 undergraduates, 1,232 graduates.

University of Baluchestan

Founded in 1973; located in Tehran and Zahedan with future campuses planned for Char Bahar and Iranshahr.

- *Faculties:* Science, Engineering, Teacher Training.
- *Academic Staff:* 20.
- *Enrollment:* 79 undergraduates total (1975-76).

Farah Pahlavi University

All women's university. Founded in 1975, it was formerly Vanah Girl's College. It is located in Tehran.

- *Faculties:* Humanities, Sciences, Fashion Design/Construction, Interior Design Space, Planned Graduate Faculties: Medicine, Engineering, Social Welfare.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* University of Florida, Gainesville.
- *Academic Staff:* 151; 55 full-time, 96 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 2,000, all undergraduates (1974-75).

Ferdowsi University

Founded in 1940 by the government as School of Hygiene which then became Faculty of Medicine in 1949. It became a University in 1956 and was formerly the University of Mashad.

- *Faculties:* School of Medicine, School of Science, Institute of Theology and Islamic Studies, School of Pharmacy, School of Dentistry, Center of Basic Science, School of Nursing, School of Agriculture.

- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Georgetown University with Chemistry Department, Dental School, Medical School, Physics Department, TEFL; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign with Psychology Department.
- *Degrees:* Licence and M.D.
- *Libraries:* 83,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 324; 261 full-time, 63 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 4,513; 2,610 undergraduates, 843 graduates.

University of Isfahan

Founded in 1950 by Ministry of Education with Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy. Has an American type of educational orientation.

- *Faculties:* Medicine, Pharmacy, Letters and Humanities, Science, Educational Science, School of Nursing, Institute of Radiology and Technology, Institute of Horticulture.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* University of North Carolina, University of Texas at Austin.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.D., and Pharmacist's Degree.
- *Libraries:* 31,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 288; 256 full-time, 32 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 4,123; 3,168 undergraduates, 952 graduates.

Jundi-Shahpur University

Founded in 1954 as a state institution. Originally University of Ahvaz.

- *Faculties:* Agriculture, Medicine, Education Science, Foreign Language, Schools of Nursing and Dentistry, Departments of Persian and English Literature.
- *Attached Institutes:* Jundi-Shahpur Medical Center, Goulistan Medical Center, Physical Education Center, Ramin Institute for Agricultural Research, Institute of Nursing, Khoramshar Institute of Commerce, Institute for Studies on Human Genetics.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* University of California, Davis, for faculty development in Veterinary Medicine.
- *Degrees:* Licence in Agriculture, M.D.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Persian and English.
- *Libraries:* 10,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 296; 261 full-time, 8 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 3,142.

Kerman University

Founded in 1971. Presently located in Tehran but with future location to be Kerman.

- *Faculties:* Science, Humanities, Teacher Training
- *Enrollment:* 1,126, all undergraduates.

National University of Iran

Founded in 1957 and located in Tehran.

- *Faculties:* Medicine, Architecture, Sciences, Dentistry, Law, Economics, Political Science, School of Letters and Humanities, School of Nursing and Oral Hygiene, Radiology.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* City University of New York, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign with School of Dentistry.
- *Libraries:* 50,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 347; 237 full-time, 110 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 6,896; 5,344 undergraduates, 1,416 graduates (1974-75).

Pahlavi University

Founded by the Ministry of Education in 1956 as University of Shiraz. Placed under independent Board of Trustees in 1962.

- *Faculties:* Arts and Sciences, Medicine, Graduate Studies, Veterinary Medicine, Dentistry, Agriculture, Engineering, Schools of Nursing, Laboratory Technology and Radiology. All students required to spend their first two years in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.
- *Attached Institutes:* Earth Sciences, Electronics, Asian Studies and Public Health. Also, University High School and International Community School.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Special arrangements for coöperation with University of Pennsylvania, University of Stuttgart, Kent State University, Kansas State University, Lewis & Clark College, The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and University of North Carolina.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* Licence in Agriculture and Arts & Sciences (four years), Engineering (five years), and M.D. (seven years).
- *Languages of Instruction:* Persian and English.
- *Libraries:* 142,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 670; 607 full-time, 63 part-time.
- *Enrollment:* 4,890; 2,379 undergraduates, 2,156 graduates.

Razi University

Founded in 1974. Located in Kermanshah and Illam. In 1975 there were students at the Kermanshah campus and students in the science fields were anticipated in 1976.

- *Faculties:* Sciences.

- *Coöperation with Other Universities*: University of Akron, Ohio.
- *Academic Staff*: 73.
- *Enrollment*: 1,321, all undergraduates.

Revolutionary Corps University

Founded in 1973. Located at Varamin and Mama-zand. Open to those who have served in the literary development corps and the medical corps. Such students are placed "on leave" while registered at the University.

- *Faculties*: Teacher Training, Rural Development, Health Services, Law.
- *Languages of Instruction*: Persian and English.
- *Enrollment*: 3,541; 2,897 Junior College level, 644 undergraduates.

Teachers Training University

Founded in 1973, was formerly Teachers Training College. It is located in Tehran.

- *Faculties*: Major emphasis on Teacher Training.
- *Academic Staff*: 180.
- *Enrollment*: 3,828; 3,735 undergraduates, 93 graduates.

University of Tehran

Oldest and largest university in Iran. Founded in 1934 by the government. Origins in the Darolfonoun School established in 1851 by Mirza Taghi Khan.

- *Faculties*: Medicine, Law and Political Science, Economics, Engineering, Fine Arts, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Forestry, Science, Education, Letters, Humanitarian Sciences, Institute of Theological Studies, Public and Business Administration, Administrative Science and Commerce, Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Public Health, School of Social Science, Language, Coöperative Studies.
- *Attached Institutes*: Mostly for research in the following fields: Nuclear Sciences, Economics, Geophysics, Cancer, etc., Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Institute for Economic Research, Institute of Geophysics, Institute of Public Health Research, Institute of Geography, Institute of Psychology, Institute of Social Research, Institute of Communications Research, Institute of Hydro Science and Water Resources Technology, Institute for the Dekhoda Encyclopedia.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities*: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; University of Florida; University of Illinois, Medical Center at Chicago; University of Utah; Utah State University; Harvard University School of Public Health; University of

California, Davis; Colorado State University; University of Alabama; Indiana University.

- *Libraries*: 159,466 volumes; 4,770 microfilms; 12,594 MSS; 4,800 periodicals.
- *Academic Staff*: 2,078.
- *Enrollment*: 17,958.

Selected Post-Secondary School Institutions

ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS

- *College of Statistics, Tehran*
Founded in 1966.
- *Institute of Statistics and Accounting, Tehran*
Founded in 1968. Accounting in the fields of Air conditioning, Refrigeration, Electronics and Steel Installations.
- *N.I.O.C. School of Accounting, Tehran*
Founded in 1957 by the National Iranian Oil Company. Private. Entrance examination and interview required. Courses in Accounting, Auditing, Business Administration. Three Years. Licence. Enrollment: 300.
- *Iranian Institute of Advanced Accounting, Tehran*
Founded in 1964. Private. Four years. Entrance examination and interview required. Departments of Cost Accounting, Government Accounting and Auditing. Library: 20,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 94. Enrollment: 2,550, including 400 women.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

- *College of Fisheries, Tehran*
Founded in 1969.
- *College of Forestry, Gorgan*
Founded in 1964 as a public institution. Departments of Forestry and Range Management. Financed by and under the direction of the Forest Organization of Iran. Two years. Special Diploma. Library: 1,200 volumes. Enrollment: 250.
- *Hamadan Agriculture College (School of Agriculture, Hamadan)*
Founded in 1968. Private. Special entrance examination. Exchange program with Utah State University. Diploma. Three years. Academic Staff: 35. Enrollment: 275.
- *Institute of Agricultural Technology of Ahvaz*
Founded in 1967. Hydraulic and Agricultural Engineering.
- *Institute of Agricultural Technology, Resht*
Founded in 1967.
- *Institute of Agricultural Technology, Tabriz*
Founded in 1969.
- *Institute of Technology of Sari*
Founded in 1970. Engineering; Crop & Pest Control.

- *Rezaieh College of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry*
Founded in 1965. Faculty of Agricultural and Veterinary Science. Licence. Agreement with University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
- *School of Agriculture, Tabriz*
Founded in 1972.
- *Training Center for Cotton Experts, Tehran*
Founded in 1969.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- *Art Training Institute, Tehran*
Founded in 1969. Art Education.
- *Ort Women's College of Arts, Tehran*
Founded in 1963. Private. Applied Arts.
- *Ort Men's College of Arts, Tehran*
Founded in 1966. Private. Applied Arts.
- *School of Decorative Arts, Tehran*
Founded in 1960 by the government. Programs in Textile Design, Printing Design, Ornamental Architecture, Theatrical Arts, Ornamental Painting and Ornamental Sculpture. Four years. Licence and Fogh-Licence. Library: 2,500 volumes. Enrollment: 165.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

- *Arak School of Science, Arak*
Licence.
- *Babolsar School of Economic and Social Sciences*
Founded in 1970. Licence. Enrollment: 1,500.
- *Behbahani Preparatory College, Tehran*
Founded in 1965. Private.
- *College of Science, Kermanshah*
Founded in 1973. Four years. Departments of Physics, Biology, Chemistry and Mathematics. Licence. Languages of Instruction: Persian, English, French. Library: 2,000 volumes. Enrollment: 200, including 17 women (1972-73).
- *Damavand College, Tehran*
Became a four year liberal arts college for women in 1968, having earlier been an American Presbyterian missionary school—Iran Bethel. Library: 15,000 volumes. Licence. Academic Staff: 39. Enrollment: 700.
- *Ghazwin School of Economic & Social Sciences, Ghazwin*
Founded in 1971. Licence.
- *Iran's Women's College, Tehran*
Founded in 1964. Private. Arrangements for coöperation with the University of Florida. Intelligence test and interview required for admission. General program two years leading to Certificate and four year programs in Home Economics, Psychology and Foreign Language interpreting (English, French and German) leading to Licence. Library: 7,000 volumes. Academic staff: 112. Enrollment: 2,545.

- *Iranian Culture Research Center, Tehran*
Founded in 1971. Fogh-Licence.
- *Pars College, Tehran*
Founded in 1967. Private. Four years. Library: 12,500 volumes. Licence. Academic Staff: 100. Enrollment: 1,700, including 660 women.
- *School of Political Science, Tehran*
Founded in 1971. Languages of Instruction: Persian and English. Licence. Library: 3,000 volumes. Enrollment: 604, including 151 women.
- *School of Political Studies and Parties, Tehran*
Licence and Fogh-Licence.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

- *Gilan School of Management, Lahijan*
Founded in 1970.
- *Ghom School of Administrative and Juridical Studies*
Founded in 1970. Private. Four years. Courses in Administration, Economics and Juridical Studies. Licence.
- *Industrial Management Institute, Tehran*
Founded in 1962 by the government and incorporated as an independent self-supporting institution in 1968. Bachelor's degree and three years management experience required for admission. M.B.A. after 16 months. Library: 6,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 50. Enrollment: 2,862, including 860 women (1972-73).
- *Institute of Commerce, Tabriz*
Founded in 1969.
- *Institute of Commerce, Tehran*
Founded in 1958.
- *Iran Center for Management Studies, Tehran*
Founded in 1972. Operated under coöperative arrangement with Harvard Graduate School of Business. Provides graduate courses in Business Administration and Management. (See also Abadan Institute of Technology under ENGINEERING for courses in Business Administration.)
- *Iran-Zamin College, Tehran*
Founded in 1967. Private. Departments of Business Administration and Library Science. Language of Instruction: English. Four years. B.A. Enrollment: 211, including 96 men.
- *Iranian Institute of Banking, Tehran*
Founded by several banks in 1963 as a private institution. Five years. Licence. Enrollment: 400.
- *Kakhe Danesh Junior College, Tehran*
Founded in 1954. Private. Departments of Accounting, Surveying and Secretarial Studies. Certificate. Languages of Instruction: Persian and English. Enrollment: 300, including 98 women (1972-73).
- *Karaj School of Mathematics and Economic Management*
Founded in 1971. Licence. Enrollment: 1,200, including 300 women.

- *School of Administration and Commerce, Ghazwin*
Founded in 1971. Licence.
- *School of Administration and Commerce, Kerman*
Founded in 1970. Licence.
- *School of Business, Resht*
Founded in 1969.
- *School of Business, Tehran*
Founded in 1958 as a public institution. Special entrance examination required. Courses in Business Administration and Business Teaching. Four years. Licence and Fogh-Licence. Library: 2,500 volumes. Enrollment: 165.
- *Tehran College of Insurance*
Founded in 1970. Private. Departments of Insurance, English, Mathematics and Statistics, General Studies, Law and Persian Literature. Entrance examination required. Languages of Instruction: Persian and English. Four years. Licence in Insurance and Law; Insurance and Economics given jointly with University of Tehran. Library: 3,000 volumes. Enrollment: 1,260, including 272 women.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

- *College of Meteorology, Tehran*
Founded in 1938.
- *College of Railway Engineering, Tehran*
Founded in 1937.
- *Institute of Mass Communications, Tehran*
Founded as Institute of Journalism in 1964. Private under Ministry of Science. Departments of Journalism, Public Relations and Cinematography. Four years. Licence. Library: 15,000 volumes. Enrollment: 1,122, including 373 women (1972-73).
- *Institute of National Aviation, Tehran*
Founded in 1950 by Ministry of Roads and Department of National Aviation. Programs in Weather Control, Radio Engineering, Communication Engineering and Airplane Engineering. Diploma after two years. Enrollment: 66.
- *Institute of Technology, Vanak, Tehran*
Road and Construction Technology.
- *School of Highway Engineering, Tehran*
Founded in 1968.
- *School of Telecommunications*
Founded in 1928 by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. Special Departments of Telecommunications and Electronic Engineering. Four years. Diplomas as Engineer in Telecommunications. Instruction in Persian and English. Library: 6,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 73 (1972-73). Enrollment: 671 (1972-73).

