

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF HAIGAZIAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE\*

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Haigazian University College was opened on October 17, 1955, with 43 students. There were two classes, Freshman and Sophomore, making it a Junior College with a faculty of eight and a non-academic staff of four. The capital expenditure for the first year was \$25,000 used to purchase and renovate the Webb House, a ten room villa on Rue du Mexique in Beirut, Lebanon. The villa stood on a beautiful small plot measuring 1200 square feet. The Mehagian family in Phoenix, Arizona, donated the capital through the Armenian Missionary Association of America (AMAA), and worked hand in hand with Stephen Philibosian to get the project started. The first annual budget was 59,000 Lebanese Pounds, a sum equivalent to about \$18,000.

The name of the college was easily and unanimously agreed upon by all of those involved in its founding. It was named in honor of Dr. Armenag Haigazian, the father of Mary Mehagian, who had been a professor at St. Paul's Apostolic Institute in Tarsus, Turkey, in the 1890's and who later became the president of Jenanian Apostolic Institute in Konya, Turkey. Dr. Haigazian was a highly respected and admired educator who received his Ph. D. Degree from Yale University and returned to Turkey to serve his Armenian compatriots in that part of the world. A. Stephen Mehagian had been a student of Dr. Haigazian and had married his daughter Mary. The name was thought to be appropriate too because of its distinctively Armenian application meaning son of Haig as the Armenians designated themselves in their own language.

In the year 1954, the Mehagians had travelled to New York City to receive an award as owners of the "finest home furnishings store in America." At that time an idea was germinating in the mind of Mr. Mehagian, that a college like Jenanian Institute should be established in the Arab Near East as a center of higher education for Armenians who had been driven by the Turks into the Arab world at the time of the genocide known as the Armenian

\* Since December 28, 1996, through a Presidential decree the name of the university has been changed from Haigazian University College to Haigazian University (see the attached documents at the end of this paper).

Massacres. There had been eight institutions of Junior College and university level education serving the Armenian people in Turkey. With the massacre and deportation, all of these institutions had been closed to the people for whom they were originally intended. The education oriented Armenians had already established in their new home in the Arab world a large number of excellent elementary and secondary schools, some of them church related and others set up by benevolent associations. Mehagian dreamed that a college could become a replacement for those lost to his people and might be a place where leaders for the diaspora community could be educated. The already established schools would be the feeder for the new college. The Mehagians, while in New York, decided to visit the headquarters of the AMAA and sound out their idea about a college. By chance, on the day of their visit, Mr. Stephen Philibosian, a prominent Philadelphia businessman and then President of the AMAA, was visiting the office. He knew the needs in the Near East and was well acquainted with the possibilities there. He became an enthusiastic advocate of the college idea insisting that Mehagian accompany him back to Philadelphia to continue the discussion. He knew the people in Beirut who would be receptive to the idea, and he already had in mind a possible site, the Webb House, owned by The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

While Mehagian and Philibosian were planning further steps for making the college a reality, there were people in Beirut with similar plans. The Armenian Evangelical Union of the Near East (AEUNE) and two of its important Secondary Schools in Beirut were in the process of delivering education on the Junior College level. The two schools were church related and located adjacent to the Eshrefieh Church in east Beirut and the First Armenian Evangelical Church in west Beirut. The latter had a few students in a college Sophomore class. This group of Armenian Evangelicals, wanted the college "to train teachers and clergy" for the community in the Near East. The Rev. H. P. Aharonian was Moderator of the AEUNE and a member of the latter church. He was also Dean of the Near East School of Theology, an excellent Seminary which had students from a variety of ethnic and national identities studying to become clergy and Christian educators. He was supported by Dr. Puzant Krikorian, Bedros Hagopian, Augustine Bedeer and Yenovk Hadidian of the Eshrefieh Church and by Rev. D. Kherlopian, Albert Koundakjian, Maggie Matossian, Dr. Papken Megerdichian, Dr. Puzant Hadidian, Hagop Salibian and Dr. Henry Bedeer in the First Armenian Evangelical Church.

The Mehagians went to Beirut later in 1954 to visit the interested people there and to look at the suggested site. Later that same year several of those from Beirut made the trip to New York, joining Mehagian, Philibosian, The Rev. Puzant Kalfayan, Executive Director of the AMAA, The Rev. A. A. Bedikian, Dr. J. Hekimian, Mr. Sam Hekimian and others in planning the first



steps. A Haigazian Foundation was formed which recorded in its first minutes that the college should be like Jenanian Institute, but should be "independent". It was suggested that this Foundation be the fund raising and major policy making body of the college, and that a Board of Managers from the Near East be selected to handle college affairs in the field. The search began for an educator who could become the first president of the college. The person selected for this post was The Rev. John Markarian, a Presbyterian minister, who was on the faculty at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. Markarian's father Hagop had been in the first graduating class of St. Paul's Apostolic Institute in Tarsus, Turkey, and had been on the faculty of Jenanian Institute in Konya in the late 1800's prior to his leaving for the United States in the aftermath of a massacre in Turkey in 1896. The newly selected president for Haigazian College took a two year leave of absence from Lafayette and left for Beirut with his wife Ruth and five year old daughter Joanne in August 1955, sailing on an Egyptian Mail Line ship, The Mohammad Ali el Kebir, to Alexandria, Egypt, and on the Malik Fouad from there to Beirut. The culture shock for the Markarians was enormous. Their belongings were hustled from the port to a blazing hot sixth floor apartment, and they were then promptly bundled into a wildly driven car and taken to a mountain retreat in Dhour Schweir and deposited in a room with a dirt floor and three iron cots equipped with mosquito netting hanging from the ceiling over each cot. The beauty of the place and the warm friendship of the people there prevented a sudden return to the USA!

Markarian met with the Board of Managers in what was their eleventh meeting, held on September 7, 1955. This group was made up of: The Rev. H. P. Aharonian, Chairman, Dr. H. McMullen and Dr. Henry Bedeer, appointed by the AEUNE, Dr. P. Krikorian, B. Hagopian and H. Salibian appointed by the AMAA and M. Matossian, A. Koundakjian and Dr. P. Megerdichian appointed by the First Armenian Evangelical Church in west Beirut which was adjacent to the Webb Building where the college was located and which held the permit under which the college was to operate in its beginning years as a Junior College. The Beirut group, in contrast to those from the United States, wanted the college to be church related, considering the AEUNE to be co-owner with the AMAA. This was typical of such governance in the Near East which operated under the old Ottoman Empire "Millet" System, a form of government in which minorities distinguished by their religious affiliation had political status. The Armenian Evangelicals of Lebanon were part of the Protestant Millet. They had their own courts for marriage, divorce and inheritance. They thought of their institutions as having standing only as related to their religious/political community and thus as church related.

The college identity in the United States was tied in with people who were closely affiliated with the AMAA. Mehagian and Philibosian wanted the college to be independent, and by that term, they meant that it should be inde-

pendent of church and missionary control. However, since they were busy men and since their work for the college was related to the AMAA, the latter soon was regarded as co-owner of the college, and actually appointed the first Board of Trustees in the USA whose first chairman was The Rev. A. A. Bedikian, one of the founding fathers of the AMAA. Others on that first Board were Mehagian, Philibosian, The Rev. P. Kalfayan, Dr. J. Hekimian, S. Hekimian, H. Kurkjian, M. Hatch and Flora Sarkissian. Judge N. Barsumian was soon also drawn into the group. Thus, although the early planners in the USA wanted an independent college, the result was a definitely church related institution with the AMAA and the AEUNE as co-owners. However neither the Missionary Association nor the Church felt able to govern the college and for that purpose the two Boards were formed, the Trustees with primary responsibility to make policy, to appoint the president, to approve budgets and to raise funds; the Board of Managers to act as a responsible Board to whom the Administration would report in the field. This rather complicated four entity governance worked through the good will of all concerned.

The first faculty of the college was composed of The Rev. Dikran Kherlopian who was a specialist in Armenian Studies, Dr. Anahid Melikian, English Language and Literature, The Rev. John Markarian in addition to his administrative responsibilities also taught courses in Religion and Philosophy, L. Karamanougian in Biology and Chemistry, D. Kalaidjian in Physics, A. Sayegh in Mathematics, D. Sahagian in French and A. Sawaya, Arabic Language and Literature. The emphasis was on work in the classroom. The professors were encouraged to keep the standard high and the demand serious.