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING

- *Abadan Institute of Technology*
Founded in 1939 by the National Iranian Oil Company and reorganized in 1971. Special entrance ex-

amination and interview required. B.S. in various fields of Petroleum Engineering; B.A. in Business Administration and Accounting. Agreement with Brown University. Four years. Instruction in Persian and English. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 200.

- *College of Surveying, Tehran*
Founded in 1953 and reorganized in 1965. Attached to National Cartography Centre. Coöperation with the International Training Centre, Delft, and Institut Geographique National, Paris. Departments of Surveying and Cartography. Two years. Diploma as Engineer in Topography or Technician in Cartography. Library: 2,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 28. Enrollment: 210.
- *Institute of Dyeing Technology, Tehran*
Founded in 1965.
- *Institute of Civil Engineering, Tehran*
Founded in 1966.
- *Institute of Hydro-Sciences and Water Resources Technology, Tehran*
Founded in 1964 by the government. Engineering Diploma or Licence in Geology or Physics required for admission. Diploma, M.Sc. and Doctorate. Enrollment: 94 men (1972-73) and 85 external students.
- *Institute of Technology of Ahwaz*
Founded in 1967. Mechanical & Electrical Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Babol*
Founded in 1967. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Ghazwin*
Founded in 1970. Electrical & Mechanical Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Isfahan*
Founded in 1967. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Kerman*
Founded in 1969. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Kermanshah*
Founded in 1967. Road and Construction Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Meshed*
Founded in 1967 as a state institution. Departments of Electrical, Mechanical, Construction, Heat (including Air Conditioning), Electrical, Metallurgy and Agricultural Engineering. Entrance examination required. Diploma after two years. Licence and title of Engineer after two more years study. Library: 2,000 volumes. Academic staff: 50. Enrollment: 520.
- *Institute of Technology of Resht*
Founded in 1970. Electrical & Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Machinery Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Rezaieh*
Founded in 1970. Electrical & Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Machinery Engineering.
- *Institute of Construction Technology, Tehran*
Founded in 1971. Diploma.

- *Institute of Technology, Sari*
Founded in 1970. Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Shiraz*
Founded in 1967 by the government. Departments of Mechanical, Electrical and Construction Engineering. Diploma after two years. Library: 3,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 22. Enrollment: 230.
- *Institute of Technology of Tabriz*
Founded in 1968. Departments of Business Administration, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering and Agricultural Machinery Engineering.
- *Institute of Technology of Tehran*
Founded in 1967. Departments of Administrative & Technical Services, Steel Installations, Ventilation & Refrigeration, Textiles & Dyeing, Chemical Industries, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering and Design & Industrial Drafting. Two years. Diploma. Library: 2,000 volumes. Enrollment: 433, including 90 women (1972-73).
- *Nafici Institute of Technology, Tehran*
Founded in 1971. Private. Diploma.
- *Tehran Polytechnical Institute*
Founded in 1958 by the government. Departments of Mechanical, Hydraulic, Electrical, Electronic, Civil, Textile, Chemical, Petroleum, Petro-Chemical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. Special entrance examination required. Diploma after two years in the Junior College. Licence after two further years of specialization. Library: 9,000 volumes. Enrollment 1972-73: 1,052, including 47 women.

HOTELS AND TOURISM

- *College of Hotel Management, Tehran*
Founded in 1967.
- *School of Hotel Management and Tourism, Tehran*
Founded in 1972.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN TRAINING

- *Laboratory Technician Training Institute of Babol*
Founded in 1965. One year. Diploma.
- *Laboratory Technician Training Institute of Isfahan*
Founded in 1965. One year. Diploma.
- *Laboratory Technician Institute of Meshed*
Founded in 1965. One year. Diploma
- *Laboratory Technician Training Institute of Shiraz*
Founded in 1965. One year. Diploma.
- *Laboratory Technician Training Institute of Tabriz*
Founded in 1965. One year. Diploma.
- *Laboratory Technician Training Institute, Tehran*
Founded in 1957 as a public institution. One year. Diploma. Library: 5,000 volumes. Enrollment: 23.

LANGUAGES

- *College of Foreign Languages and Literature, Tehran*
Founded in 1964. Private under Ministry of Higher Education. Special entrance examination and interview required for admission. Programs in French, English, German and Persian. Four years. Licence. Academic Staff: 44. Enrollment: 609.
- *College of Translation, Tehran*
Founded in 1969. Private. Arrangements for coöperation with Western Illinois and Universities of Vienna, Sydney, Harvard and the Philippines. Languages of Instruction: Persian, English, French, German, Italian, Arabic and Russian. Four years. Library: 18,600 volumes. Academic Staff: 60 (1972-73). Enrollment: 23,000 (1972-73).

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

- *Ashraf Pahlavi School of Nursing, Tehran*
Founded in 1949.
- *Azar Midakht School of Nursing, Tehran*
Founded in 1971.
- *Firoozgar Institute of Nursing, Zomorad, Tehran*
Founded in 1965 by the government with the coöperation of the World Health Organization. Under jurisdiction of Ministry of Health. Attached to Firoozgar Medical Center. Arrangements for coöperation with the University of North Carolina. Languages of Instruction: Persian and English. Four years. Licence. Library: 2,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 16 (1972-73). Enrollment: 117, all women (1972-73).
- *Isfahan School of Midwifery, Tehran*
- *Jorjani School of Nursing, Meshed*
Founded in 1958 as a public institution. Three years. Licence in Nursing. Library: 1,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 20. Enrollment: 100.
- *Misaghieh School of Nursing, Tehran*
Founded in 1972
- *Mehr Aein School of Nursing, Isfahan*
Founded in 1967. Three years. Licence.
- *Namazi School of Nursing, Shiraz*
Founded in 1953. A private institution affiliated with Namazi Hospital. Three years. Licence. Library: 1,800 volumes. Academic Staff: 17. Enrollment: 90.
- *National Iranian Oil Company School of Nursing, Abadan*
Founded in 1941. Private. Three years. Secondary school certificate in Mathematics or Science required. Licence. Three years. Library: 500 volumes. Enrollment: 110.
- *Razi School of Nursing, Kerman*
Founded in 1962. Three years. Licence.
- *Reza Shah Kabir School of Nursing, Tehran*
Founded in 1947 by the Red Lion and Sun (Red Cross of Iran). Private. Three years. Admissions

preference given to holders of secondary school of science diplomas. Entrance examination. Licence. Library: 1,500 volumes. Enrollment: 112 (1972-73).

- *School of Midwifery, Rey*
- *School of Nursing, Kermanshah*
Founded in 1966. Three years. Licence.
- *School of Nursing, Resht*
Founded in 1965. Three years. Licence.
- *Shafa Yahyaian School of Nursing, Tehran*
Founded in 1971.

PERFORMING ARTS

- *School of Dramatic Arts, Abe-Sardar, Tehran*
Founded in 1957 by the government. Special entrance examination. Licence 4-6 years; M.A. additional 2-3 years. Library: 4,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 40. Enrollment: 259.
- *School of Music, Tehran*
Founded in 1923. Under Ministry of Art and Culture since 1933. Three years. First or Second Class certificate. Library: 6,700 volumes. Enrollment: 275, including 100 men.
- *Television and Cinema Technical College, Tehran*
Founded in 1968. Arrangements for coöperation with Plymouth Polytechnical Institute. Licence. Two years. Languages of Instruction: Persian, English and French. Library: 3,700 volumes. Academic Staff: 30 (1972-73). Enrollment: 232, including 35 women (1972-73).

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *College of Nutrition and Chemistry of Foods, Tehran*
Founded in 1961 as a public institution. Four years. Programs in Food Science and Food Chemistry. Licence. Library: 2,100 volumes. Academic Staff: 31. Enrollment: 100.
- *School of Hospital Management, Tehran*
Founded in 1972.
- *School of Hygiene, Isfahan*
Founded in 1971.
- *School of Hygiene, Meshed*
Founded in 1971.
- *School of Hygiene, Sari*
Founded in 1971.

- *School of Hygiene, Tehran*
Founded in 1971.
- *School of Laboratory Science, Tehran*
Founded in 1971 by the Ministry of Public Health.
- *Training College for Sanitary Engineers, Resht*
Founded in 1952 as a public institution. One year. Diploma. Library: 200 volumes. Enrollment: 75.

SOCIAL WORK

- *College of Social Work, Tehran*
Founded in 1958. Semi-governmental institution. Receives aid from UN Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. Entrance examination, interview and minimum age of 20 required. Diploma after two years. Licence in Social Work after two additional years. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 150.
- *Shemiran College, Tehran*
Founded in 1974 by the government. Departments of Pre-School Education, Welfare Administration and Family Counseling. Degrees: B.A. and M.A. Enrollment: more than 1,000.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *Literacy Corps Training College, Tehran*
Founded in 1965. Licence.
- *National Teachers' College, Tehran*
Founded in 1919. Departments of Natural Science, Letters, Mathematics and Education. Four years. Licence. M.A. after two additional years. Libraries: 75,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 150. Enrollment: 3,200.
- *Professional Teacher Training Center, Tehran*
Founded in 1961 to train women to be teachers.
- *School of Physical Education and Sports, Tehran*
Licence.
- *Teacher Training Institute, Tehran*
Founded in 1968. Department of Art Education.
- *Technical Teacher Training College, Tehran*
Founded in 1929 to train teachers for industrial vocational education. Special entrance examination. Departments of Automobile, Civil, Chemical, Industrial and Mechanical Engineering, Computer Programming, Air Conditioning and Industrial Design. Four years. Licence.

Iraq

Population:
10,765,000
Est. 1974

Abstract

Iraq has five universities—four of them less than ten years old and one of them, Al-Mustansiriyah, private. Total university enrollment in 1974-75 was in the neighborhood of 48,000, compared with about 12,000 fifteen years earlier. Approximately one quarter were women students. Close to 3,500 Iraqi students were studying abroad at the university level, including over 400 in the US and an almost equal number of non-Iraqi students were studying in Iraq.

There are at least ten other institutions above the secondary school level. Their enrollment for a recent year is estimated at close to 5,500.

During the academic year 1974-75, the Revolutionary Command Council announced free education in Iraq from pre-primary school through institutions of higher learning.

A new Technical University to be located in Baghdad is in the planning stage.

Universities

University of Baghdad

Founded in 1957 as a state university incorporating existing colleges established between 1908 and 1952. Reorganized in 1969-70 and placed under authority of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

- *Affiliated Research Centers:* Palestinian Studies, Psychology & Education, Psychology & Hygiene, Medicine and Urban & Regional Planning.
- *Attached Institutes:* Home Arts, Technical Medicine, Technical Agriculture and General Technology.
- *Coöperation With Other Universities:* Special arrangements with Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg and with Charles University, Prague.
- *Faculties:* Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing & Midwifery, Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Science, Education, Engineering, Construction Engineering, Law & Politics, Science, Liberal Arts, Administration & Economics, Physical Education and Fine Arts.
- *Degrees and Diplomas:* B.A., M.A. and M.D.
- *Libraries:* 190,000 volumes.
- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic and English.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,544.
- *Enrollment:* 20,495, including 5,759 women.

University of Basrah

Founded in 1967 from a nucleus of faculties which had been part of the University of Baghdad. State financed.

- *Coöperation With Other Universities:* Arrangements with Universities of Rostock and Gdansk and College of Agriculture in Olsztyn.
- *Faculties:* Medicine, Engineering, Science, Liberal Arts and Law & Economics.
- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic and English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.A. and M.D.
- *Library:* 40,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 326.
- *Enrollment 1973-74:* 5,198, including 1,000 women.

University of Mosul

Founded in 1967 with colleges which were formerly part of the University of Baghdad. State controlled. Some faculties at Nineveh.

- *Faculties:* Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Liberal Arts (including Business Administration) and Science.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and some English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and M.D.
- *Libraries:* 57,000 volumes.

- *Academic Staff:* 536.
- *Enrollment:* 4,553, including 834 women.

Al-Mustansiriyah University

Founded in 1966 in Baghdad. Private with some government assistance. Provides evening classes for teachers and government officials.

- *Faculties:* Business Administration & Economics (including Hotel Management & Tourism in Mosul and Basrah), Liberal Arts, Law & Political Science, Technology and Science.
- *Degrees:* B.A.
- *Library:* 60,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 450.
- *Enrollment:* 15,319, including 2,849 women and 401 students from other countries.

University of Sulaymaniyah

Established in 1968 by the government primarily for the Kurdish population.

- *Attached Institutes:* Medical Technology, Business Administration.
- *Coöperation With Other Universities:* Technical University of Budapest.
- *Faculties:* Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Liberal Arts and Medicine.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Kurdish, Arabic and English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.A. and M.S.
- *Library:* 25,100 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 169.
- *Enrollment:* 2,225, including 500 women.

Israel

Population:
3,318,000
Est. December 31, 1974

Abstract

Israel has seven universities, three of which pre-date the establishment of the country, *i.e.* Technion (1912), the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1918) and the Weizmann Institute (1934). One, Bar-Ilan, is American. Most have international boards of trustees and most receive some funds from the Israeli government, but are private and independent. Their total enrollment in 1975 was in the neighborhood of 63,000, at least a tenth being from other countries. More than 5,000 Israeli students were studying abroad at the university level that year including 2,390 in the US. Total university enrollment 15 years earlier about 10,000 and less than 1,000 Israelis were then studying abroad.

There are at least 17 other teaching institutions requiring secondary school diplomas for admission and an additional two or three times that number if all teacher training institutes independent of universities are included. The work at some of these institutions is highly advanced. The total number of degree and certificate seeking students in this variety of institutions is estimated to be well over 10,000. There are many thousands more in individual day time and evening adult education courses, including Hebrew, which do not necessarily lead to degrees.

The academic year at the universities is October to June except at Hebrew University where it is November to June and Technion where it is October to July. All the universities require a secondary school certificate or recognized foreign equivalent and also a competitive entrance examination for admission.

Universities

Bar-Ilan University

Founded in 1955 by the Mizrahi Organization of America. Located in Ramat-Gan. Chartered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York. Global Board of Trustees comprised mainly of members from the US, but also from Canada, the UK and Israel. Study of the Old Testament and orthodox Jewish law required of all students regardless of major field of specialization.