In 1955 when the college was founded in Beirut, Lebanon, the elementary and secondary education of the country was oriented toward the French system reflecting the fact that Lebanon had been a French Mandate from the end of World War I until its independence in 1943. In this system, secondary education ended with a government examination called Baccalaureate Deuxieme Partie (Bac. II). This was the entry permit into higher or university education. At that time there were no laws governing higher education in the country. The Ministry of Education which was a Cabinet level post in the Government regulated elementary and secondary education only and supervised the government examinations. This Ministry had granted equivalence in the American system of the Sophomore Certificate with Bac. II. This meant that the Junior College level was considered to be secondary education and not on the university level. There were three universities and one Junior College operating in Lebanon in 1955, Lebanese University (language of instruction - Arabic), St. Joseph University, a French Jesuit Institution (language of instruction - French) and The American University of Beirut with an independent Board of Trustees in the USA (language of instruction - English). The Junior College was The Beirut College for Women, a church related institution con-



nected with the Presbyterian Church in the USA and the Arab Presbyterian Synod of Syria and Lebanon (language of instruction - English). Both the College for Women and the American University were chartered in New York State and were similar to such institutions in the United States, having also a large number of faculty from the USA or trained there. It was in their interest to get from the Ministry of Education an equivalence with the Bac. II for their form of education. They were disappointed to have received equivalence with the Sophomore Certificate, concluding that year of study when they thought it should have been with the completion of the Freshman year. The Lebanese considered university education leading to the License Degree to be three years in length, ie. in an American system three years beyond the Sophomore year. In this situation, both the Beirut College for Women and Haigazian College were in difficulty, considering themselves to be on the university level of education, but forced to operate under a secondary school permit and to abide by the regulations of the Ministry of Education. The only possible course open to them was to press on and offer Junior and Senior years leading to a Bachelor's Degree.

For Haigazian College, the goal was in sight, especially since, in Lebanon, there were as yet no laws governing university education. There were no standards to be met and no bureaucratic obstacles. However the college felt a moral obligation to its students to give them a quality of education which would make their earned Bachelor's Degrees worth more than the paper on which they were inscribed. Fortunately for Haigazian College, there were two students who received the Sophomore Certificate in 1957/58 who could be carried into a Junior class because of their academic interest. Setrak Lapajian carried a major in Christian Education, taking courses at both Haigazian College and at The Near East School of Theology, which had an extensive library and a number of excellent professors. It was agreed between the two institutions that he could take his arts and sciences courses at Haigazian and his major at the Seminary, receiving after two years from Haigazian College his Bachelor of Arts in Christian Education. The second student was Yervant Kassouny whose major was Armenology. In his case, the college had the beginnings of a superb well catalogued Armenian Library being assembled by The Rev. Dikran Kherlopian a specialist in the field and a recognized and published scholar. Kherlopian had also attracted from Soviet Armenia a series of visiting scholars and thus Kassouny could be given a serious BA Degree in the field. The two became the first degree receiving graduates of Haigazian College at the Commencement Exercises in 1960.

This event proved to be momentous in the history of the college, since in 1961, the next year, the Lebanese Government passed a law governing higher education in the country and placing all university level education under a special branch of the Ministry of Education. The law stated that institutions

which had been operating on the level of higher education would present their programs to the Ministry and on that basis would become recognized Institutions of Higher Learning. Haigazian did this and became officially recognized as an institution of higher learning with the title Institute.

In 1966, the Ministry of Education recognized Haigazian's BA and BS Degrees as equivalent to the Lebanese License. In 1988/89, the college was officially named in its Government Charter Haigazian University College, using the term "university" as an adjective to indicate the level of education.

The four year program at the college grew gradually so that by 1970, just 10 years later, there were 80 in the graduating class. During that period, relations with The Near East School of Theology and The American University of Beirut, which were within seven minutes walking distance, developed to the point of benefit from the use of their libraries to the cross registration of students in courses at the other institutions. Faculty from all three institutions became available to each for part time instruction.

Early in the academic year 1965/66, Dr. Markarian, the first president, submitted his resignation to become effective in June 1966. Dr. Joseph Spradley, Head of the Science Division, became acting president while the search was on for someone fluent in English, French and Armenian with strong ties to the evangelical community could be found to be the next president. Spradley continued for two years proving to be an excellent administrator guiding the college to grow in both number and quality. In 1968/69, Dr. Gilbert Bilezikian who met all of the criteria became the second president of the college. He remained at the helm until May of 1971 when a family crisis made it necessary for him to return to the United States and his position on the faculty of Wheaton College in Illinois. During his term of service major programs were added in Business Administration and Economics and in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). A Dean was added to the administration. Eventually the Business Program would become the dominant one with more than 50% of the students specializing in that field and performing so well after graduation, that the Business Division gained special recognition. During the term of Dr. Bilezikian, the growth of the college in quality and numbers was substantial.

Dr. Markarian, who was in Beirut as Professor of Theology and Director of Development at The Near East School of Theology, offered to give part time help to Haigazian College for its last month in 1971 and for the Commencement that year. He was later asked to return to the Presidency of the college beginning with the academic year 1971/72 and became the third president, serving until his retirement in June of 1982. In this early period of the 1970's major programs were added in Education, Political Science and Computer Science. By 1975, all of the progress for the first twenty years of the life of the college came to an abrupt halt with the outbreak of war in Lebanon.



The academic year 1974/75 saw Haigazian at the peak of its growth. The largest graduating class in its history (87) received the college degrees and went out into a Lebanon which was to experience destruction and death for the next eighteen years. The majors of those graduates indicate the direction of the college up to that point: Business Administration - 44, Mathematics - 10, English - 9, Biology 9, Psychology - 5, Chemistry - 3, Bio-Chemistry - 2, Physics - 2, Political Science - 2, and Religious Education - 1.

The academic year 1974/75 had been full of promise. But the academic year 1975/76 was totally different; three of the important people in the college administration had left for the United States. Dean Walter Bandazian became Director of the Howard Karageuzian Foundation in New York City. He had been active in the college during a three year term working with a newly formed Businessmen's Committee which held promise of strong active support for the future. He had initiated a Junior Year Abroad Program at the college in which seven students from excellent universities in the United States received credit for a year of study at Haigazian College. Mrs. Barkev Darakjian, Registrar of the college, who had developed the Office of Admissions and Registrar into an efficient working force, had left for Chicago. Ani Najarian, an alumna of the college and a member of its first class who had been for many years the secretary to the President also left for the United States. These departures were a sign of the ominous events which were to occur. The college was unable to open the academic year 1975/76 until January of 1976 because of severe fighting in its area. The President's office and the Student Lounge were destroyed by explosives and fire. Other damage was sustained in all of the college buildings and the student body registered in January numbered 60 in contrast to the 650 of the previous year.

In June 1982, Dr. Markarian, after living in the area of the college during seven years of war, retired from his post, finally quitting Beirut in March 1983. Dr. Verne Fletcher, a professor at the Near East School of Theology and time to time lecturer at Haigazian College, consented to becoming the President of the College, but the atmosphere in Beirut had been deteriorating for foreigners, especially Americans, and at the end of the academic year 1984/85, he was forced to leave the post and return to the United States.

Ms. Wilma Cholakian, the College Registrar, was appointed Administrative Dean and continued in the leadership of the college during the following difficult war years until the academic year 1995/96 when she was succeeded by the fifth president of the college, Dr. John Khanjian. Ms. Cholakian guided the college into its relocation in east Beirut in the Christian Medical Center Building and succeeded in maintaining a student body of 300 each year. A program in Social Work was developed to supply much needed social workers for the area.

In the 1990's as peace began gradually to dawn in Lebanon, the

rebuilding process started. The Social Work Program was started with a generous grant of \$50,000 from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Later grants, three from the Lincy Foundation including one of \$10,000 and two of \$25,000 along with a second grant from the Hewlett of \$150,000 enabled the college to strengthen several of its programs and to underwrite the college expenses of eight excellent students from the former Socialist Republic of Armenia.

The new situation in the Republic of Armenia enabled Haigazian to develop briefly in the capital city of Yerevan, instruction courses in the English Language and a Program leading to a Master's Degree in Business Management under the direction of Dr. Louis Vorpp, a noted scholar and administrator in that field.

The war years in Lebanon constituting almost all of the second 20 years of the college history, took a heavy toll. The college chaplain, The Rev. Jirair Soghomonian was wounded and had to be evacuated to the United States. The watchman of the college, Hrant Sarian was also wounded. Dr. Garo Surmelian, an instructor in Physics, having only recently received his Ph. D. in the field, lost his life in an air crash in Beirut. Dr. Raymond Hitti of the Business Division was killed by a stray bullet during the war. Miss May Ziadé, an instructor in Psychology lost her life during the war. One member of the janitorial crew, and several students were wounded when a car bomb aimed at Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze Socialist Community, exploded in front of the Mugar Building and one student, trapped in his car, died. Members of the Board of Managers which was meeting in the President's Office in that building were saved from serious injury by heavy curtains covering the windows to the room.