- *Affiliated Institutes* in the fields of: Criminology, Social Work, Study of Jews in Islamic Lands, Study of Jews in the Diaspora, Local Government, Advanced Torah Studies, Research into Religious Zionism, Accountancy, Data Retrieval and Religious and Ethnic Sub-Cultures.
- *Coöperation with other universities:* Special arrangements with Wisconsin and Temple Uni-

versities and with Queens College, the City University of New York.

- *Faculties:* Humanities & Jewish Studies, Language, Literature, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Education, Social Work and Law.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Hebrew and English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., M.Sc. and Ph.D. Also Diplomas in Criminology and Librarianship.
- *Library:* 135,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 850.
- *Enrollment:* 8,000, including 4,500 women and at least 500 from other countries.

University of Haifa

Established in Haifa in 1963 as an Institute of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem under an agreement with the Municipality of Haifa. Became an independent university in May 1971.

- *Faculties:* Humanities, including Arabic Language & Literature, Social Sciences, Education, including School of Education of the Kibbutz movement "Oranim," Jezreel Valley College, Library Science and Hotel Management.
- *Affiliated Institutions:* Center of Maritime Studies and Arab-Jewish Center.
- *Degrees:* B.A. and M.A., Diplomas in Library Science, Teaching and Hotel Management.
- *Library:* 180,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 778
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 5,500, including more than 3,000 women, 1,000 Arabs and 250 from other countries.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Founded in 1918 and opened on Mount Scopus in 1925. Transferred to Jerusalem in 1948. Mount Scopus campus reopened in 1967. Global Board of Governors.

- *Faculties:* Humanities (including Jewish, Asian and African Studies), Science, Medicine, Law, Agriculture (including Horticulture and Animal Husbandry), Social Sciences (including Business Administration), Dentistry, Pharmacy, Education, Social Work, Home Economics, Graduate Library Studies and Graduate Applied Science & Technology.
- *Affiliated Institutes:* Harry S. Truman International Center for the Advancement of Peace, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, National University Institute of Agriculture, Institute for Economic Research in Israel, Jewish Communities in the Middle East, Jewish Music Research Center, Centers for Jewish Education in the Diaspora, Science Teaching and Adult Education and a School for Overseas Students.
- *Language of Instruction:* Hebrew. Dissertations in any major international language.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.Sc., B. Pharm., LL.B., LL.M., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.D. and D.M.D. Diploma in Librarianship, Business Administration and Criminology.
- *Library:* Jewish National and University—2,000,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,955.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 17,600, including 3,500 from other countries.

University of the Negev

Founded in 1965 as Institute of Higher Education and recognized as university in 1969. Located in Beersheba. Global Board of Governors. Receives some financial support from the government.

- *Faculties:* Natural Sciences (including Nuclear Science), Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences (including Jewish Studies) and Health Science.
- *Attached Institutions:* Center of Practical Engineering.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.Sc. and M.Sc. awarded jointly with other Israeli institutions depending on the field.
- *Library:* 130,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1973-74:* 385.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 4,038.

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology

Founded in 1912 and opened in 1924 in Haifa under auspices of a fraternal association of German Jews. Now has an international Board of Governors, including members of Israeli government, which meets 75 per cent of operational costs.

- *Faculties:* Civil Engineering (including Oceanography), Architecture & Town Planning, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Industrial and Management Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Food and Biotechnology, Computer Science, Applied Mathematics, Nuclear Science, Mechanics, General Studies, Interdisciplinary Unit for Biomedical Engineering.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Case Western Reserve University, State University of Ghana and Institut National Supérieur de l'Enseignement Technique, Abijan.
- *Affiliated Institutions:* Computer Center, Junior Technical College, Technical High School, Research and Development Foundation, Israel Institute of Metals and Extension Division (the last named with more than 10,000 adults and other students apart from those enrolled in the principal faculties of Technion).
- *Degrees:* B.Sc., B. Arch., M.Sc., D.Sc., D.Sc. Tech., and M.D. Also Diplomas in Engineering and Science Teaching.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Hebrew. Also, English in graduate studies and for theses and dissertations if preferred.
- *Library:* 170,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1973-74:* 1,445.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 9,560, including somewhat over 1,000 women and about 3,300 graduate students. Very few from outside Israel.

Tel Aviv University

Founded in 1953 as a municipal institution, incor-

porating a School of Law and Economics, established in 1935, Institutes of Natural Sciences and an Institute of Jewish Studies. Became a university in 1956. Seventy per cent of income provided by the government.

- *Faculties:* Humanities (including Jewish studies), Fine Arts, Sciences, Exact Sciences, Medicine, Education, Law, Business Administration, Social Work, Speech Therapy and Music.
- *Attached Research Institutes:* 40, variously named, in the following fields: Zionism, Diaspora, Hebrew Literature, Archaeology, Middle Eastern and African Studies, German History, Urban and Regional Studies, Labor and Social Studies, Economics, Social Studies, Developing Countries, Criminology & Criminal Law, Business, Foreign Trade, Business History Documentation, Space & Planetary Science, Astronomy, History & Philosophy of Science, Nature Preservation, Cereal Crops Improvement, Medicine, Nuclear Medicine, Hematology, Human Cytogenetics, Cardiology, Radiology, Pathoradiology, Human Reproduction & Fetal Development, Epidemiology, Gastro-Enterology, Endocrinological & Metabolic Diseases, Prevention of Radiation & Pollution of the Air and Environmental Health Damage.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Special arrangements with Harvard and New York Universities, Technical University of Munich, University of Rotterdam and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.
- *Language of Instruction:* Hebrew. Dissertations and theses in English for some departments, if preferred.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Masters in Arts, Science, Business Administration, Law, Hebrew Law and Criminology, M.D. and Ph.D. in all disciplines.
- *Libraries:* 300,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 2,086.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 17,550.

Weizmann Institute of Science

Founded in 1934 by Dr. Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot as the Daniel Sieff Research Institute. Renamed in 1949. Research in sciences and in the teaching of science at the graduate level. A private institution with an international Board of Governors and funds from the Israeli government, Jewish Agency, research grants and contracts, gifts and bequests. Degrees awarded by the Feinberg Graduate School which opened in 1958.

- *Admission Requirements:* B.Sc. or M.Sc.
- *Departments:* Applied Mathematics, Biochemi-

stry, Biodynamics, Biological Ultrastructure, Biophysics, Cell Biology, Chemical Immunology, Chemical Physics, Electronics, Experimental Biology, Genetics, Isotope Research, Nuclear Physics, Chemistry, Plant Genetics, Polymer Research.

- *Languages of Instruction:* Hebrew and English.
- *Degrees:* M.Sc. and Ph.D.
- *Library:* 95,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* Drawn from the 2,000 scientists conducting research at the Institute.
- *Enrollment:* 600.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

ARCHAEOLOGY

- *British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem*
Founded in 1920. Hostel and Library. Excavation and research.
- *Ecole Biblique et Ecole Archéologique Française, Jerusalem*
Founded in 1890. Exploration and excavation. Library: 50,000 volumes.

ARTS AND DESIGN

- *Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem*
Founded in 1906. Academic Staff: 120. Enrollment: 450.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

- *American College in Jerusalem*
Founded in 1967. Library: 15,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 40. Enrollment: 300.
- *Tel Hai Regional College, Kiryat Shmona (Upper Galilee)*
Founded in 1960. University and adult education courses in Agriculture, Humanities, Social Sciences, Languages, Mathematics, Engineering, Arts & Crafts and Industrial Labor. Enrollment: 2,900.
- *Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Coöperation*
Founded in 1960 to teach economic planning and social development to African, Asian and Caribbean students. Languages of instruction: English and French. Library: 9,000 volumes. Enrollment: more than 1,000.

MUSIC

- *Conservatory of Music, Holon*
Founded in 1942. Library: 1,400 volumes. Teachers: 27. Enrollment: 280.

• *Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1947. Under supervision of Ministry of Education and Culture. Library: 30,000 volumes. Course leading to Diploma and to Bachelor of Music. Teachers: 160. Enrollment: 1,500.

SURVEYING

• *College and Graduate School of Surveying, Holon*

A three year course sponsored by the Ministry of Labor.

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES

More than 25 institutes requiring secondary school diplomas for admission and awarding teaching certificates upon graduation believed to be conducted by the government and various private religious and community organizations—Jewish and Arab—throughout Israel. Some date from British Mandate days.

THEOLOGY

• *Etz Hayim. General Talmud Torah and Grand Yeshivah, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1841. Library: 10,000 volumes. Enrollment: 1,400.

• *Hebron Yeshiva Knesset Israel Rabbinical College*

Founded in 1841. A small number of students.

• *Pontifical Biblical Institute, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1927 as branch of Pontifical Bible Institute of Rome. Biblical Geography and Archaeology. Student tours. Enrollment: small.

• *Studium Biblicum Franciscanum, Jerusalem (Old City)*

Founded in 1927. Center of Biblical Studies directed by Franciscan Order.

• *Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1937 to educate and train students for research in Torah literature and Hebrew culture. Enrollment: small.

• *Swedish Theological Institute, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1951. Biblical, Semitic and Jewish Studies. A few students.

• *American Institute of Holy Land Studies, Jerusalem*

Founded in 1959. Board of Directors in US.

• *Jewish Institute of Religion, Jerusalem School*

Founded in 1963 as a branch of Hebrew Union College in the US for doctoral research in Judaic, Hebrew and archaeological studies.

Jordan and the Occupied West Bank

Population:
East Bank: 2,660,000
Est. 1974
Occupied West Bank: 725,000
Est. 1974

Abstract

Jordan, *i.e.* the East Bank, has one university. It was founded in 1962 and now has over 4,800 students. There are 18 other institutions of higher learning on the East Bank, with a combined enrollment which is probably less than that of the university.

Approximately 30,000 Jordanian students were studying abroad at the university level in 1974-75. Three quarters of these were in other Arab countries, notably Lebanon, Syria and Egypt, and the others in Western Europe, particularly Germany, and also the US (1,010 in 1974-75), UK and Pakistan.

A new university to be called Yarmuk is planned. Also two new polytechnical institutes for the training of technicians in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Laboratory work are contemplated.

In West Jordan, which has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 war, there are two small universities—Bethlehem and Bir Zeit—and ten other post-secondary school institutions, most of them for teacher training. Total enrollment is just over 700 in the universities and close to 2,000 in the other institutions.

Jordanian universities and other institutions on the East Bank are listed below first and then those in Occupied West Jordan.

Universities—East Bank

University of Jordan

Founded in 1962 six miles northwest of Amman. Largely financed by the government, which charges tuition. Gradual introduction of post-graduate program contemplated as is establishment of an Engineering School.

- *Coöperation With Other Universities:* Arrangements with Princeton and other universities in the US and UK, as well as the Sorbonne.
- *Faculties:* Arts, Sciences, Economics and Commerce, Islamic Law (College of Shari'ah), Medicine, Education, Agriculture, Nursing (the last five added in 1972).

- *Degrees:* B.A. in all major fields, B.S., M.A. in Education, M.S. and M.D.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic in Arts; English in Sciences.
- *Library:* 140,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 222.
- *Enrollment:* 4,800, including 1,500 women and 125 from other countries.

Other Post Secondary School Institutions—East Bank

BANKING

- *Banking Studies Institute, Amman*
Founded in 1971. Attached to Central Bank of

Jordan. Operating costs borne by all banking establishments in Jordan. Instruction in evenings. Banking, Economics, Public Administration, Accounting and Practical Studies. Two years. Diploma. Enrollment: small.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Institute of Public Administration, Amman*
Founded in 1968 jointly by the Ford Foundation and government of Jordan with United Nations advisory expertise. Instruction through seminars, conferences, research projects and lectures.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *School of Child Care and Midwifery, Amman*
Founded in 1956.
- *Princess Muna Nursing College, Amman*
Founded in 1962.
- *College of Nursing, Amman*
Established in 1966 from nucleus of 13 year old school for practical nursing. Admission requires Jordanian citizenship. Secondary school certificate required for admission. Diploma. Language of instruction: English. Three years.

SOCIAL WORK

- *Coöperative Institute, Amman*
Established in 1963 by the government with financing from the Ford Foundation for the construction of buildings. Ministry of Social Affairs and Central Coöperative Union finance operating costs. Short training course for coöperative personnel, members of coöperatives, school teachers, supervisors. Two year full time program contemplated to train administrators, supervisors, accountants, agricultural extension personnel and inspectors of coöperatives.
- *Institute of Social Work, Amman*
Established in 1966 by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. In-service training courses for already employed social workers. An autonomous institution. Two year program. Specialized courses in Psychology, Social Sciences and Social Research Techniques. Enrollment: 60.
- *Workers' Education Institute, Amman*
Founded in 1968 to educate workers in labor matters, train trade union leaders, carry out research projects and conduct seminars for employers.

- *Workers' Education Institute, Zarqa*
Founded in 1973. Similar to its namesake in Amman.

STATISTICS

- *Jordan Statistical Center, Amman*
Established in 1964 to upgrade statistical skills of currently employed government and private sector employees. One year. Library: 500 volumes. Enrollment: small.

TEACHER TRAINING CENTERS

- *Men's Teacher Training Institute, Huwara-Irbid*
Founded in 1957 by the government. Two year program. Library: 10,000 volumes. Academic staff: 10. Enrollment: 140.
- *Men's Teacher Training Institute, Jabal El-Hussein, Amman*
Founded in 1964. A state institution. Two years. Diploma. Library: 25,000 volumes. Academic staff: 20. Enrollment: 200.
- *Women's Teacher Training Institute, Ajloun*
Founded in 1964 in Ajloun.
- *The Literary National Teacher Training Institute, Amman*
Founded in 1968. Private.
- *Amman Training Center, Amman*
Founded in 1971 under aegis of UNRWA. Teacher and vocational training. Instruction in Arabic and English. Academic staff: 50. Enrollment: 646, including 378 women, excluding those at secondary level.
- *Teacher Certification Institute, Amman*
Founded in 1971 by the Ministry of Education to raise professional level of teachers already employed. Seminars and workshops. Two years. Diploma. Enrollment: about 400.
- *Women's Teacher Training College, Amman*
Established in 1972 by the Ministry of Education.
- *UNRWA Wadi Seer Training Center*
Founded in 1958. Men only. For technicians and office workers. Enrollment: 216, excluding those at secondary level.