In addition to this toll in human life, there was the constant strain and fear associated with incessant bombarding of civilian areas and especially the region in which the college was located. On a number of different occasions during the twenty year period of the war, rooms in the buildings of the college were destroyed; windows were blown out and replaced many times. The academic life of the college suffered too. During lulls in the fighting, classes would begin and students would gradually drift back into college life, but then in an instant all would change as hostilities flared up again and classes had to be suspended. This constantly fluctuating situation made it impossible to carry on a normal program, but to the credit of all concerned with the college, students, staff and faculty, there was no period in which the college closed down completely and in each of the war years there were students completing work toward the BA or BS Degree and graduating from the college.

There was also the displacement of people in Lebanon causing untold turmoil and distress. In 1978, when Israel attacked Lebanon during the Easter Season, refugees from the south poured into the area in which the college was



operating. They entered many of the deserted and bombed out buildings trying to find some shelter. The college organized a program for getting food and other needed articles to more than 1500 of these refugees. Students, faculty and staff worked together, and among them were representatives from both sides of the conflict in Lebanon. A *Los Angeles Times* article written by Joe Alex Morris noted that former enemies were working side by side to feed the needy. Then again, in the summer of 1982, the Israeli attack on Lebanon which brought their troops all the way to Beirut, forced even more refugees into the college neighborhood. This time an experienced group from the college was helping to feed and help in other ways more than 21, 000 people.

In 1985, Dean Cholakian and her Board of Managers were forced to make a serious decision concerning the relocation of the college. In April of that year, the passage between east and west Beirut closed completely, and since most of the students in the west Beirut college were from east Beirut, it became necessary to work toward a major relocation. The transition began in 1985/86. In the next academic year, the Webb and Mehagian Buildings were rented to the National Evangelical College, a secondary school managed by the Arab Evangelical Church, and by 1988/89, the Mugar Building was rented to the French oriented Louise Wegman School. Haigazian College was moved into the former Christian Medical Center in east Beirut, which had been a hospital owned and managed by Dr. Puzant Krikorian, Dr. Peter Manoogian and Mr. Augustine Bedeer. Krikorian had been a long time member of the Board of Managers of the college in Beirut, and who had retired and moved to the United States. Krikorian and Bedeer donated their interest in the building and Dr. Manoogian's share was purchased by the college. The difficult task of refurbishing the Center to make it habitable for the college was undertaken, and the site was transformed into a beautiful city college building. By the academic year 1987/88, the relocation to east Beirut was complete, and the college has since continued to operate on that site, averaging a student body of 300 each year to the present time in 1995/96.

Haigazian University College has been able to operate and to offer a respectable and serious university level curriculum with minimal expenditure for both capital improvement and for current expenses. Its first current budget in 1955/56 was less than \$20,000, of which 25% was met by student tuition and 75% by Trustees grants given through the AMAA. In 1995/96 the current budget is approximately \$1,000,000 of which 80% is derived from tuition and 20% from endowed funds through the AMAA. The initial capital expenditure for the college was an amount of \$25,000 given by the Mehagian family and used to purchase and refurbish the Webb House. The building and equipping of the seven floor Mehagian Building was almost literally scratched out of current funds and time to time grants arranged primarily by Stephen Philibosian and his friends Mehagian, Hekimian and Vart. The Mugar Building purchased in 1971

was one of the major capital advances in the college history, the building space was enlarged by the addition of a student lounge and the beautiful villa bearing the Mugar name and housing the administrative offices and both the English and Armenian libraries. The land space of the college was trebled.

The Endowment Fund of the College held and managed by the AMAA is more than \$3,000,000 contributed by more than 300 donors ranging in amounts from \$100 to more than \$300,000. Nine of the portfolios include sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000 with such representative names as George and Helen Barsumian, Harold and Francis De Mirjian, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mardian and Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Bedeer. Seventeen Funds are in the \$20,000 to \$100,000 range with such names as Virginia Harikian, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kurkjian, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Manoogian, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Matossian, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Peters, Elise Merdinian, and The Haigazian Alumni Association. In the \$100,000 group are Mary Diran and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gertmenian. The \$300,000 Endowment is that of the Founders, Mr. and Mrs. Mehagian.

Several donors merit special recognition: The Stephen Philibosian Foundation, under the leadership of Stephan's daughter, Joyce Stein, has been a steady contributor to the scholarship needs of the college. The total during forty years is more than \$750,000. The estate of Judge Nazareth Barsumian is the donor to the General Endowment Fund of the AMAA an amount of \$750,000. The Hekimian family beginning with Samuel and carried on by his sons Samuel and Robert have been major donors to the college. The Levonian Family Endowment in the General Fund given by Dr. Rendel Levonian, the present Chairman of the Board of Trustees is \$275,000. During the 25th Anniversary Campaign, nine contributors gave more than \$25,000 each for scholarship aid to the college. They are: Dr. D. Berberian, Mr. Jivelekian, A. Manoogian, E. Merdinian, A. Tchakejian, Dr. P. Hadidian, J. Hekimian, R. Hekimian, Dr. D. Kassouny, Joyce and Joseph Stein (2) and F. Sarkissian.

Last but not least, among those who have been financially involved in the college are the tuition paying students. It is true that the cost of education has always been higher than the tuition charged, so that in a sense, the education of all of the students at the college has been subsidized to some extent, still the payments of students have been the largest total sum used to meet the current expenses of the college. In the current year alone (1995/96), tuition income has been nearly \$800,000. The total amount through the forty year history has been several million dollars.

Finally it must be noted that the college in its essence and in its history is people. Many of those associated with the life of the college have already been mentioned, most of them having to do with the beginning and early history of the institution. It is not possible in this brief history to mention everyone on its Boards, Auxiliaries, Faculty, Staff and student body numbering in



the thousands. And yet it must be said that the history of the college is its people. The first Board of Trustees and the first Board of Managers did sterling work to get the college on its way. But there were others. Nazar Daghljan and Kegham Mississyan were Principals of the two prominent Beirut Secondary Schools and were advisory members of the first Board of Managers. When they moved to the United States, they continued active interest and participation in college planning.

In the mid-1960's an important change was made in the governance of the college with the transfer of the Board of Trustees to the west coast. There had been a Western Committee involved in Fund Raising. As members of that Committee became more involved, the decision was made to appoint some of them to a new Board of Trustees with Mr. Henry Gertmenian as Chairman. Members on that Board have been Dr. Rendel Levonian, who eventually succeeded Mr. Gertmenian as the fourth Chairman of that Board (A. A. Bedikian, S. Philibosian, H. Gertmenian and R. Levonian), Dr. Jirair Sarian, long time Treasurer, Dr. Mihran Agbabian, Louis Kurkjian, Helen Barsumian, dedicated Secretary to the Board, A. S. Mehagian, the only holdover from the original Board, his son Arthur, Joyce Stein, daughter of Stephen Philibosian, George Barsumian, Ed. Barsumian, son of Nazareth, Dr. Skyier Aijian, L. Eskigian, H. De Mirjian, Leon Peters whose wife Alice continues active support of the college through the Leon Peters Foundation and who is a life member of the Board, Mary Mehagian and Mary Diran also life members, Dr. S. Tilkian, Dr. H. Katchadourian, H. Mouradian, Maggie Matossian charter member of the Board of Managers and one time chairperson of that Board, Dr. J. Zeronian, Dr. M. Balabanian, S. Gertmenian, Ida Levy niece of Dr. P. Krikorian, Z. Khanjian, A. Bedeer, L. Gulesserian, D. Levonian, L. Kalfayan, S. Kalfayan, The Rev. B. Geukgeuzian and Dr. H. P. Hovnanian.

The Board of Managers in Lebanon has also been mentioned. Its first Chairman was Rev. H. P. Aharonian, succeeded by Dr. D. Wosgian, then by Dr. L. Babikian, Maggie Matossian and Herair Mouradian. The present chairman of that Board is the Rev. Robert Sarkissian. Others who have given long service in addition to the charter members are: Dr. R. Chorbajian, Dr. A. Manougian and his wife Alice, L. Gulesserian, Dr. E. Shirajian, S. Agulian, B. Bessos, J. Ekmekji, A. Dedeyan, Mrs. Karageuzian, J. Sagherian, The Rev. H. Karjian, A. Boojikianian and Dr. B. Artinian.