Universities— Occupied West Bank¹

Bethlehem University

Opened in October 1973 by Brothers of the

¹ This is the region of Palestine which became part of Jordan shortly after Israeli was created in 1948 and which was occupied by Israel during the Six Day War of 1967. Known variously as the Occupied Territory and as the Administered Areas of Judea and Samaria, the 2,000 square mile area, including East Jerusalem, has an estimated 725,000 Arab inhabitants, including 290,000 Palestine refugees and 435,000 non-refugees, 94 per cent being Muslims and six per cent Christians.

Christian Schools as successor to Terra Sancta College for Arab Students. Operating funds from the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and the German Catholic Church. Administratively supervised by the De La Salle Brothers along with various school elsewhere in the Middle East and several colleges in the US, including Manhattan College in New York.

- *Degrees:* B.A. and B.Sc. Certificates in Hotel Management and Teaching.
- *Faculties and Departments:* Arts, Sciences and Business Administration—four years. Hotel Management and Teacher Training—two years. Adult Education, Social Service and Medical Service courses contemplated.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic primarily, but also English and French.
- *Academic Staff 1975:* 35.
- *Enrollment 1975:* 250.

Bir Zeit University

Attained junior college status in 1967 after 37 years as a private secondary school near Ramallah. Named a four year liberal arts university in 1975. New campus under construction. Funds from World Council of Churches and a variety of US and international foundations and agencies. Affiliated with American University of Beirut.

- *Degrees:* B.A. and B.S.
- *Departments:* Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English, Business Administration, Sociology, Arabic, History, Political Science, Economics and Education.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and English.
- *Library:* 24,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1975:* 52 full time, including nine Americans.
- *Enrollment 1975:* 464, including 140 women and 140 boarding students.

Other Post Secondary School Institutions—Occupied West Bank

AGRICULTURE

- *Hussein Agricultural Institute, Tulkarm*
Established in 1961 at college level after 30 years as a vocational school. Started with private funds. Became a government institution. A past recipient of US foreign aid. Two years for Diploma in Education. Three years for Diploma in General Agriculture. Men only. Library: 19,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 20. Enrollment: 400.
- *Agricultural Institute, Jenin*

COMMERCE

- *Beit-Hanina Commercial Administration Institute*
Accounting, Secretarial Work and Business Administration.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *Women's Teacher Training Centre, Ramallah*
Founded by the Jordanian government in 1952. Enrollment: 230.
- *UNRWA Men's Teacher Training Centre, Ramallah*
Founded in 1958. Enrollment: 250.
- *Arroub Teacher Training Centre*
Founded in 1958 by the government of Jordan. Enrollment: 140.
- *Najah Teacher Training Institute, Nablus*
Private. National college. Enrollment: 1,246.
- *UNRWA Women's Teacher Training Centre, Ramallah*
Founded in 1962. Enrollment: 472, excluding those at secondary level.

THEOLOGY

- *Al-Shari'a College, Hebron*
Founded in 1971. Enrollment: 150. Islamic Studies.
- *UNRWA Vocational Training Centre, Kalandia*
Founded in 1953. Men only. Business and office practice, surveying, construction techniques, architectural drafting. Enrollment: 192, excluding secondary level.

Kuwait

Population:
990,389
Est. April 1975

Abstract

Kuwait has one university. It was established in 1966, five years after the country became independent. Of its more than 8,000 students, 60 per cent are women and well over a third are from other countries, notably those in the Gulf area. 1,500 Kuwaitis studied abroad at the university level in 1975. Of these, well over 1,000 were in the US, double the number in 1970; others were in the UK, other Arab states and elsewhere.

There are at least seven other institutions requiring secondary school certificates for admission. They had an estimated total enrollment in 1975 of more than 1,500. Various new vocational and other new training institutes, particularly for commerce, are being undertaken.

Men and women students meet in separate classrooms, even in the case of identical seminar-sized courses.

The government of Kuwait provides free education, including food, text books, clothing and medical aid, to all its citizens from kindergarten through the university level.

University

Kuwait University

Founded in 1966 by the government. Supervised by the Ministry of Education and University Council which includes representatives of the private sector. Four separate campuses gradually being consolidated into one of Khwaikh, on the outskirts of Kuwait, the capital city.

- *Academic Year*: October to May.
- *Faculties*: Science, Art & Education, Law & Islamic Doctrine, Commerce, Economics & Political Science, University College for Women and School of Medicine.
- *Coöperation With Other Universities*: Special arrangements with University of Oslo. Arrangements with universities in other countries for procurement of academic staff and student exchange.
- *Degrees*: B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. Diplomas in Education and Hydro-Geology.
- *Languages of Instruction*: Arabic and English.
- *Library*: 200,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: Over 370, the majority being from outside Kuwait.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: Over 5,000, including 3,000 women (60%) more than one third being from

other countries, mostly nearby. 100 graduate students.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

COMMERCE

- *Kuwait Commercial Institute for Men*
- *Kuwait Commercial Institute for Women*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Kuwait Institute for Economic and Social Planning*
Founded in 1966. Jointly sponsored by the government and UN Special Fund. Trains students in finance and development fields for service in Kuwait. Diploma. Enrollment: 40.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *Institute of Health*
Founded in 1974. Women only. Nursing and Pharmacy. Two years. Diploma. Enrollment: 150.

TEACHER TRAINING

• *Teachers' Institute*

Founded in 1972. Men only. Literature, Social Science and Mathematics. Two Years. Diploma. Academic Staff: 20 (mostly Egyptians). Enrollment: 360.

• *Teachers' Institute*

Founded in 1972. Women only. Two years.

Diploma. Emphasizes elementary school teaching. Enrollment: 450.

TECHNOLOGY

• *Kuwait Technical Institute*

Founded in 1957 by the government. About 250 students doing junior college level work; others at high school level.

Lebanon

Population:
3,100,000
Est. 1974

Abstract

Lebanon has five universities. Prior to the civil war which started in the spring of 1975, enrollment in them exceeded 48,000, as against about 6,000 in 1960. At least half of these students were from outside Lebanon. The two oldest universities are American and French, founded in 1866 and 1881, respectively, in Ottoman Empire days. Two more are Lebanese—one government and one private. The youngest (1960) and largest (Beirut Arab University) is Muslim Arab, funded mainly from Egypt, and the majority of its students take correspondence courses instead of attending classes. In excess of 5,500 Lebanese are believed to have been studying abroad at the university level in 1975, many in France and more than 1,500 in the US.

Lebanon had at least 14 other post-secondary school institutions at the start of the civil war, including four Arts and Sciences colleges. All of them are private. Total enrollment in these non-universities was in the neighborhood of 4,000.

Universities

American University of Beirut

Founded in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College under charter from Board of Regents of the State of New York. Charter amended 1920 when present name adopted. Private, non-denominational. 73 acre campus, 80 buildings. Funded by private, corporate and foundation contributions, endowment fund. US government grants (AID has been a major contributor for more than a decade) and other sources in addition to tuition. Has awarded more than 20,000 degrees.

- *Admission Requirements:* Secondary school certificate (Lebanese Baccalaureat Part II for Lebanese applicants) and TOEFL (English) examination.
- *Faculties:* Arts & Sciences (17 Departments), Medical Sciences (including Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Public Health); Engineering & Architecture, and Agricultural Sciences.
- *Attached Institutions:* Agricultural Research Center (Beka'a Valley), Computer Center, Observatory, Museum.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Exchange programs with many US based colleges and exchange training or research programs with various Middle Eastern universities.

- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., B.B.A., M.A., M.S., M.E., M.P.H., M.D., and Ph.D.
- *Language of Instruction:* English. Dissertations and theses in Arabic accepted.
- *Libraries:* 380,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* Over 550. 67 per cent from Middle East.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 4,823. 83 per cent Arab, of whom 54 per cent Lebanese. 30 per cent women. 69 countries represented.

Beirut Arab University

Founded in 1960 by the Muslim Benevolent Society in Beirut. Financed by the Society, chiefly with funds from Egypt, and by tuition fees. Most courses by correspondence.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Law, Commerce and Architecture.
- *Coöperation with other Universities:* Affiliated with University of Alexandria.
- *Degrees:* Licence. Bachelor of Commerce (four years), Architecture (five years). Diploma in Islamic Studies or in Education (one year) and Master in Architecture (two years after Bachelor).
- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic. English also in Architecture, and theses in English and French accepted.
- *Library:* 100,000 volumes.

- *Academic Staff*: 163.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 25,132, mostly correspondents.

University of the Holy Spirit

Founded in 1950 in Junieh by Lebanese Maronite Order. Known as Kaslik.

- *Admission Requirements*: Secondary school certificate or equivalent.
- *Faculties*: Theology, Philosophy, Commercial Sciences, Law and Arts.
- *Attached Institutes*: Institut Supérieur de Liturgie, Institut de Musicologie and Institut d'Histoire.
- *Degrees*: Licence, Diplôme d'études supérieures and Doctorates.
- *Languages of Instruction*: French and Arabic.
- *Library*: 50,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff*: 145.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 610.

Lebanese University

Founded in 1951 as teacher training college. Reorganized by decree as university 1953. Autonomous state institution.

- *Faculties*: Literature & Humanities; Science, Law, Political Science & Administration, Education and Public Administration.
- *Attached Institutes*: Social Science, Fine Arts, Journalism & Communication.
- *Degrees*: Licence, Diplôme (four-six years), Diplôme d'études supérieures in Law or Political Science (further two years) and Doctorate in Law (five years).
- *Academic Staff*: 733. Regarded as government employees with civil service status.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 14,826.

Saint Joseph University

Founded in 1881 by French Jesuits. Title confirmed by Pope Leo XIII. Faculty of Medicine established 1888 by agreement with the French government. Private institution which receives some financial aid from France and some from Lebanese government.

- *Admission Requirements*: Secondary school certificate or equivalent.
- *Faculties*: Theology, Medicine (including midwifery) and Law & Human Sciences.
- *Attached Institutes*: School of Engineering; Institute of Oriental Studies, Centre of Arabic Studies.

- *Coöperation with other Universities*: Some faculties affiliated with University of Lyons.
- *Degrees*: Doctorates and Diplômes d'études supérieures. Also French state degrees and diplômes: Licence, professional titles of Medicine, *Sage-Femme*, etc.
- *Language of Instruction*: French and Arabic.
- *Library*: 150,000 volumes; 2,800 MSS; 650 periodicals.
- *Academic Staff*: 321.
- *Enrollment*: 3,639.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- *Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts, Beirut*
Founded in 1937 by private Lebanese interests. Departments of Decorative Arts, Architecture, Music and Painting. Academic Staff: 38. Enrollment: 255.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

- *Beirut University College*
Founded in 1924 as American Junior College for Women. Became four year college in 1950. Under charter by New York State Board of Regents. Adopted present name in 1973. Sponsored by United Presbyterian Church, USA. Secondary school certificate and English entrance examination given at AUB required. Departments of Humanities, Language & Education, Literature & Communications, Natural Science and Social Science. Language of Instruction: English. B.A. and B.S. (Also A.A. and A.A.S. for two-year programs in certain fields). Library: 53,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 985.
- *Middle East College, De Kouane*
Founded in 1929 as Ecole Adventiste by Seventh Day Adventists. Renamed and reorganized 1946. Includes four-year college section and secondary school. Affiliated with Loma Linda University (Riverside, California). Departments of Religion, History, Business Administration, English, Education and Natural Science. Language of Instruction: English. B.A. Library: 17,400 volumes. Academic Staff: 49. Enrollment: 149, excluding secondary school.
- *College of Letters, Beirut*
Founded in 1944. Attached to University of Lyons. Departments of Letters, Psychology (including Education), Philosophy, Sociology and History. Language of Instruction: French. Two years. Diploma. Three years, licence. Also *maitrises*

and doctorats. Library: 32,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 60. Enrollment: 802.

• *Institute of Near and Middle East Geography, Beirut*

Also founded 1944 and attached to University of Lyons. Language of Instruction: French. Three years. B.A. Diplôme d'études supérieures de Géographie. Library: 4,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 10. Enrollment: 90.

• *Mathematics and Physics Research Center, Beirut*

Founded 1944 as third component of Center of French Higher Studies, affiliated with Lyons University. Language of Instruction: French. B.S. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 425.

• *Haigazian College, Beirut*

Founded in 1955 by Armenian Church group. AUB English examination required for admission in addition to knowledge of Arabic. Departments of Business & Economics, Social Sciences & Humanities, Languages & Literature and Natural Science. Center of Armenian Studies attached. Language of Instruction: English. Dissertations accepted in Arabic and Armenian. B.A. and B.S. Library: 35,500 volumes. Academic Staff: 80. Enrollment: 665.

LAW

• *College of Wisdom, Beirut*

Founded in 1875 and recognized by Lebanese government. Resumed teaching functions in 1961. Law School. Academic Staff: 26. Enrollment: 235.

• *Ja'fariya School, Tyre*

• *Al-Maqasid School, Beirut*

TECHNOLOGY

• *Technical College Amilieh, Beirut*

Founded 1961.

STATISTICS

• *Institute of Statistics, Beirut*

Enrollment: 21.

THEOLOGY

• *Near East School of Theology, Beirut*

Founded in 1932 under Congregational, Presbyterian and Anglican auspices, by Union of School of Religious Workers in Beirut and School of Religion in Athens. Inter-confessional and ecumenical. Language of Instruction: English. B.A., M.A., Th.B., W.Div., S.T.W., Th.D. Library: 30,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 15. Enrollment: 100.

Libya

Population:
2,259,497
1973 census

Abstract

Libya has two universities which had a combined enrollment in 1974-75 of 12,400. The first, now Benghazi, was founded by the government as the University of Libya four years after the country became independent late in 1951, at which time probably no more than ten Libyans held B.A. degrees. The second, Tripoli, an offshoot of the first, came into independent being in 1974. At least 2,000 non-Libyans studied at these institutions in 1974-75, many of them Egyptians and Palestine refugees, and an estimated 2,000 Libyans studied abroad at the university level that year, including nearly 1,000 in the US, many of them on Libyan government scholarships.