The presidents of the college and three of the deans have been named in the narrative. Also serving as dean of the college were M. Jinbashian and Dr. B. Yenovkian. Others in the administration serving in the Admissions and Registrar's Office as Directors were, Z. Ilanjan, A. Darakjian, H. Tilbian and A. Fermanian.

A long list of capable and admired people served on the faculty of the college. The first Ph. D. to be hired was Dr. Anahid Melikian. The popular and

difficult hurdle for students was the much admired and imitated Levon Karamanougian in Biology and Chemistry. He was succeeded in Chemistry by Dr. Mary Kasparian, Dr. Sidani and others, and in Biology by Dr. Kouyoumjian and Dr. Lebbos. Dr. J. Mirhij after his retirement from The American University of Beirut, taught Biology for many years, as did Dr. Fairbanks and S. Israelian. Dr. Ed. Hart led a strong Physics Department made up of Dr.'s Wakid and Surmelian. Mathematics was in the capable hands of A. Sayegh, Dr. A. Boghossian and many others, among whom was M. Manougian, who became famous in the Arab world as the mentor and driving force behind a Haigazian Science Club which fired the first large solid fuel rocket, launched from a government stronghold above the Bay of Jounieh in Lebanon, and observed by 15,000 people including all of the officers in the Lebanese Army, and tracked to Cyprus by the Lebanese Navy!

In the field of Education, the college was very strong since Teacher Education was a major goal. G. Injeikian was a whirlwind of activity, inspiring and directing his students to start their own evening school to teach area people simple skills in English and Mathematics. Others were Dr. Anahid Apelian, Dr. Y. Babikian, now President of The Emmanuel Bible College in Pasadena, California, and Dr. K. Kaloustian. H. Von Mierio initiated a program in Special Education, the only one of its kind in the area, preparing teachers of the handicapped. His best known student is Dr. K. Tashjian presently teaching in the United States on the university level.

In the field of Business and Economics, there have been many of the best in the Near East. M. Bouldoukian was the organizer of the Division, ably helped by K. Kebabjian. Then there were Dr.'s Taky, Medewar, Al Haj, Das and Mohanty. Dr. H. Hadjetian, an alumnus of the college, went on to take his Ph. D. Degree and return to head the Division for many years. In Armenian Studies in addition to Professors Kherlopian and Morous Hasratian, there were Dr. Y. Kassouny one of the first two alumni of the college, Dr. V. Oshagan, Dr. D. Kouymjian, Messers P. Yeghiayan and Levon Vartan and Father A. Granian. This Department under the leadership of editor Dr. Kassouny initiated the *Haigazian Armenological Review*, a highly respected periodical in the field, and which continues now to be published under the guidance of Father A. Granian.

In Political Science there were Dr.'s Sh. Toriguian, H. Bedoyan and P. Garmirian. In the Humanities Division, Hagop Terjimanian, an alumnus of the college went to the United States for his M. A. Degree and returned for many years of inspiring teaching. There were too the visitors who came for a year or two: Dr. Bob Smith, Dr. B. Ramm, Harriet and Than Dexter. There were Paul Leonard, the Harbers, Bill Young, Forbes, the Deans, Ralph Setian, Dr. Al Tichenor, Barbara Wallarab, Dorcas Vanian, Pauline Alexanian, later Mrs. John Khanjian, wife of the present president of the college. All of these



people served the college through the first twenty five to thirty years of its history. And there are a whole host of others within the last 15 years who have added their names to the list of contributors to the education of the thousands of students who have attended Haigazian.

There were the equally important members of the non academic staff: Y. Jizmejian was the first, and she did almost everything from admissions and registrar's work to bookkeeping and secretarial work. Sirvart Konialian (later married to H. Mouradian and at the present time President of the Women's Auxiliary in Los Angeles) was in bookkeeping and accounting, succeeded by Mary Abdulian, J. Terzian and Arpie (Darakjian) Chanine. There were Business Managers like, L. Keushguerian, Ezadjian and Mandoyan; the secretarial pool included A. Najarian, M. Arabian, A. Churukian; A. Adanalian and R. Puzantian were in the Admissions Office. There were cooks and custodians, telephone operators, lab assistants, computer assistants and guards. All of them made important contributions to the life of the college and all are identified in some way especially in the minds of the students, with the college.

Two other areas were the Office of Chaplain and Student Life: The Rev. J. Soghomian was the first chaplain, a post now occupied by Calvin Sagharian. In Student Life there were Cholakian, Der Garabedian and Zeeny; this post is now occupied by A. Dakessian. The libraries were manned by Haigazian alumni, Nishan Bashmajian, J. and Z. Tanielian, Dz. Altounian, and M. Der Hagopian.

Finally, something must be said about the students. They carry the name Haigazian into every part of their life both while in the student body and then later by the kind of life they produce as alumni of the institution. It is impossible to give any meaningful account of them, but there are certain categories which are revealing. There are the clergy: beginning with Archbishop Lapajian in California, Y. Sarmazian in Toronto, C. Biong in Khartum, Y. Costa in Beirut, S. Sahiouny, Head of the Supreme Council in Lebanon, Jarjour, Iwas, Ousta-Jabbour, Jal, Sarkissian, Melkonian, Mokokosian, Kilaghbian and his wife Esther (Haidostian). M. Janbazian is the Executive Director of the AMAA.

In the field of teaching there are more than 100 alumni. J. Tanielian is the Principal of the AGBU's Hovagimian Manougian and Tarouhi Hagopian Schools in Beirut, L. Filian is a Principal in the USA, Dr. P. Haidostian is on the faculty of the Near East School of Theology, I. Dedeyan is a School Principal, K. Karaboyajian is the Head of the School for the Blind. There are Dr.'s Y. Kassouny and H. Bedoyan. Dr. Kegham Tashjian teaches in the United States. S. Fustukjian was the librarian at The American University of Beirut and is now back in the United States.

The Business Division has the largest number of alumni in circulation in many parts of the world; P. Malouf in Florida, S. Shenorhokian in Geneva,

the Husseini brothers and Faysal Salam in Saudi Arabia. J. Abajian in Los Angeles. H. Seferian is a diplomat as is V. Koundakjian. Haig Tilbian is Head of the Jinishian Foundation in Lebanon and Syria, Sona Vayejian is Associate Director in the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU) in the United States. David Zenian, for many years a UPI correspondent, now heads the AGBU News Service in Washington, DC. A quote from David will make a fitting conclusion to this brief historical sketch: "A young kid in a young college, experimenting with everything from rockets to stagecraft. Learning skills much deeper than what any college course can provide. That was the Freshman year at Haigazian College in 1961, the start of a four year learning experience which has not stopped paying off ooops - 34 years later.

The exposure was not only to Biology with Dr. Karamanougian, Physics with Dr. Hart, Math with Mr. Sayegh, English with Ms. Wallarab and the Philosophy of Religion with Dr. Markarian, but it was also a process of interaction between Armenians, Lebanese Moslems and Christians, Syrians, Jordanians, Iraqis, Iranians, Americans, Ethiopians and a long list of others.

Quite a mixture for a college of about 200 students at that time, but as international and diverse as any larger center of learning in the world.

My four years at Haigazian has given me the tools and the strength to face the world and its challenges. It taught me to adapt and adjust to myself a diversity of cultures.

I have been able to fall back on my Haigazian College education and experience every step along the way of my more than thirty years as a journalist and foreign correspondent with UPI in Beirut and a half a dozen other Middle East cities and Washington, DC until 1989 and for the past six years as Director of the AGBU Armenian Information Service also in Washington."