There are at least five other institutions of higher learning in Libya with a total enrollment of more than 1,000.

All education in Libya is at the expense of the government.

Universities

University of Benghazi

Assumed present independent title and new campus in 1974 after being part of University of Libya since its founding in 1955. Sometimes known as Ghar Younis University.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Economics & Commerce, Law, Engineering (originally a separate institution started with the aid of UNESCO), Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Arabic and Islamic Studies (once the separate al-Sanussi University in Beida) and Education (originally a separate Higher Teachers' Training College, also in Beida).
- *Degrees:* B.A.
- *Library:* 108,000 volumes. 58,130 Arabic; 50,000 other languages, mainly English, 600 periodicals. (Seven departments include MSS and rare books.)
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic, except for certain courses in Medicine, Engineering and Science taught in English.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 170.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 7,100, including 2,000 boarders from outside the country.

University of Tripoli

Part of University of Libya from 1955 until it

became a separate entity in 1974. Also known as Al-Fatah University.

- *Faculties:* Science (including Zoology), Agriculture, Engineering, Education, Petroleum Technology, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacology, Veterinary Science, and Marine & Aviation Engineering.
- *Degrees:* B.A.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 400.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 5,300.

Other Post Secondary School Institutions

- *Posts and Telecommunications Institute, Tripoli*
Founded in 1963 with a grant from UN Special Fund. Two year course in radio and telecommunications with emphasis on practical training. Library: 510 volumes.
- *Arts and Crafts School, Tripoli*
- *School of Education, Sabha*
Founded 1974.
- *School of Commerce, Homs*
- *Petroleum Institute, Tobruk*

Lower Gulf States

Population:
1,520,000
Est. 1974-75

Abstract

Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the seven states which comprise the United Arab Emirates have no universities. There are, however, at least five institutions of higher learning in these states—a technical college and four teacher training colleges. Combined enrollment in them in 1975 was apparently less than 1,000, whereas the number of Lower Gulf students studying abroad at the post-secondary school level in that year almost reached 3,000. The majority were in other Arab states, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. There were about 350 such students in the US, compared with less than 10 a few years earlier, and still others were studying in the UK and elsewhere.

Education is free in all these states, and plans are being made for increased local facilities for higher education, including a university and more technical institutes. Funds are not a major obstacle because of oil revenues.

Bahrain

The 35-island archipelago, with a population of 250,000 (est. July 1974), has no university but has three specialized institutions of higher learning, all of them established after the principality became independent in 1971. Their combined enrollment in 1975 was about 700 whereas more than 1,200 Bahrainis studied abroad at the university level in that year, half of them in Kuwait or Saudi Arabia and about a dozen in the US. Since the 1930s there have always been some Bahrainis at the American University of Beirut. Education for all Bahrainis is free.

- *The Gulf Technical College, Bahrain (Isa Town)*
Founded in 1969 with financial support from Abu Dhabi and Great Britain and land and utilities from the government of Bahrain. Designed to serve the post-secondary technical needs of the several states in the area. Departments: Mechanical, Electrical and Automotive Engineering, Building & Construction, Engineering, Business & Public Administration, including a Secretarial School founded in 1971 for women only. Diplomas: three years except for two year Secretarial School. Library: 5,000 volumes. Staff: 25, including several British. Enrollment: over 250, half in the secretarial and business courses.
- *Teacher Training Institute, Bahrain*
Founded 1966. Men only. Arts and Sciences. Enrollment: 200.
- *Teacher Training Institute, Bahrain*
Founded 1967. Women only. Arts and Sciences. Enrollment: 250.

Sultanate of Oman

There is no institution of higher education in Oman, which has a population of 750,000 (est. mid 1973), and until 1972 there were no secondary schools. Qualified students are sent abroad for higher education, lately more than 125 a year—mostly to other Arab states and a few to the US, UK and Europe. The establishment of technical institutes and teacher training schools for secondary school graduates is planned.

Qatar

Qatar, with an estimated population of 170,000, four-fifths of which lives in Doha, the nation's capital, has two institutions of higher learning—one for men and one for women—both established after the shaykhdom became independent in 1971. They form a nucleus for a projected University of Qatar. Close to 1,200 Qataris studied abroad at the university level in 1975. Most were in other Arab states. Some were in the UK. Over 100 were in the US. Ten per cent were women. Education for all Qataris is at government expense.

- *Higher Teacher Training College, Doha*
Opened October 1973. For men only. Jointly sponsored by the state of Qatar and the United Nations Development Programme. Admission requirements: Qatari or Gulf area citizenship, second-

dary school certificate and interview. Departments: Arabic Language & Islamic Studies, English Language, Social Sciences, Sciences and Mathematics, Education. Degrees: B.A. or B.Sc. Four years. Enrollment: 200.

• **Higher Teacher Training College, Doha**

Founded 1973, for women only, under joint sponsorship of the UN Development Programme and the government of Qatar. Admission requirements: Qatari or Gulf State citizenship, secondary school diploma and interview. Departments: Arabic Language & Islamic Studies, English, Social Sciences, Science & Mathematics, Education and Home Economics. Degrees: B.A. or B.Sc. Four years. Enrollment: 100.

United Arab Emirates

There are no institutions of higher education in any of the seven former shaykhdoms which comprise the United Arab Emirates established late in 1971, namely: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujayra, Ras al-Khaymah, Sharjah and Umm al-Qaywayn, with a population estimated in 1975 at 350,000. Qualified students receive government, oil company and other fellowships to study abroad. Approximately 250 Arab students from the UAE studied abroad at the university level in 1975, more than 200 of them in the US. The government of Abu Dhabi expects to establish a Petroleum College which will be the nucleus for a future University.

Morocco

Population:
16,880,000
Est. July 1974

Abstract

Morocco has three universities with at least 22,000 students in 1975 as compared with approximately 5,000 in 1960. The oldest, Qarawiyyin, had its beginnings in the ninth century at the mosque of that name in Fez. It attracts many of the almost 1,000 university students from outside the country who study in Morocco. The country has 26 other post-secondary institutions in a variety of special fields with an estimated enrollment of 5,000. Almost all of these are government institutions as are all the universities.

In recent years over 4,000 Moroccans have studied abroad each year, more than half of them in France. There were 80 in the US in 1974-75.

Universities

Mohammed V University

Founded in 1957 in Rabat as a government institution incorporating the Institutes of Science (1940), Higher Moroccan Studies (1912), and the Rabat Center of Legal Studies. Also known as the University of Rabat.

- *Faculties:* Letters & Human Sciences branch in Fez; Law, Economics & Social Sciences branch in Casablanca; Mathematics, Physics & Natural Sciences, Medicine & Pharmacy, Engineering and Education.
- *Attached Institutes:* Institute of Political Science, Social Studies, Arab Studies and Research, and the Institute of Moulay Hassan in Tetuan (Islamic Law).
- *Degrees:* Licence, Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures, M.D., Doctorates.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and French.
- *Academic Staff:* 400.
- *Enrollment:* 20,112.

Al-Qarawiyyin University

Founded in a mosque in Fez during the ninth century as an Islamic Institute. Reorganized in 1788 by Mohammed III. Became a state institution in 1947. Main campus in Rabat.

- *Faculties:* Islamic Law (Fez); Arabic Language and Literature (Marrakech); Theology and Philosophy (Tetouan); Islamic Studies (Rabat).
- *Library:* 30,000 volumes at Fez.
- *Degrees:* Licence, Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures, Doctorates.

- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic
- *Academic Staff:* 76
- *Enrollment:* 900, including more than 50 women.

Ben Youssef University

Located in Marrakech. Islamic Studies. Enrollment: more than 1,000.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *National School of Agriculture, Meknes*
A three year program.
- *Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Rabat*
Founded in 1966. A two year program.
- *Royal Forestry School of Sale, Rabat*
A three year program.
- *Schools of Agriculture*
Five regional schools, each specializing in a particular branch of Agriculture and attached to Ministry at: Ellouizia (management of large scale farms), Meknes (market gardens and orchards), Souilha (horticulture & irrigation), Marrakech and Fez.

EDUCATION

- *Ecole Normale Supérieure*
Three year program to train teachers for secondary schools.

HEALTH

- *School of Medicine Averroes, Casablanca*
Training for medical students with advanced standing. Enrollment: 55.

NURSING

Five nursing schools at: Casablanca, Oujda, Fez, Marrakech and Rabat.

MINING

- *Ecole de Prospection d'Etudes Minières*

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

- *Municipal Fine Arts School, Casablanca*
Founded 1951. Courses in Painting, Sculpture, Graphics, Drawing, Ceramic and Decoration. About 40 students.
- *Fine Arts School of Tetuan*
Comprised of a School of Native Arts and Crafts (founded in 1921) with courses in: Textiles, Carpets & Rugs, Ceramics, Engraving, Woodwork, Precious Metal Work, Leather and Arabic Woodcarving and an Art School founded in 1946 with courses in: Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Decorative Arts. Enrollment: About 500 students.
- *National Conservatory of Music, Dance and Drama, Rabat*

Training in European, Moroccan and Eastern Music.

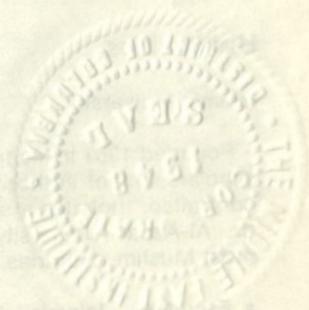
- *National School of Music and Dance, Tetuan*
Specializes in traditional Moroccan music.
- *Conservatory Dar Adyel, Fez*
Specializes in traditional Moroccan music.
- *Conservatory of Music, Casablanca*
- *Conservatory of Music, Tangiers*
Classical and Andalusian Music.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *School of Moroccan Administration, Rabat*
Open to civil servants with three years of service. Three year program. Diploma giving access to high level administrative posts.

TECHNOLOGY

- *Ecole Mohammadia d'Ingénieurs, Mohammadia*
Affiliated with the University of Rabat (Mohammed V). Five year course. Library: 21,200 volumes. Enrollment: 260 students.
- *National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat*
Founded in 1961. Entrance examination required. Three year program. Library: 3,700 volumes.
- *Instituto Politecnico Español, Tangiers*
Founded in 1949. Enrollment: 58 students.



Saudi Arabia

Population:
8,697,000
Est. mid-1974

Abstract

Saudi Arabia has six universities. The University of Riyadh is the largest and oldest of them, having been founded in 1957. The University of Petroleum and Minerals, on a 1,600 acre campus in Dhahran, is the principal technical institution. The enrollment in these six universities is about 19,000 of whom perhaps 1,000 are from outside the country.

In addition, there are at least 16 other institutions requiring a secondary school certificate for admission. They have an aggregate enrollment estimated at 4,000.

More than 3,000 Saudis studied abroad at the university level in 1975. Of these an estimated 1,540 were in the US. Others were in the United Kingdom, various European countries, Japan, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt and elsewhere.

The proportion of women in Saudi universities is small and increasing. Women are taught equally but separately. When their teachers are men, university women watch closed circuit television with a talk-back system that allows them to ask questions.

Under a five year educational plan, the government expects the total number of students at university level in Saudi Arabia to be more than doubled by 1980.

Higher education for all Saudis is financed by the government.

Universities

Islamic University

Founded 1961 in Medina for education of Islamic scholars. Under authority of Grand Mufti but state controlled. Includes a secondary school. Modeled on Al-Azhar University. Attracts students from most Muslim countries.

- *Faculties:* Islamic Studies, Arabic Studies, Language and Social Science.
- *Degrees:* B.A. and M.A. (Ph.D. planned).
- *Academic Staff:* 172.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 1,250 excluding those in the secondary school.

Islamic University of Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud

Founded in 1974 in Riyadh through the incorporation of the 25 year old Shariah College of Islamic Jurisprudence, the 22 year old College of Arabic Language and Social Science, and the 10 year old Higher Judicial Institute.

- *Faculties:* Islamic Studies, Law, Language and Literature. Arts, Sciences and Medicine to be added.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and Ph.D.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 3,040.

King Abdul Aziz University

Founded in 1967 in Jiddah as a private institution. Became a state university with present name, under authority of Ministry of Education, in 1970. Jurisdiction over the Shari'ah and Islamic Studies Faculty in Mecca. Closed circuit television for women's classes. Two new campuses planned, one for men and one for women.

- *Faculties:* Shari'ah & Islamic Studies (in Mecca), Education, Economics & Business Administration, Science, Arts, Engineering and Medicine.
- *Attached Institutes:* Center for Research and Development, Applied Geology Center.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S. and M.A.
- *Language of Instruction:* Arabic (Engineering & Medicine in English).

- *Library*: 15,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 350, including 93 Saudi men and women.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 5,000, half in Mecca.

King Faisal University

Founded in 1975 in Dammam. Second campus to be constructed in Hofuf.

- *Faculties*: Architecture, Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture. Medicine to be added.
- *Degrees*: B.S. after five years.
- *Language of Instruction*: English.
- *Enrollment 1975*: 120.

University of Petroleum and Minerals

Founded 1963 in Dhahran as a college with less than 100 students. Known as CPM until name changed to University in 1975. An autonomous institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. Aided by Arabian American Oil Company from the outset. 1,600 acre campus.

- *Admission Requirements*: Secondary school certificate and special entrance examination.
- *Faculties*: Sciences, Engineering, Applied Engineering, Industrial Management, Graduate School and Department of General Education (Languages & Physical Education).
- *Attached Institutes*: Data Processing Center with IBM 370/145 computer and Center for Applied Geology.
- *Degrees*: B.S., M.S. and M.B.A.
- *Coöperation with other Universities*: Special arrangements with eight US universities and the Austrian Academy of Science.
- *Library*: 120,000 volumes.
- *Language of Instruction*: Arabic and English.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 106 from 12 countries.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 1,500, including 50 from other Arab countries and 60 graduate students.