J. M.



## ՀԱԿԻՐԸ ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹԻՒՆ ՀԱՅԿԱԶԵԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԼՍԱՐԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԳՈԼԵՃԻ

(ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ)

ԴՈԿՏ. ՃԱՆ ՄԱՐԳԱՐԵԱՆ

Հայկազեան Գոլեճը հաստատուեցաւ 17 Հոկտեմբեր 1955ին լոյս գոլեճական առաջին երկու դասարաններով Արեւմտեան Պէյրութի Մեքսիք փողոցին վրան գտնուող Ուէպ շէնքին մէջ, որ առանձնատուն մըն էր նախապէս: Հաստատութեան առաջին տարուան ամառը կը տար 59,000 լիբ. ոսկի:

Գոլեճը կոչուեցաւ Տարսոնի Սէյմք Փոլզ Էփոսթոլիք Ինսթիթիուի դասախօս Արմենակ Հայկազեանի անունով, որ հայրն էր Գոլեճի նիւթական առաջին նուիրատուին եւ մեկենասին՝ Մարի Մեխակեանին: Հետաքրքրական է, որ երբ Միացեալ Նահանգներու մէջ Մեխակեանները կը մտնային Մերձաւոր Արեւելքի մէջ ուսումնական բարձրագոյն հաստատութիւն մը իրականացնելու մասին եւ առ այդ կը դիմէին Ամերիկայի Հայ Աւետարանական Ընկերակցութեան՝ անդին, Պէյրութի մէջ, Մերձաւոր Արեւելքի Հայ Աւետարանական Միութեան շարքերէն կարգ մը ղեկավարներ կը խորհէին հիմնել ուսումնական բարձրագոյն հաստատութիւն մը ղիմագրաւել կարենալու համար ոչ միայն Աւետարանական Համայնքին՝ այլեւ ամբողջ հայութեան կրթական եւ կրօնական պահանջները: Իրարու համընկնող այս ծրագիրներն էին որ ի վերջոյ ծնունդ տուին Հայկազեան Գոլեճին: Երկուստեք կայացած համաձայնութեան մը վրայ՝ Գոլեճի նախագահութեան հրաւիրուեցաւ Վեր. Դոկտ. Ճան Մարգարեանը, որուն յաջորդեցին Դոկտ. Ճոզէֆ Սփրետլին՝ 1966ին, Վեր. Ժիլպէր Պիլեզիքեանը՝ 1968ին, կրկին Վեր. Ճան Մարգարեանը՝ 1971ին, եւ Դոկտ. Վըրն Ֆելչըրը՝ 1983ին: 1975ին պայթած լիբանանեան տասնեօթամեայ պատերազմն ստիպեց որ Գոլեճն հեռանան մանաւանդ վտանգուած ամերիկահայատակները, ահա թէ ինչո՞ւ 1985ին սկսող ուսումնական տարեշրջանէն սկսեալ Գոլեճին ղեկավարութիւնն ստանձնեց Օր. Ուիլմա Չոլաքեանը, որպէս վարչական տեսուչ, որ այլապէս ալ ուսումնական եւ ակադեմական դիւանապետն էր Գոլեճին: Միայն 1995ի ուսումնական տարեշրջանի սկիզբն էր, որ Միացեալ Նահանգներէն Պէյրութ հասաւ նախկին հալէպահայ Դոկտ. Ժան Խանճեանը, որպէս հիմնադրող նախագահը Գոլեճին:

Հակառակ շրջանի ապրած վերիվայրումներուն՝ չորս տասնամեակի վրայ տարածուած ուսումնական եւ ակադեմական գործունէութիւն մը Գոլեճն ներս արձանագրեց լոյս զարգացում եւ վերալացք: Շրջանի հայութեան համար ուսուցիչ ու դաստիարակ, մանուկ մարդ եւ ազգային առաջնորդներ պատրաստելու սկզբնական եւ համեստագոյն իր առաջադրանքներուն բովիկն ի վեր շուտով ամուր հիմներու վրայ դրուեցան ակադեմական բարձրագոյն հաստատութեան մը պահանջն ու չմիայն անհրաժեշտ բաժանմունքները՝ այլեւ մանաւանդ շրջանի հետզհետէ աճող գիտական եւ ընկերային պահանջներուն զոհացում տուող նիւթեր: Այսպէ՛ս էր, որ սկզբնական հայագիտական, եւ

գիտական ու ընկերային գիտություններու առընթեր հետզհետե գոյութեան կոչուեցան առեւտրագիտութեան, տնտեսագիտութեան, ընկերային ծառայութեան, մանկավարժութեան, քաղաքագիտութեան, անգլերէնը որպէս լեզու օտարներու ուսուցումին, համակարգիչներու, եւ մասնագիտական նոյնանման այլ ճիւղեր, եւ 1955ին քառասնեակ մը հաշուող ուսանողներով եւ բարձրագոյն ուսումներու հիմնական քանի մը նիւթերու դասաւանդութեամբ սկսած Գոլէճը 1975ին արդէն ամբօրէն հաստատուած ակադեմական կեդրոն մըն էր իր 650 ուսանողներով, որ, սակայն, հակառակ ուսումնական, ակադեմական եւ գիտական իր իրագործումներուն 1995ին պիտի ունենար միայն 300 ուսանող: Իրականութեան մէջ թիւերու սա անկումը հետեւանքն էր 1975ին սկսած լիբանանեան անագորոյն բախումներուն, որոնց որպէս արդիւնք 1976ի ուսումնական տարեշրջանն սկսելու էր լոկ վաթսուն ուսանողներով: 1985ին, ա՛յ անկարելիութեան առջեւ՝ Գոլէճի շրջապատին տեղի ունեցող անընդմէջ կոիւներուն եւ անխնայ ռմբակոծումներուն, Գոլէճը փոխադրուեցաւ Պէյրութի արեւելեան կողմը, պարզօրէն անոր համար որ անոր ուսանողութեան մեծագոյն մասը կու գար քաղաքին արեւելեան շրջաններ զանգուածային կերպով հաստատուած հայութենէն: Ասկէ ետք Գոլէճը հազիւ թէ կարող դարձաւ ընդունիլ 300 ուսանող իր նոր կայքէն ներս, որ Քրիստոնէական Բժշկական Կեդրոնի շէնքն էր նախապէս:

Գոլէճի որպէս ուսումնական եւ ակադեմական կեդրոն հաստատումին եւ զարգացումին սկզբնական օրերուն մեծ դեր խաղացին ո՛չ միայն Միացեալ Նահանգներու խնամակալական եւ Պէյրութի հոգաբարձական զանազան մարմինները՝ այլ մանաւանդ անոր դասախօսական կազմի մնայուն եւ գնայուն ներկայացուցիչներէն շատեր: Այսպէս՝ այժմ անհրաժեշտ է անոնցմէ հոս յիշել Վեր. Տիգրան Խրլոբեանը, Դոկտ. Անահիտ Մելիքեանը, Լեւոն Գարամանուկեանն ու Սայէդը, ղոկտորներ Մարի Գասպարեանը, Գույումճեանը, Լըպպոսը, Մրիէժը, Սիտանին, Ֆերպենքը, Իսրայէլեանը, Հարթը, Պօղոսեանը, Ինճեմիկեանը, Արեւեանը, Պապիկեանը, Գալուստեանը, Հաճեթեանը, եւ ուրիշներ: Հայագիտութեան բաժանմունքէն ներս Վեր. Խրլոբեանէն ետք պէտք է յիշել անունները Երեւանէն հրաւիրուած Փրոֆ. Գէորգ Խրլոբեանին, եւ Մորուս Հասրաթեանին, Վահէ Օշականին, Տիգրան Գույումճեանին, Բիւզանդ Եղիայեանին, Լեւոն Վարդանին, Երուանդ Քասունիին եւ Կոանեան Վարդապետին: 1970ին, Հայկական ուսումնասիրութիւններու կեդրոնը որ հիմա վերածուել էր Գոլէճի հայագիտական բաժանմունքի՝ սկսաւ հրատարակել *Հայկագեան Հայագիտական Հանդէսը* Երուանդ Քասունիի խմբագրութեամբ, եւ որ այժմ կը շարունակուի Կոանեան Վարդապետի պատասխանատուութեամբ եւ խմբագրական կազմի մը ճիգերով:

Չէին սխալած առաջին հիմնադիրները Հայկագեան Գոլէճին, որ օր մը պիտի իրենց երազն ընծայուէր իրաւ, եւ 1960ին ստանալէ ետք պետական ճանաչում որպէս ակադեմական բարձրագոյն հաստատութիւն՝ լիբանանեան կրթական նախարարութեան 1966 թուակիր մէկ օրէնքով Հայկագեան Գոլէճի շնորհած Պի Էյ եւ Պի Էս աստիճանները ճանչցուէին լիբանանեան լիսանսին համահաւասար եւ 1988 ուսումնական տարեշրջանէն սկսեալ ալ հաստատ ճանչցուէր որպէս Հայկագեան Համալսարանական Գոլէճ՝ իր ուսումնական քառամեայ ինքնուրոյն համակարգով, որ երբեք ալ չէր տարբերել ամերիկեան որեւէ գոլէճի կամ համալսարանի ունեցածէն: Գոլէճին հիմնադիրներն երազելու էին Միջին Արեւելքի մէջ ունենալ հայ եւ արաբ ժողովուրդներու բարձրագոյնին նպաստող ակադեմական հաստատութիւն մը, եւ հիմա ունեն զայն, միայն թէ անոր