University of Riyadh

Founded 1957 by Royal Decree as a Faculty of Arts. Saudi Arabia's first and largest university. Closed circuit television for women students. Faculties situated in scattered suburbs. Work on proposed \$500 million central campus for 15,000 students in progress.

- *Attached Institutes*: Oceanography.
- *Faculties*: Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy and Science.
- *Coöperation with other Universities*: Special arrangements between the University of London and the Medical School.

- *Degrees*: B.A., B.S., M.A. and Doctorates. Also, Diploma in Education (after one year).
- *Languages of Instruction*: Arabic and English.
- *Library*: 125,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75*: 385.
- *Enrollment 1974-75*: 7,000, including 500 from other countries.

Other Post Secondary School Institutions

ART

- *School of Applied Arts, Medina*
Founded 1955. Enrollment: 300.

INDUSTRY

- *Six Schools of Industrial Education, Abha, Dammam, Jiddah, Medina, Riyadh and Taif*
Two year courses.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *Three Health Institutes—Jiddah, Riyadh and Hofuf*
Basic medical training.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Institute of Public Administration, Riyadh (with branch in Jiddah)*
Founded in 1961 by Royal Decree. Training courses for government employees in Public Administration, Finance Administration, Public Finance, Government Accounting, Purchasing & Warehousing, Personnel Administration, Organization & Methods, Human Relations, Economics, Management and Archives. Diploma. Enrollment in 1974-75: 1,500.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *College of Education for Girls, Riyadh*
Founded in 1970 by the government to train women to teach in intermediate and secondary schools for girls. A state institution. B.A. in Education. Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, Psychology & History, English Literature, Geography, Chemistry & Biology, Mathematics & Physics, and Home Economics. 356 students and 48 teachers.
- *College for Education of Boys, Riyadh*
Founded 1970 by the government to supplement the work of the universities in training men to teach boys in intermediate and secondary schools. Three years. Diploma. Enrollment: 250.

- **Institute for Art Education**

Founded by the government to train men to teach art in primary, intermediate and secondary schools. Diploma. Enrollment: 200.

- **Institute for Physical Education**

Founded by the government to train men to teach physical education at all school levels. Three

years. Diploma. Enrollment: 200.

TECHNOLOGY

- **Technical Institute, Riyadh**

Founded in 1964. Enrollment: 1,000 students.

Sudan

Population:
12,427,795
Census April 1973

Abstract

The Sudan has three operating universities, all founded in this century during the condominium, prior to Sudanese independence in 1956, and two more which will begin instruction in 1977. Enrollment in them exceeds 12,000, including about 2,500 women and perhaps 500 students from outside the country. In 1960 there were about 2,100 students in Sudan's universities. More than 3,200 Sudanese studied abroad at the university level in 1974, many of them in Soviet bloc countries. About 350 of these were in the US.

There are at least 34 other institutions of higher learning in the country, most of them in Khartoum, and many with two or three year programs leading to a diploma. Total enrollment in them probably exceeds 8,000. The largest single category of these institutions is teacher training, followed by commerce and engineering.

Gezira University has been recruiting staff in recent years and will begin instruction in mid-1977. It has four faculties: Economics and Rural Development, Agriculture, Medical Studies, and Science and Technology.

The University of Juba began recruiting staff in 1976 and plans to begin instruction in mid-1977, with faculties in Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences and Economic and Social Studies.

Universities

University of Cairo, Khartoum Branch

Founded in 1955. Administratively independent since 1959, but financed by University of Cairo. Mostly evening classes.

- *Affiliated Institutes:* Statistics.
- *Faculties:* Arts, Commerce and Law.
- *Academic Staff:* 80.
- *Enrollment:* 5,100.

University of Khartoum

Founded in 1951 as University College of Khartoum, including Gordon Memorial College (1902) and Kitchener School of Medicine (1924). Became university in 1956.

- *Attached Institutes:* Extra-Mural Studies, African & Asian Studies, Teacher Institute, Building Research Station, Sudanese Studies, Hydrobiologi-

cal Research Unit, Arid Zone Research Unit, Computer Center.

- *Special Arrangements:* Coöperation with University of London, Northwestern University, Illinois, and Charles University, Prague.
- *Faculties:* Agriculture, Arts, Economics & Social Studies, Engineering & Architecture, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Veterinary Science.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A., Ph.D., and post-graduate diplomas.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and English.
- *Libraries:* 255,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 590.
- *Enrollment:* 6,425, including 1,256 women.

Islamic University of Omdurman

Founded 1912 as El Ma'ahad El-Ilmi.

- *Faculties:* Islamic Law, Islamic Studies and Principles of Religion.
- *Degrees:* Diploma in Arabic and Islamic Studies (3 years).
- *Library:* 20,000 volumes.
- *Enrollment:* 750.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *College of Forestry*
Founded in 1945 as a school and became a college 1962. Two years. Men only. Language of instruction: English. Enrollment: 25.

AVIATION

- *Sudan Airways Training Center, Khartoum*
Founded 1968 as a state institution. Language of instruction: English.
- *Civil Aviation Training Institute, Khartoum*
Founded in 1970.

COMMERCE

- *Institute of Accountancy, Khartoum*
Founded in 1960.
- *Institute of Banking Studies, Khartoum*
Founded in 1963.
- *Higher Institute of Commercial and Financial Studies*
Four years. Diploma.
- *Institute of Secretarial Studies*
Three years. Diploma.
- *Senior Trade School, Khartoum*
Founded 1960. Languages of Instruction: Arabic and English.
- *Institute of Industrial Research*
Founded 1965.
- *Institute of Communications, Khartoum*
Founded 1903. Became teacher's institute 1967 under Ministry of Communications.
- *Center of Telecommunications, Khartoum*
Founded 1957 as engineering school and training center in 1965 under aegis of United Nations.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING

- *Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Khartoum*
Three year course. Diploma.
- *Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Atbara*
Three year course. Diploma.
- *Institute of Civil Engineering and Architectural Technicians, Khartoum*
Three year course. Diploma.
- *Institute of Textile Engineering Technicians, Khartoum*
Three year course. Diploma.
- *Higher Institute of Surveying, Khartoum*
Four year course. Diploma.
- *Institute of Survey Technicians, Khartoum*
Three year course. Diploma.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

- *College of Fine Arts and Applied Arts, Khartoum*
Founded in 1946 as a school and became a college in 1971. Graphic Design & Printing, Calligraphy, Sculpture, Ceramics, Painting, Industrial Design, History of Arts, Drawing and General Studies. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 180.
- *Institute of Music, Drama and Folklore, Khartoum*
Founded in 1969 as a state institution. Music, Drama and Folklore. Diploma in Drama (4 years), Music (5 years). Academic Staff: 60. Enrollment: 150, including 25 women.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Institute of Public Administration, Khartoum*
Founded in 1960 with the assistance of the United Nations as a state institution. Diploma. Academic Staff: 82. Enrollment: 910, including 107 women.
- *Prison Officers' Staff College, Khartoum*
Founded 1950. Diploma in Prison Management. Library: 3,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 5. Enrollment: 89, including one woman in 1972-73.
- *Ahfad University College for Women, Omdurman*
Founded in 1907 as a primary school. Became a high school in 1955 and university college in 1966. Private institution receiving some financial support from the government and some also from FAO and UNICEF. Cooperates with Queen's College, University of London. Programs in Home Economics & Rural Development, Infant Education & Psychology. Four year program leading to diploma. Library: 12,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 25. Enrollment: 150.
- *College of Bata, Khartoum*
Founded in 1969 by Bata Foundation.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *School of Hygiene, Khartoum*
Founded in 1935 as state institution. Three year program. Language of Instruction: English. Diploma. Five teachers and 21 students in 1972-73.
- *Higher Nursing College, Khartoum*
Founded in 1962 as a state institution. Three year program. Certificate. Language of Instruction: English. Enrollment: 70.
- *Institute of Radiography and Radiotherapy, Khartoum*
Founded in 1933 as a school. Became post secondary institute in 1970 under the Ministry of Health. Three years. Diploma. Courses taught in English. 49 students, including four women enrolled in 1972-73.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *Intermediate Teacher Training College for Men, Bakht al-Ruda.*

Founded in 1934 as a state institution. Language of Instruction: Arabic. Three year program. Academic Staff: 30. Enrollment: 810.

- **Intermediate Teacher Training College for Women, Omdurman**

Founded in 1961. Three year program.

- **Higher Institute for Teacher Training, Omdurman**

Founded in 1961 with assistance of UNESCO. State institution. Four year program leading to a Teaching Diploma or a Bachelor of Education. Library: 13,000 volumes. Academic Staff: about 50. Enrollment: 400.

- **Higher Institute for Physical Education, Khartoum**

Founded in 1969.

TECHNOLOGY

- **Khartoum Polytechnic**

Founded in 1950. Financed by the government. Two and four year courses. Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Commerce, Mathematics & Science, Fine and Applied Arts. Courses taught in English. Libraries: 24,000 volumes. Enrollment: 900.

- **School of Technical Opticians, Khartoum**

Founded in 1954.

- **Institute of Laboratory Technology, Khartoum**

Three year course. Diploma.

Syria

Population:
7,174,000
Est. July 1974

Abstract

Syria has three universities and at least 10 other institutions which progress two or more years beyond secondary schools. All are conducted by the government. Total enrollment in the universities in 1974-75 exceeded 53,000, which is more than three times the number 15 years earlier. More than 10,000 were women and about 6,000 university students were from outside Syria.

Enrollment in the 10 non-university institutions is roughly estimated at 5,000, the largest single group being at the School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in Damascus. Approximately 11,000 Syrians studied abroad at the university level in 1974-75, including 410 in the US.

Universities

University of Aleppo

Established as a state university in 1960, with the 14-year-old Faculty of Engineering of the University of Damascus as its nucleus.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Engineering, Science, Commerce, Languages, Medicine and Veterinary Medicine (in Hama).
- *Affiliated Institutes:* Agricultural Research Center, Institute of Medical Technology, School of Nursing, Institute for Agricultural Technology and Technical Institute for Engineering.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.A. in Law or Language. M.D.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic, English and French.
- *Library:* 90,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 431.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 13,960, including 2,259 women and 460 from outside Syria.

University of Damascus

Established during French Mandate in 1923 as the University of Syria, with earlier founded schools of Medicine and Law, where the teaching had been in Turkish, as its nucleus. Four new Faculties were promptly added when Syria became fully independent in 1946. Present title was adopted in 1958. A state institution responsible to the Ministry of Education.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Mechanical & Electrical

Engineering, Fine Arts, Islamic Law, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Science.

- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. Diplomas in Education.
- *Library:* 112,164 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 702.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 37,407, including 7,223 women, and 5,789 from outside Syria.

University of Latakia

Founded in 1971 by the government.

- *Faculties:* Arts, Agriculture, Civil Engineering and Science. Medical Faculty in process of organization.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A. and Ph.D.
- *Library:* 3,600 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 50.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 2,153, including 339 women and 38 from outside Syria.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *High Institute of Agriculture, Damascus.*

ARTS

- *High Institute of Fine Arts, Damascus.*
Four years.

COMMERCE

- *High Commercial Institute, Aleppo.*
Two years. Diploma as teacher.

EDUCATION

- *Teacher Training Institute, Aleppo.*
Founded 1968.
- *Teacher Training Institute, Damascus.*
Founded 1968.

INDUSTRY

- *High Industrial Institute, Damascus.*
Four years.
- *School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Damascus.*
Founded in 1963 by the government. B.S. Enrollment: over 775, including a few women.

- *Higher Institute of Petroleum, Homs.*
Five years.
- *Institute of Industrial Education, Aleppo.*
Two years. Diploma as teacher.

MUSIC

- *Oriental Institute of Music, Damascus*
Founded in 1950. Four years. Under Ministry of Culture and Guidance.
- *Institute of Music, Aleppo.*
Founded in 1955. Departments of Eastern and Western Music. Under Ministry of Culture and Guidance.

SOCIAL WORK

- *Institute of Economic and Social Development Planning, Damascus*
Founded in 1966.

• Faculty: Letters & Human Sciences, Mathematics, Physical & Natural Sciences, Law, Political Science & Economics, Medicine and Pharmacy. The last named faculty being at the right century. (1940) and other existing institutions of higher education. Located in many parts of Tunisia and Tunisia.

• Attached Institutes: Centre d'Etudes de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (founded in 1963), Institut Bourguiba de Langues Vivantes, Tunis—branches in Bizerte, Gafsa, Sfax and Sousse (founded in 1962, classes for adults in Russian, Arabic, French, German, Spanish and English), Institut National des Sciences de l'Education (founded in 1968 for research and teacher training), Institut des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (founded in 1942), Institut Supérieur de Gestion des Entreprises (founded in 1969, graduate work in Business Administration leading to a doctorate), Institut de Recherches Scientifiques et Techniques (founded in 1969), Institut de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information (founded in 1967, four years for Diplôme Supérieur de Journalisme), Institut National de Cartographie (founded in 1966), Ecole Nationale de l'Alpinisme (founded in 1966), Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique (two years) and Ecole Nationale des Ingénieurs de Tunisie (B.A., B.S., M.A. and Ph.D.).

Other Post-Secondary Institutions

AGRICULTURE

• Institut National d'Agronomie de Tunisie. Founded in 1968. A state institution since 1947. Degree after four years and another after six years. Ph.D. program available with collaborating university. Language of instruction: French. Cooperates with the College de France-Gignion, Minnesota and Great Enrollment: 500, including 31 women.

Tunisia

Population: 5,641,000
Est. July 1974

Abstract

Tunisia has a single university, the University of Tunis. It was established in 1960, four years after the country became an independent republic, through incorporation of the ancient Ez-Zeitouna University, the Institut des Hautes Etudes (1945) and most of the relatively few other institutions of higher learning which then existed in the country. The latter are among those shown in the description of the University below as "Attached Institutions." In 1975, total enrollment in the University's five faculties exceeded 12,500, of whom approximately 3,000 were women and an estimated 2,500 more sought degrees or diplomas from such of the "Attached Institutions" as awarded them.