անընդմեջ եւ ինքնավստահ յառաջընթացը արգելակուեցաւ որոշ շրջան մը՝ որպէս հետեւանք լիբանանեան ներքին բախումներուն եւ պատերազմին: Այսուհանդերձ եւ հակառակ այս իրականութեան՝ այդ հաստատութիւնը կատարեց անկարելին, եւ այսօր սակաւ չեն անոնք, երեկի հայ թէ արաբ ուսանողներ, որոնք անցնելէ ետք Հայկազեան Համալսարանական Գոլէճի գիտական այս կամ այդ կրթանքէն՝ կը գրաւեն առաջնորդի արժանաւոր դիրք մը կրթական, կրօնական, առեւտրագիտական եւ մամուլի թէ գիտութեան մարզերէն ներս:

جانب مدير معهد هايكازيان المحترم

٨ / ١٩٦٦

الموضوع : اعتبار \* معهد هايكازيان \* مؤسسة تعليم عال

المرجع : قانون تنظيم التعليم العالي الصادر بتاريخ ٢٦ / ١٢ / ٦١  
قرار مجلس التعليم العالي المتخذ في جلسته بتاريخ ٣ / ٢٥ / ١٩٦٦

نتشرف بان نحيطكم علما بان مجلس التعليم العالي قد درس ملف مؤسستكم في جلسته  
المتعقدة بتاريخ ١٩٦٦ / ٣ / ٢٥

فتبين له ان هذه المؤسسة تقدمت بالتصريح المنصوص عنه في المادة ١٢ من قانون تنظيم  
التعليم العالي تاريخ ١٩٦١ / ١٢ / ٢٦ ضمنته كامل المعلومات الاساسية اللازمة \* وقدمته ضمن  
المدة القانونية (اي بتاريخ ٢٣ آذار ١٩٦٢) طالبة فيه ان تعتبر مرخصا بها كمؤسسة للتعليم  
العالي تحت اسم \* معهد هايكازيان \*

واتخذ مجلس التعليم العالي القرار التالي :

يرى مجلس التعليم العالي ان مؤسسة هايكازيان \* تعتبر مؤسسة تعليم عال مرخصة  
قانونا لانطباق وضعها كمعهد على مواد قانون تنظيم التعليم العالي ولا سيما المادة السابعة  
عشرة والفقرة ١ من المادة الرابعة منه .

واننا اذ يسرنا ان نبلغكم هذا القرار المتخذ بحق مؤسستكم \* معهد هايكازيان \*  
نامل من القيمين عليه دوام السهر على انطباق اوضاعه على القوانين والانظمة المرعية ونتمنى له  
اطراد التوفيق والفلاح \*

وزير التربية الوطنية -

فؤاد بطرس



يبلغ الى :

- معهد هايكازيان
- مجلس التعليم العالي
- مصلحة التعليم الخاص
- لجنة المعادلات
- الملف \*



## APPENDIX I

The Republic of Lebanon  
Ministry of National Education  
Council of Higher Education  
3/3991

To the President of Haigazian College

Subject: Haigazian College as an institution of higher learning.  
Source: The Regulatory law of higher education of 26/12/1961,  
The decision taken by the Council of Higher Education in its  
meeting of 25/3/1966.

We have the honor of informing you that the Council of Higher Education studied the file of your institution in its meeting of 25/3/1966 and it was evident that this institution had submitted all the necessary documents according to the stipulations of article 17 of the regulatory law of higher education of 26/12/1961. The documents submitted during the appointed time, i.e. in March 23, 1962, requested that it be authorized as an institution of higher learning, with the name of "Haigazian Institute."

The Council of Higher Education took the following decision:

The Council of Higher Education affirms that "Haigazian Institute" is considered an institute of higher learning authorized by the law because its status as an institute corresponds to the regulatory law of higher education and in particular to article 17 and paragraph 1 of its 4th clause.

We are pleased for this decision taken concerning your institution "Haigazian Institute." We hope that those responsible for its management will continue to assure that it continues to abide by the accepted laws and regulations. We wish the institution success and well-being.

C.C.

- Haigazian College
- Council of Higher Education
- Committee of Private Education
- Equivalence Committee
- File.

Minister of National Education  
Fouad Boutros

٢١٦٣ / ١٦٠٩

### مرسوم رقم ٧١٠٩

معادلة شهادة الصفوف التي تمنحها كلية هايكازيان بشهادة البكالوريا اللبنانية - القسم الثاني

أن رئيس الجمهورية اللبنانية  
بناء على الدستور اللبناني

بناءً على المرسوم رقم ١٣٥٥ تاريخ ٢٨ / ٤ / ١٩٦٢ المتعلق بمعادلة الشهادات  
بناءً على الاستدعاء المقدم من كلية هايكازيان في بيروت المتضمن طلبها اعتبار شهادة الصفوف التي تمنحها  
معادلة لشهادة البكالوريا اللبنانية - القسم الثاني  
بناءً على اقتراح وزير التربية الوطنية  
بعد موافقة مجلس الوزراء بتاريخ ١٩ تموز ١٩٦٢

#### يؤم ما يأتي

المادة الأولى: تعتبر شهادة الصفوف التي تمنحها كلية هايكازيان في بيروت معادلة لشهادة البكالوريا  
لبنانية - القسم الثاني

- ١ - للطلاب الذين يتأهلون هذه الشهادة حتى نهاية السنة الدراسية ١٩٦٩-١٩٧٠
- ٢ - للطلاب الذين التحقوا في صف الفرشمن أو الصفوف في المؤسسة المذكورة قبل عام ١٩٦٩-١٩٧٠ شرط أن يتأهلوا هذه الشهادة حتى نهاية السنة الدراسية ١٩٧٠-١٩٧١  
( في إحدى دورتي حزيران وتشرين )

المادة الثانية: لا يجوز تجديد أو تجديد هذه المعادلة ، وعلى الكلية المذكورة أن تسجّل أوضاعها وفقاً  
لاحكام قانون تنظيم التعليم العالي الصادر بتاريخ ٢٦ كانون الأول ١٩٦١ وخاصة المادة الثانية  
منه وذلك قبل انتهاء الفترة الزمنية المحددة في المادة الأولى من هذا المرسوم .

المادة الثالثة: ينشر هذا المرسوم ويبلغ حيث تدعو الحاجة X

من القبل في ٢٧ تموز ١٩٦٢  
الامضاء: شارل حلو

صدر عن رئيس الجمهورية  
رئيس مجلس الوزراء  
الامضاء: رشيد كرامي

وزير التربية الوطنية  
الامضاء: سليمان الزين

نسخة طبق الاصل  
الديوان

مرسال مرسلة



## APPENDIX II

The Republic of Lebanon  
2163/1609

Presidential Decree Number 7909

The equivalency of the Sophomore diploma which Haigazian College awards with the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II.

The President of the Republic of Lebanon,  
According to the Constitution of Lebanon,  
According to the decree number 9355 dated 28/4/1962 concerning  
the equivalence of diplomas,

And in response to the request made by Haigazian College in Beirut,  
to consider the Sophomore diploma which it awards to be equivalent to the  
Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II,

And upon the recommendation of the Minister of National Education,  
And after the approval of the Council of Ministers in 19 July 1967,

Decrees the following

**Article I:** The Sophomore diploma that is awarded by Haigazian College in Beirut is considered equivalent to the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II to those students.-

1. Who receive this diploma till the end of the academic year 1969-1970.
2. Who joined the Freshman or Sophomore class of the aforementioned institution prior to 1969-1970, provided that they will receive this diploma by the end of the academic year 1970-71 (in either the June or September/October semesters).

**Article II:** It is not possible to extend or renew this equivalency and the aforementioned institution mentioned should correct its affairs according to the provisions of the regulatory law of higher education dated 26 December, 1961, particularly its 2nd clause should be implemented, before the end of the time specified in article I of this decree.

**Article III:** This decree is to be published and announced where need be.

Issued from the President of the Republic  
The Prime Minister  
Signature: Rashid Karami

Minister of National Education  
Signature: Sleiman al-Zein

Sin el-Fil, 27 July 1967  
Signature: Charles Helou

ل/ن  
الجمهورية اللبنانية

رقم ٦٩/١٠٨٦/م

وزارة التربية الوطنية  
لجنة المعادلات

### اقــادة

ان امين سر لجنة المعادلات  
بنا\* على القرار رقم ٢٥٣ تاريخ ١٩٢٢/١/٢٧  
بنا\* على المرسوم التنظيمي رقم ٩٣٥٥ تاريخ ١٩٢٢/٤/٢٨  
واستنادا الى المحضر رقم ١١/٢ تاريخ ١٩٦٨/١/١ المصدق من معالي  
وزير التربية الوطنية بتاريخ ١٩٦٨/١/١٢  
يقيد ان لجنة المعادلات المؤلفة في وزارة التربية الوطنية بموجب  
المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢٦ تاريخ ١٩٥٥/١/١٨ اتخذت في اجتماعها المنعقد  
بتاريخ ١٩٦٨/١/١ القرار المبدي العام التالي ،  
\* تعتبر شهادة جامعية تنهي مرحلة كاملة من التعليم العالي في  
\* شهادة البكالوريوس في الآداب او البكالوريوس في العلوم  
\* ( B.A. او B.S. ) الصادرة عن معهد هايكازيان في بيروت  
وللبيان بنا\* على طلب رئيس معهد هايكازيان بتاريخ ١٩٦٩/٦/٢٧ ،  
اعطيت هذه الاقادة X

بيروت في ١٩٦٩/٦/٢٧  
امين سر لجنة المعادلات

جوزف نجيم





### APPENDIX III

The Republic of Lebanon  
No 1086/M/69  
Ministry of National Education  
Equivalence Committee

#### STATEMENT

According to decree number 753 dated 27/9/1972,  
According to the regulatory decision number 9355 dated 28/4/1962  
and based on the file number 2/19 dated 9/9/1968, which was approved  
by his excellency, the Minister of National Education dated 12/9/1968,

The secretary of the Equivalence Committee announces that, the  
Equivalence Committee which was established by the legislative decree number  
36 dated 18/1/1955, by the Ministry of National Education, took the following  
general Basic Decision in its 9/9/1968 dated meeting:

"The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Sciences degrees (B.S. or  
B. A.) which are awarded by Haigazian Institute in Beirut, are to be considered  
university degrees which represent a completed phase of higher education level."

As a verification, and upon the request of the President of Haigazian  
Institute dated 27/6/1969, this statement is given.

Beirut 27/6/1969  
Secretary of the Equivalence Committee  
Joseph Na'im

الجمهورية اللبنانية  
وزارة التربية الوطنية  
امانة سر لجنة المعادلات  
رقم: ١٤ / ع

### قرار مبدئي

ان لجنة المعادلات الموقفة في وزارة التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة بموجب المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢٦ تاريخ ١٩٥٥/١/١٨، وبعد ان اطلعت على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية، فقدت بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/ / اجتماعا اتخذت فيه القرار المبدئي التالي :

تعتبر شهادة البكالوريوس في الآداب اختصاص التربية والتعليم التي تمنحها كلية هايكاريان الجامعية اجازة جامعية في التربية والتعليم صادرة عن معهد تعليم عال معترف به، شرط ان تكون مباشرة الدراسة المودعة لهذه الاجازة مسبقة بالبكالوريا القسم الثاني او ما يعادلها رسميا، على ان لا تقل مدة الدراسة المودعة لنيل درجة الاجازة المذكورة عن سنة فصول وان لا يقل مجموع الامدة عن ١٢ (اثني وتسعين) رميدا، مع العلم ان الرصيد المعني هنا هو رصيد نصف سنوي (Semester Credit) وذلك بناء على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية الوطنية، شرط الالتزام بالقرار المبدئي رقم ٢٠ تاريخ ١٩٨٠/٣/١٤ في ما يتعلق بعدد ايام دراسة ماد كالا اختصاص.

امانة

قرار دال  
٩٤/١١/١٦  
مدير عام  
١٩٩٢





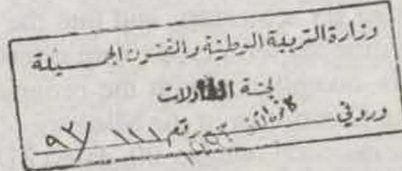
(٢٠) قرار مبدئي :

ان لجنة المعادلات المؤلفة في وزارة التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة بموجب المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢٦ تاريخ ١٩٥٥/١/١٨ وبعد ان اطلعت على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية عقدت بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٢/٣ اجتماعا اتخذت فيه القرار المبدئي التالي :

تعتبر شهادة البكالوريوس في الاداب اختصاص العلوم السياسية التي تمنحها كلية هايكاربان الجامعية اجازة جامعية في العلوم السياسية صادرة عن معهد تعليم عال معترف به شرط ان تكون مباشرة الدراسة المؤدية لهذه الاجازة مسبقة بالبكالوريا القسم الثاني او ما يعادلها رسميا على ان لا تقل مدة الدراسة المؤدية لتسليم درجة الاجازة المذكورة عن ستة فصول وان لا يقل مجموع الارصدة عن ٩٢ (اثنين وتسعين) رصيدا مع العلم ان الرصيد المعني هنا هو رصيد نصف سنوي ( *Semester credit* ) وذلك بناء على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية الوطنية شرط الالتزام بالقرار المبدئي رقم ٢٠ تاريخ ١٩٨٠/٣/٢١ في ما يتعلق بعدد ارصدة مادة الاختصاص .

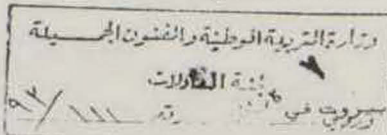
(٢١) قرار مبدئي :

ان لجنة المعادلات المؤلفة في وزارة التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة بموجب المرسوم الاشتراعي رقم ٢٦ تاريخ ١٩٥٥/١/١٨ وبعد ان اطلعت على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية عقدت بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٢/٣ اجتماعا اتخذت فيه القرار المبدئي التالي :



-٧-

تعتبر شهادة البكالوريوس في العلوم اختصاص علم الكمبيوتر التي تمنحها كلية هايكاربان الجامعية اجازة جامعية في علم الكمبيوتر صادرة عن معهد تعليم عال معترف به شرط ان تكون مباشرة الدراسة المؤدية لهذه الاجازة مسبقة بالبكالوريا القسم الثاني او ما يعادلها رسميا على ان لا تقل مدة الدراسة المؤدية لتسليم درجة الاجازة المذكورة عن ستة فصول وان لا يقل مجموع الارصدة عن ٩٢ (اثنين وتسعين) رصيدا مع العلم ان الرصيد المعني هنا هو رصيد نصف سنوي ( *Semester credit* ) وذلك بناء على المناهج المودعة لدى امانة سر لجنة المعادلات في وزارة التربية الوطنية شرط الالتزام بالقرار المبدئي رقم ٢٠ تاريخ ١٩٨٠/٣/٢١ في ما يتعلق بعدد ارصدة مادة الاختصاص .



## APPENDIX IV

The Republic of Lebanon  
Ministry of National Education  
Secretariat of Equivalence Committee  
no /m/

### BASIC DECISION

The Equivalence Committee which was established in the Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts and according to the legislative decree number 26 dated 18/1/1955, and after examining the programs submitted to the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee in the Ministry of Education, convened on -----1992 and took the following basic decision:

The Bachelor's degree of Arts, Education major, which Haigazian University College awards, is a university degree in Education, given by a recognized institution of higher learning, provided that the bearer has received the Lebanese Baccalaureate part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to his entry to the program, and that the study period that leads to the above mentioned diploma is not less than six semesters, and that the total credits are not less than 92 (ninety-two) credits; the term credit here refers to a half year credit (semester credit); this is in compliance with the programs deposited at the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee of the Ministry of Education, on condition of abiding by the basic decision number 20, dated 21/3/1980, concerning the number of credits of the subject of specialization.

19/11/1992



## 20.- BASIC DECISION

The Equivalence Committee established in the Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts, according to the legislative decree number 26 dated 18/1/1955, after examining the programs submitted to the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee in the Ministry of National Education, convened at 3/12/1992, took the following basic decision:

The Bachelor's degree of Arts, Political Science major, which Haigazian University College awards, is a university degree in Political Science, issued by a recognized institution of higher learning, provided that the bearer has received the Lebanese Baccalaureate part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to his entry to the program; that the study period which leads to the above mentioned diploma should not be less than six semesters, and that the total credits are not less than 92 (ninety-two) credit, knowing that credit here means a half year credit (semester credit) and this is in compliance with the program put at the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee of the Ministry of Education, on condition of abiding by the basic decision number 20, dated 21/3/1980, concerning the number of credits of the subject of specialization.

## 21.- BASIC DECISION

The Equivalence Committee established in the Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts, according to the legislative decree number 26 dated 18/1/1955, after examining the programs submitted to the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee in the Ministry of National Education, convened at 3/12/1992, took the following basic decision:

The Bachelor's of Science degree, Computer Science major, which Haigazian University College awards, is a university diploma in Computer Science, given by a recognized institution of higher learning, provided that the bearer has received the Lebanese Baccalaureate part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to the entry to the program, and that the study period that lead to the above mentioned diploma should not be less than six semesters, and that the total credits are not less than 92 (ninety-two) credits, knowing that credit here means a half year credit (semester credit); and this is in compliance with the program put at the secretariat of the Equivalence Committee in the Ministry of Education, on condition of abiding by the basic decision number 20, of 21/3/1980, concerning the number of credits of the subject of specialization.