In addition, there are at least eight other institutions in the country which require secondary school certificates for admission but are not attached to the University. Total enrollment in them in 1975 probably exceeded 2,500.

About 3,000 Tunisians study abroad at the university level annually. The majority go to France. In 1974-75 there were 80 in the United States.

Universities

University of Tunis

Founded in 1960 as an administratively decentralized state institution through incorporation of Ez-Zeitouna University, Institut des Hautes Etudes (1945) and other existing institutions of higher education. Located in many parts of Tunis and Tunisia.

- *Attached Institutes:* Centre d'Etudes de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (founded in 1963), Institut Bourguiba de Langues Vivantes, Tunis—branches in Bizerta, Gafsa, Sfax and Sousse, (founded in 1962, classes for adults in English, Arabic, French, German, Spanish and Russian), Institut National des Sciences de l'Education (founded in 1968 for research and teacher training), Institut des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (founded in 1942), Institut Supérieur de Gestion des Entreprises (founded in 1969; graduate work in Business Administration leading to a doctorate), Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technique (founded in 1969), Institut de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information (founded in 1967, four years for Diplôme Supérieure de Journalisme), Institut National de Carcinologie (founded in 1969), Ecole Normale de Professeurs Adjoins (founded in 1956), Ecole Normale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique (two years) and Ecole Nationale des Ingenieurs de Tunis (B.A., B.S., M.A. and Ph.D.).

- *Faculties:* Letters & Human Sciences, Mathematics, Physical & Natural Sciences, Law, Political Science & Economics, Medicine and Theology, the last named faculty being at the eighth century Ez-Zeitouna Mosque.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.A. and Ph.D.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and French.
- *Libraries:* 250,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff 1974-75:* 1,119.
- *Enrollment 1974-75:* 15,000, including an estimated 2,000 seeking degrees or diplomas from the attached institutes, i.e. outside the five faculties of the University proper, and about 3,500 women.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

AGRICULTURE

- *Institut National d'Agronomie de Tunisie*
Founded in 1898. A state institution since 1947. Degree after four years and another after six years. Ph.D. program available with collaborating universities. Language of Instruction: French. Coöperates with the Collège de France-Grignon, Minnesota and Ghent. Enrollment: 265, including 31 women.

ARTS

- *Institut Technologique d'Art, d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme*
Founded in 1973. Enrollment: 300.
- *Centre d'Art Dramatique, Hammamet*
Founded in 1965.
- *Conservatoire National de Musique de Danse et d'Arts Populaires, Tunis*

COMMERCE

- *Centre d'Etudes Industrielles, Sfax*
Founded in 1974.

LIBRARY WORK AND LANGUAGES

- *Institut Ali Bach Hamba*
Founded in 1964. Library and documentary training.
- *Khaldounia Center for Modern Languages, Tunis*
Reopened in 1959. Russian, Turkish, Arabic and commercial subjects.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *Ecole Nationale d'Administration*
Founded in 1949. Languages of Instruction: Arabic and French. Diploma. Library: 300,000 volumes. Enrollment: 1,000.

Turkey

Population:
40,198,000
Preliminary census result: 1975

Abstract

Turkey, with a population of more than 40,000,000, has 13 universities, including four which have been recently established. Of these, three are primarily technical and scientific. All are government institutions but are autonomous, with the exception of Atatürk University and Karadeniz (Black Sea) University, which are supervised by the Ministry of Education. Bosphorus University, which was founded as Robert College in 1863 by Americans, operated as a private preparatory school and college until 1971. The University of İstanbul traces its origins to a Palace School that was founded in 1453, following the conquest of Constantinople by the Osmanli Turks. It was reestablished in 1900 and granted autonomy; in 1924 it was thoroughly reorganized. Another reorganization took place in 1933 when it reverted to the supervision of the Ministry of Education, but by the Universities Law of 1946, the University of İstanbul regained its autonomy. All the other universities of Turkey have been established since the founding of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.

Enrollment in Turkish universities has just about tripled since 1960, with 92,908 students enrolled during the 1975-76 academic year. Of these students, less than a quarter were women.

Total enrollment in other institutions of higher learning in Turkey was slightly higher than that of the universities, with 120,554 students enrolled. Eighty-one such institutions are listed below, the two largest categories being Teacher Training and Engineering, followed by Commerce and Economics.

Turkish is the language of instruction at all the universities, except at Middle East Technical University and Bosphorus University, where English has been the main medium, although Turkish has been more widely used in these two institutions in recent years.

To be admitted to a Turkish university, students must be secondary school graduates and also must pass the National University Examination. Degrees conferred by Turkish universities are: a *ön lisans*, a Junior College degree or a prelicenciate, may be given after two years; a *lisans*, or a Bachelor of Arts, is conferred after a four year program, although it may sometimes take five years; a *yüksek lisans*, or Master of Arts, is usually awarded for five year programs. A Bachelor of Science degree, *mühendislik*, requires four years of study, but a *yüksek mühendislik* often requires an additional two years. Dentists receive a certificate of dental medicine (M.D. Dent) after four years or a *dişhekimliği doktora*, D.D.S., after six years; medical doctors receive the *lip doktora* (M.D.) after six or seven years. The requirement for a Ph.D., *doktora*, varies from two years beyond the *lisans* or *mühendislik* at some universities to three to five years at Hacettepe University.

Universities

University of Ankara

Founded in 1946 as an autonomous state university incorporating faculties of law, letters, science and medicine which had been established between 1925 and 1945. Includes several facilities in cities other than Ankara.

- *Faculties:* Letters, Pharmacy, Education, Science, Law, Theology, Political Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Dentistry and Health & Nursing. Also Letters (Elazığ) and Medicine (Antalya).
- *Attached Institutes:* Journalism & Mass Communication and Banking & Commercial Law Research.
- *Degrees:* Lisans, Yüksek Lisans and Doktora.
- *Libraries:* 395,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,683 (1975-76).
- *Enrollment:* 17,882 (1975-76).

Atatürk University

Founded in 1957 in Erzurum as a state institution under authority of Ministry of Education. Residential facilities for students from many parts of Eastern Turkey.

- *Faculties:* Business Administration (including Law), Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Science, Letters and Islamic Studies.
- *Attached Institutes:* College of Basic Sciences & Foreign Languages and School of Nursing.
- *Degrees:* Lisans and Doktora.
- *Library:* 126,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 606 (1975-76).
- *Enrollment:* 5,495 (1975-76).

Boğaziçi (Bosphorus) University

Founded in 1863 as Robert College, a private American institution, with a charter from the State of New York. Became Turkish State university with present title in 1971.

- *Faculties:* Business Administration and Economics, Engineering, and Arts & Sciences.
- *Attached Institutes:* English Language, Research Center and Computer Center.
- *Arrangements for Coöperation:* Kalamazoo College, Colby College, Georgetown University and University of Minnesota.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Turkish and English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.
- *Library:* 117,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 193.
- *Enrollment:* 2,002.

Çukurova University

Founded in 1973 in Adana.

- *Functioning Faculties:* Medicine and Agriculture.
- *Academic Staff:* 207.
- *Enrollment:* 567.

Diyarbakir University

Founded in 1973 with nucleus of Faculty of Medicine which had been a branch of University of Ankara since 1966.

- *Attached Institutes:* Medical History and College of Health.
- *Faculties:* Medicine and Science.
- *Academic Staff:* 174.
- *Enrollment:* 160.

Ege (Aegean) University

Founded in 1955 in İzmir as an autonomous state institution.

- *Faculties:* Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Economics & Commerce, Dentistry, Engineering & Architecture, Journalism & Publishing, Pharmacy, Textile Teaching Research and Nursing & Hygiene.
- *Attached Institutes:* Isotope Research, Archaeology, International Economic Relations Research, Marine Biology, Sports & Medicine, Hospital Administration, Foreign Languages, Electronic Data Processing, Turkish History Research and Astronomy (at observatory).
- *Degrees:* Lisans and Doktora.
- *Libraries:* 40,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,338.
- *Enrollment:* 15,237.

Firat (Euphrates) University

Founded in Elazığ in 1975 and still in process of formation.

- *Faculties:* Veterinary Medicine.

Hacettepe University

Founded as a children's clinic in Ankara in 1954. Became medical faculty of University of Ankara in 1961 and autonomous university with new charter in 1967. New campus for non-medical activities inaugurated at Beytepe, seven miles west of Ankara, 1975-76.

- *Faculties:* Medicine (with branches in Kayseri and Eskişehir), Health Sciences, Science (including

Statistics), Chemistry, Engineering (including Earth Science), Social Science and Administration (including Education), Graduate Studies, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing, Home Economics and Physical Therapy & Rehabilitation.

- *Attached Institutes:* Library Science & Documentation, Population Studies, and Child Health. Certificate programs in Electronics, Mechanics and Carpentry.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Turkish and English.
- *Degrees:* Lisans, Yüksek Lisans and Doktora.
- *Library:* 100,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,197.
- *Enrollment:* 8,672.

Istanbul University

Origins in Palace School (1453), Medical School (1827) and reconstituted as Darülfunûn (House of Sciences or University in 1900). Reorganized in 1924, in 1933, and in 1946 as autonomous state institution.

- *Faculties:* Medicine, Law, Letters, Science, Economics, Forestry, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Chemistry, Business Administration and Institute of Foreign Languages.
- *Attached Institutes:* Journalism and Turcology.
- *Degrees:* Lisans, Yüksek Lisans, Doktora.
- *Libraries:* 625,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 1,869.
- *Enrollment:* 28,853.

Istanbul Technical University

Founded in 1944 with a 181 year old School of Engineering as its nucleus. An autonomous state institution since 1946.

- *Faculties:* Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining & Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Basic Sciences and Shipbuilding.
- *Attached Institutes:* Nuclear Physics, Computer Sciences, Earth Sciences and Foreign Languages.
- *Degrees:* Mühendis (Engineering, 4 years), Yüksek Mühendis (5-6 years) and Doktora.
- *Library:* 44,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 445.
- *Enrollment:* 3,789.

Karadeniz (Black Sea) Technical University

Founded in 1963 in Trabzon under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Residential facilities for students from surrounding area.

- *Faculties:* Basic Sciences, Civil Engineering &

Architecture, Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Earth Science and Forestry.

- *Degrees:* Diploma (Ön Lisans) in Engineering (two years), Professional Engineering degree (Lisans) (four years).
- *Library:* 30,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 306.
- *Enrollment:* 2,922.

Middle East Technical University

Founded in 1956 in Ankara by Turkish government with coöperation of UN and UNESCO. Acquired present autonomous status in 1959. Residential facilities for 2,700 students.

- *Faculties:* Administrative Sciences (including Statistics & Economics), Architecture (including Town Planning), Arts & Sciences (including Education) and Engineering and Computing.
- *Attached Institutes:* English Language Preparatory School.
- *Language of Instruction:* Mostly English.
- *Degrees:* B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
- *Library:* 230,000 volumes.
- *Academic Staff:* 661.
- *Enrollment:* 7,949.

Sivas Cumhuriyet University

Founded in 1973. In process of formation. No graduates to date.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE

- *Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences, Adana*
Founded in 1968 by the government. Four years. Lisans. Enrollment: 400.
- *Academy of Economics and Commerce, Ankara*
Founded in 1955 by the government. Four years. Lisans. Library: 15,000 volumes. Enrollment: 8,000.
- *Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences, Bursa*
Founded in 1970 by the government. Four years. Lisans. Library: 2,000 volumes. Enrollment: 2,500.
- *Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences, Eskişehir*
Founded in 1958. Library: 27,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 68. Enrollment: 2,987. Attached Schools and Institutes: Eskişehir School of Pharmacy and Chemical Engineering; Kutahya School of Administrative Sciences; Institute of Foreign Lan-

guages; European Economic Community Institute; Institute of Marketing; Institute of Agricultural Economics; Institute of Environmental Studies; Institute of Cinema and TV; Institute of Research on Turkish Economy.

- *Academy of Economics and Commercial Science, İstanbul*

Founded in 1883 and reorganized in 1971 to University level. Library: 21,000 volumes. Four years. Lisans. Enrollment: Academy: 6,000; Colleges: 14,625. Constituent Colleges: School of Political Science; School of Business Administration; School of Public Finance and Accounting; School of Economics and Commerce; School of Journalism and Public Relations; School of Dentistry; School of Pharmacy.

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Ankara*

Founded in 1963 as private institution. Became state institution in 1971. Four years. Library: 20,000 volumes. Enrollment: 2,570, including 429 women. Attached to Academy of Economic & Commercial Sciences.

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Cebeci-Ankara*

Founded in 1967 as a private institution. Government operated since 1971. Attached to Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences. Academic Staff: 46 part-time. Enrollment: 1,450, including 624 women.

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Beyoğlu, İstanbul*

Founded in 1963.

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Fındıkzade, İstanbul*

Founded in 1968.

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Şişli, İstanbul*

Founded in 1962. Nationalized in 1971. Attached to İstanbul Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences. Four years. Library: 18,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 50. Enrollment: 3,020, including 629 women (1972-73).

- *College of Economics and Commerce, Sultanahmet, İstanbul*

Founded in 1962.

- *Faculty of Economics and Commerce, İzmir*

Founded in 1944. Academy status 1959. Faculty status 1969.

- *Near East College of Economics and Commerce, İzmir*

Founded in 1968.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

- *Academy of Engineering and Architecture, Elazığ*
Founded in 1966. Four years. Enrollment: 600.

- *Academy of Engineering and Architecture, Eskişehir*

Founded in 1970. Four years. Lisans. Enrollment: 3,000.

- *Academy of Engineering and Architecture, Konya*
Founded in 1970. Four years. Lisans. Enrollment: 1,000.

- *Academy of Engineering and Architecture, Sakarya*
Founded in 1970. Four years. Lisans. Enrollment: 1,000.

- *Aegean School of Engineering and Architecture, İzmir*

Founded in 1963. Five years. Library: 4,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 175. Enrollment: 2,100.

- *Anatolia College of Chemical Engineering, Ankara*

Founded in 1968.

- *College of Applied Industrial Arts, Nisantasi, İstanbul*

Founded in 1968.

- *College of Chemical Engineering, Eskişehir*

Founded in 1968. Four years. Academic Staff: 20. Enrollment: 260 (1972-73).

- *College of Chemical Engineering, İstanbul*

Founded in 1964.

- *College of Chemical Engineering, İzmir*

Founded in 1968.

- *College of Civil Engineering, Adana*

Founded in 1969.

- *College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Maltepe, Ankara*

Founded in 1967.

- *College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Ulus, Ankara*

Founded in 1966.

- *College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, İstanbul*

Founded in 1964.

- *College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Beşiktaş, İstanbul*

Founded in 1964.

- *College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Fatih, İstanbul*

Founded in 1968.

- *College of Engineering and Architecture, Çağaloğlu, İstanbul*

Founded in 1965. Four years. Academic Staff: 60. Enrollment: 800 (1972-73).

- *İstanbul State Academy of Engineering and Architecture*

Founded in 1911. Library: 35,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 262. Enrollment: 3,500.

- *Galata Technical College, İstanbul*

Founded in 1964. Four year courses in Chemical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Night school—five years. Library: 2,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 120. Enrollment: 2,800 (1972-73).

- *Gayrettepe College of Engineering and Architecture, İstanbul*

Founded in 1968. Electrical, Civil, Chemical and

Mechanical Engineering and Architecture, including town planning. Library: 3,500 volumes. Enrollment: 2,300.

- *School of Applied Arts, Beşiktaş, İstanbul*
Founded in 1956.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

- *Ankara State Conservatory*
Founded in 1936. Music, Drama and Ballet. Diploma. Library: 17,000 volumes, 15,000 records and 1,000 tapes. Academic Staff: 110. Enrollment: 325.
- *İstanbul Municipal Conservatory*
Founded in 1923. Library: 8,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 60. Enrollment: 821 external; 90 internal.
- *İstanbul State Academy of Fine Arts*
Founded in 1883. A State institution. Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Decorative Arts. Five years. Library: 20,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 125. Enrollment: 1,100. Institutes of: Town Planning Research; Industrial Design; Research and Communication; Architectural Surveying and Restoration; Film; Turkish Art Historical Institute; and Fine Arts Museum. Attached Schools: School of Architecture; School of Applied Industrial Arts.
- *İzmir State Conservatory*
Founded in 1951.

ISLAMIC STUDIES

- *Higher Institute of Islamic Studies, Konya*
Founded in 1962. State control. Admission requirements: certificate from theological school and entrance examination. Men only. Four years. Library: 6,000 volumes. Staff: 30. Enrollment: 400.
- *Higher Institute of Islamic Studies, İstanbul*
Founded in 1959. Admission requirements: certificate from theological college and entrance examination. Four years. Library: 10,000 volumes. Enrollment: 170.
- *Institute of Islamic Studies, Erzerum*
Founded in 1969.
- *Institute of Islamic Studies, İzmir*
Founded in 1966 as a state institution. Four years. Diploma. Staff: 22. Enrollment: 500, including two women.
- *Institute of Islamic Studies, Kayseri*
Founded in 1965

JOURNALISM

- *College of Journalism, Ankara*
Founded in 1967 as a private institution. Nationalized in 1971. Enrollment: 995, including 254 women.
- *College of Journalism, İzmir*
Founded in 1968.

LANGUAGES

- *School of Modern Languages, Ankara*
Founded in 1970 as a state institution for government employees only. Ten month course in English, French or German. Academic Staff: 25 (1972-73). Enrollment: 300, including 55 women (1972-73).

MERCHANT MARINE

- *Merchant Marine School*
Founded in 1909. Under Ministry of Transport. Men only. Enrollment: 200.

MINING

- *Zonguldak Technical School of Mining*
Founded in 1924. Government operated.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- *Anatolia College of Pharmacy, Ankara*
Founded in 1968.
- *Ankara College of Dentistry*
Founded in 1968. Five years. Diploma. Library: 2,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 20. Enrollment: 110.
- *Ankara College of Pharmacy*
Founded in 1968.
- *College of Dentistry, İstanbul*
Founded in 1963.
- *College of Dentistry, İzmir*
Founded in 1968. Five year course. Diploma.
- *College of Pharmacy, İstanbul*
Founded in 1963.
- *College of Pharmacy, Şişli, İstanbul*
Founded in 1968.
- *Florans Nightingale Yüksek Hemsire Okulu, İstanbul*
Founded in 1961 in hospital dating back to Crimean War. Four years. Diploma. Under Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Coöperates with İstanbul University, Columbia University Teacher's College and Schools of Nursing at Wayne State University, Boston University and University of Pittsburgh. Enrollment: 150.
- *Gevher Nesibe Sağlık Eğitim Enstitüsü, Ankara*
Founded in 1962. Under Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Origins in Kayseri. Trains public health teachers in coöperation with Hacettepe University. Enrollment: 125.
- *Near East College of Pharmacy, İzmir*
Founded in 1968.
- *Sağlık İdaresi Yüksek Okulu, Ankara*
Founded in 1963. Under Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
- *School of Pharmacy, Eskişehir*
Founded in 1968. Four years. Staff: 20. Enrollment: 300.

SOCIAL SERVICE

- *Social Service Academy, Ankara*
Founded in 1961. Under Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Adana*
Founded in 1958.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Bursa*
Founded in 1958. A state institution for Arts and Sciences. Diploma after three years. Library: 8,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 31. Enrollment: 650.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Diyarbakir*
Founded in 1962.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Edirne*
Founded in 1969. Three years for Diploma. Academic Staff: 13 (1972-73). Enrollment: 355, one third women (1972-73).
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Erzurum*
Founded in 1961.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Gaziantep*
Founded in 1971 by government for training in teaching mathematics and science. Three years. Library: 7,355 volumes. Academic Staff: 13 (1972-73). Enrollment: 204 (1972-73).
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Isparta*
Founded in 1969.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Çapa, İstanbul*
Founded in 1946. Arts and Sciences. Three years. Diploma. Library: 15,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 50. Enrollment: 560.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Buca, İzmir*
Founded in 1959.
- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Samsun*
Founded in 1961. Arts and Sciences. Two years.

Diploma. Library: 6,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 10. Enrollment: 150.

- *Eğitim Enstitüsü, Trabzon*
Founded in 1963.
- *Erkek Teknik Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, Ankara*
Founded in 1937. Requires technical school diploma for admission. Library: 15,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 170. Enrollment: 850 men.
- *Gazi Eğitim Enstitüsü, Ankara*
Founded in 1926 in Konya. Moved to Ankara in 1929. State institution. Coeducational. Arts and Sciences. Three years. Diploma. Library: 54,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 140. Enrollment: 1,000 (also 1,500 external students).
- *Kız Teknik Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, Ankara*
Founded in 1934. Became state institution in 1962 for vocational teacher training. Academic Staff: 138 (1972-73). Enrollment: 926, all women.
- *Necati Eğitim Enstitüsü, Balıkesir*
Founded in 1931. Acquired college level status 1944. State institution. Arts and Sciences. Three years. Library: 40,000 volumes. Academic Staff: 20. Enrollment: 320.
- *Selçuk Eğitim Enstitüsü, Konya*
Founded in 1962.
- *Ticaret Turizm Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, Ankara*
Founded in 1956. Teacher training in Commerce & Tourism. A state institution. Academic Staff: 50 (1972-73). Enrollment: 523 (1972-73).
- *Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, Ankara*
Founded in 1959. Arts and Sciences. Two years. Enrollment: 630.
- *Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, İstanbul*
Founded in 1848. Attached to University of İstanbul. Enrollment: 398, including 118 women (1972-73).
- *Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, İzmir*
Founded in 1964. Teacher training.

Yemen Arab Republic

Population:

6,471,893

Provisional census result: 1975

Abstract

The Yemen Arab Republic has a university with close to 1,800 students, including about 150 women and 100 students from other countries. It was founded in 1970.

There are at least six other institutions requiring a secondary school certificate for admission, some of them originally staffed in considerable measure by Egyptians who have left in recent years. Total enrollment is less than 1,000. More than 1,200 Yemenis studied at the university level abroad in 1974-75 principally in Syria, Iraq and Egypt. There were 18 in the United States in that year seeking college or university degrees.

University

University of Sana'a

Founded in 1970. State institution under the authority of the Ministry of Education. Financed in part by the Kuwaiti government. First graduation in 1974.

- *Academic Year:* October to May.
- *Languages of Instruction:* Arabic and English.
- *Coöperation with Other Universities:* Special arrangements with the University of Kuwait and with Ain Shams and Al-Azhar Universities in Egypt.
- *Faculties:* Arts, Agriculture, Science, Education, Law & Islamic Studies, Economics and Commerce.
- *Attached Institutions:* Yemeni Studies Center.
- *Degrees:* B.A., B.Sc. and L.L.B.
- *Library:* 12,500 volumes including 6,000 in Western languages.
- *Academic Staff:* 50.
- *Enrollment:* 1800, including more than 150 women and more than 100 from other countries.

Other Post-Secondary School Institutions

ISLAMIC LAW AND THEOLOGY

- *Al-Madrasah al-Miyaah, Sana'a.*

Founded in 1920. Arabic Language, Islamic Law & Theology. B.A., Enrollment: 200.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- *National Institute for Public Administration, Sana'a*
Founded 1974. Enrollment: 500.

TEACHER TRAINING

- *Higher Teacher's Training Institute, Sana'a*
Founded 1971 with Kuwaiti financial assistance and help from UNICEF. Women only. First to fourth grade teaching. Three years. Diploma. Enrollment: 200.
- *Higher Teacher's Training Institute, Taiz*
Founded in 1972. Also with Kuwaiti and UNICEF aid. Women only. First to fourth grade teaching. Diploma. Enrollment: 100.
- *Higher Teacher's Institute, Hodeida*
Founded 1972 with Kuwaiti and UNICEF aid. First to fourth grade teaching. Diploma. Enrollment: 100.

TECHNOLOGY

- *Institute of Aviation, Sana'a*
- *Institute of Radio Telecommunication, Sana'a*

Yemen People's Democratic Republic

Population:
1,633,000
Est. July 1974

Abstract

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, or Southern Yemen, has a university and at least two other institutions of higher learning. All were founded in the 1970s, *i.e.* after the country's establishment in 1967. Enrollment in the universities has not yet reached 1,000 and in the two specialized institutes is approximately 500. A two year commercial college is in the planning stage. Some secondary school graduates go abroad to study, mostly to other Arab countries and Eastern Europe. In 1974-75 there were five such students in the United States.

Universities

Aden University

Founded in 1975 by government decree from a nucleus of the five year old Higher College of Education, which had received UN assistance and had an enrollment of 400.

- *Faculties:* Education, Agriculture, Economics & Administration and Medicine.

- *Degrees:* B.A., B.S. and M.A.
- *Enrollment:* Less than 1,000.

Post-Secondary School Institutions

- *Technical College, Ma'alla, Aden*
Founded in 1973 with UNESCO help. Four years. Enrollment: 250.
- *Agricultural College, Lahej*
Established in 1974. Four years. B.S. Includes courses in fisheries and commerce. Enrollment: 250.

**UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS
BY NUMBER AND ENROLLMENT AND FOR
MOST RECENT YEAR FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE**

(Statistics for 1960 shown in parentheses)

	UNIVERSITIES		OTHER POST SECONDARY SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS		COMBINED TOTALS	
	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment
Algeria	4 (1)	34,500 (5,000)	33 (8)	20,500 (1,500)	37 (9)	55,000 (6,500)
Cyprus	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (2)	5,500 (500)	7 (2)	5,500 (500)
Egypt	9 (6)	260,000 (95,000)	84 (12)	50,000 (3,000)	93 (18)	310,000 (98,000)
Iran	8 (7)	50,000 (15,300)	117 (9)	35,000 (3,700)	125 (16)	85,000 (19,000)
Iraq	5 (2)	48,000 (12,000)	10 (5)	5,500 (800)	15 (7)	53,500 (12,800)
Israel	7 (4)	63,000 (11,000)	45 (18)	12,000 (3,000)	52 (22)	75,000 (14,000)
Jordan ¹	3 (0)	5,500 (0)	28 (6)	5,000 (500)	31 (6)	11,500 (500)
Kuwait	1 (0)	5,000 (0)	7 (1)	1,500 (200)	8 (1)	6,500 (200)
Lebanon	5 (4)	48,000 (6,000)	14 (6)	4,000 (1,500)	19 (10)	52,000 (7,500)
Libya	2 (1)	12,400 (500)	5 (1)	1,100 (100)	7 (2)	13,500 (600)
Lower Gulf States ²	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (0)	1,000 (0)	5 (0)	1,000 (0)
Morocco	3 (2)	22,000 (6,700)	26 (4)	5,000 (300)	29 (6)	27,000 (7,000)
Saudi Arabia	6 (1)	19,000 (200)	16 (1)	4,000 (200)	22 (2)	23,000 (400)
Sudan	3 (2)	12,000 (2,100)	34 (3)	8,000 (700)	37 (5)	20,000 (2,800)
Syria	3 (1)	53,500 (15,000)	10 (3)	5,000 (200)	13 (4)	58,500 (15,200)
Tunisia	1 (1)	15,000 (1,500)	8 (6)	2,500 (3,500)	9 (7)	17,500 (5,000)
Turkey	13 (6)	102,000 (36,700)	81 (19)	100,000 (6,600)	94 (25)	202,000 (43,300)
Yemen Arab Republic	1 (0)	1,800 (0)	7 (1)	1,200 (200)	8 (1)	3,000 (200)
Yemen Peoples Republic	1 (0)	1,000 (0)	2 (0)	500 (0)	3 (0)	1,500 (0)
TOTALS	75 (38)	752,700 (20,700)	539 (105)	268,300 (26,500)	614 (143)	1,021,000 (233,500)

¹ Including Occupied West Jordan.

² Oman, Bahrayn, Qatar and United Arab Emirates.

L 961 .A2B6 1977

AUTHOR

Boardman

TITLE
Institutions of higher learning
in the Middle East.

L 961 .A2B6 1977

Boardman

Institutions of higher learning in
the Middle East.