٤/٥  
الجمهورية اللبنانية

وزارة التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة

رقم المحفوظات : ١١٥٢ / ٧٠

رقم الصادر : ١١٥١ / ٧٠

بيروت في ١٩٧٠ / ٥ / ٢٢

جانب ادارة معهد هايكازيان

الموضوع : معادلة شهادات البكالوريوس

المراجع : طلبكم رقم ١١٥٢ / ٧٠ تاريخ ١٩٧٠ / ٦ / ٤

جوابا على طلبكم اعلاه ،

نفيدكم بأن لجنة المعادلات في اجتماعها بتاريخ ١٩٧١ / ٤ / ٢٩  
اتخذت القرار المبني على ( محضر ١٦ جلسة ٧١ / ٩ ) وقد  
صدق من معالي وزير التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة بتاريخ  
١٩٧١ / ٥ / ١٧

بعد الاطلاع على تقرير المقرر بتاريخ ١٩٧١ / ٣ / ١١ المعدل  
بتاريخ ١٩٧١ / ٤ / ٢٩

ولما كان معهد هايكازيان من المعاهد الخاصة للتعليم العالي  
المعترف بها في لبنان ،  
ولما كانت المناهج الدراسية المؤدية لشهادات البكالوريوس وشهادة  
دبلوم فن التعليم التي يمنحها المعهد ، توازي من حيث نوعها ومستواها  
المناهج المتبعة في الجامعة اللبنانية .

— وانطلاقا من تصريح ادارة المعهد في كتابها بتاريخ  
١٩٧٠ / ٦ / ٤ الذي يعلن عدم قبول الطالب اللبناني ، المرشح للبكالوريوس  
ما لم يكن حائزا شهادة البكالوريا اللبنانية — القسم الثاني ، وذلك ابتداء  
من تشرين الاول ١٩٧٠

١ — تعتبر شهادة البكالوريوس في الآداب والبكالوريوس في العلم  
التي يمنحها معهد هايكازيان معادلة للاجازة الجامعية شرط ان يكون  
حامل هذه الشهادة حائزا البكالوريا اللبنانية — القسم الثاني او ما يعادلها  
رسميا بتاريخ سابق لانتسابه الى صف الصفوف وان يكون قد نال شهادته  
بعد دراسة ثلاث سنوات جامعية على الاقل .

٢ / ٠٠٠





## APPENDIX V

The Republic of Lebanon

Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts

To: The Administration of Haigazian Institute

Archive number: 1152/70

Issue number: 1152/M/70

Beirut in 22/5/1971

Subject: Equivalence of the Bachelor degrees

Reference: Your request, number 1152/70 dated 4/6/1970

In response to your request,

We inform you that, the Equivalence Committee in its meeting of 29/4/1971, took the following basic general decision (file 16, session dated 9/71) which was approved by His Excellency, the Minister of National Education and Fine Arts, on 17/5/1971.

After examinig the official report of 11/3/1971 and revised on 29/4/1971,

And since Haigazian Institute is one of the recognized, private institutes of Higher Education in Lebanon,

And since the educational programs leading to the Bachelor's degrees and the Normal Diploma which the Institute awards, equals in its kind and level to the programs taught at the Lebanese University.

and following the announcement of the Institute's administration in its letter of 4/6/1970, which states that it will not accept the Lebanese sutudent who has not passed the Lebaneses Baccalaureate Part II as of September 1970,

1.- Therefore the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Sciences degrees awarded by the Haigazian Institute are considered equivalent to a university degree, provided that the bearer of this degree holds the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to his admission to the Sophomore class and that he has received the degree at least after three years of university education.

2.- The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Sciences degrees with the Normal Diploma awarded by the Haigazian Institute are considered to be equivalent to a teaching permit, provided that the bearer has the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to his admission to the Sophomore class and that he has received the diploma after at least three years of university education, and that his area of specialization is part of the official secondary education curriculum.



3.- According to the regulations instituted by the Civil Service Committee about candidacy to third degree governmental positions, the bearers of the Bachelor of Arts degree, Business Administration major are entitled to participate in contests organized by governmental offices for the third degree governmental positions which require the degree of *License* of law or its equivalent, provided that the bearer of this degree holds the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II, or its official equivalent, on a date prior to his admission to the Sophomore class and that he has received the diploma after at least three years of university education.

The Council also decided to ask the administration of Haigazian Institute not to admit any student to the Sophomore class to study in the Bachelor's degree, unless he holds the Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II, or its official equivalent, and this is according to the 2nd clause of the regulatory law of higher education published on 26/12/1961

With our respect.

Secretary of the Equivalence Committee  
Joseph Na'im

وبعد موافقة مجلس الوزراء في جلسته  
المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١/٨ ،

يرسم ما يأتي :

المادة الاولى - رخص للجامعة  
الاميركية في بيروت باستحداث برامج جديدة  
في الاختصاصات التالية :

- ١ - علم الكمبيوتر .
- ٢ - هندسة الكمبيوتر والاتصالات .
- ٣ - الادارة الهندسية .

المادة الثانية - رخص لمعهد هايكازيان :

١ - بتعديل اسم المعهد بحيث يصبح  
كلية هايكازيان الجامعية .

٢ - بإنشاء فرع لهذه الكلية في منطقة  
مار مخايل .

المادة الثالثة - رخص لجامعة بيروت  
العربية بإنشاء :

- ١ - كلية الصيدلة .
  - ٢ - المعهد العالي للتمريض .
- تسوى اوضاع متخرجي كلية الصيدلة  
في جامعة بيروت العربية وفقاً لهذا  
الترخيص .

المادة الرابعة - رخص لجامعة الروح  
القدس - الكلييك :

١ - باضافة قسم التعليم الموسيقي  
التخصصي العالي الى معهد العلوم الموسيقية .

٢ - باضافة مركز التدريب الفوتوغرافي  
الى كلية الفنون الجميلة والفنون التطبيقية .

يسوي وضع كلية الحقوق في جامعة  
الروح القدس التي لم تعارس تدريس الحقوق

بشكل متواصل الا منذ عام ١٩٨٩ وذلك عملاً  
بقانون تنظيم التعليم العالي تاريخ

١٩٦١/١٢/٢٦ الذي اعتبر جامعة الروح  
القدس جامعة مرخصاً لها قانوناً بكلياتها

كافة بما فيها كلية الحقوق .

المادة الخامسة - ينشر هذا المرسوم  
ويبلغ حيث تدعو الحاجة .

بيروت في ٢٥ كانون الثاني ١٩٩٢  
الامضاء : الياس الهراوي

صدر عن رئيس الجمهورية  
رئيس مجلس الوزراء

الامضاء : عمر كرامي  
وزير التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة

الامضاء : بطرس حرب

الاختصاص : العلوم المصرفية

المستوى : الاطر الوسطى

الشهادة : الامتياز الفني

الاختصاص : تصميم وتنفيذ الازياء

المستوى : الاطر الوسطى

الشهادة : الامتياز الفني

الاختصاص : التربية الحضانية والابتدائية

المستوى : الاطر الوسطى

الشهادة : الامتياز الفني

المادة الثانية - ينشر هذا المرسوم ويبلغ

حيث تدعو الحاجة .

بيروت في ٢٣ كانون الثاني ١٩٩٢

الامضاء : الياس الهراوي

صدر عن رئيس الجمهورية

رئيس مجلس الوزراء

الامضاء : عمر كرامي

وزير التربية الوطنية والفنون الجميلة

الامضاء : بطرس حرب

## مرسوم رقم ٢١٦٥

الترخيص باستحداث برامج جديدة في  
الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت وبتعديل اسم  
معهد هايكازيان وإنشاء فرع له في منطقة  
مار مخايل وإنشاء كلية الصيدلة والمعهد  
العالي للتمريض في جامعة بيروت العربية  
وتسوية اوضاع متخرجي كلية الصيدلة فيها  
وبإضافة اقسام ومراكز الى بعض الكليات  
في جامعة الروح القدس وتسوية وضع  
كلية الحقوق فيها

ان رئيس الجمهورية

بناء على الدستور

بناء على قانون تنظيم التعليم العالي

الصادر بتاريخ ١٩٦١/١٢/٢٦ ،

بناء على المرسوم رقم ١٦٦٧٦ تاريخ

١٨ حزيران ١٩٦٤ ( النظام الداخلي لمجلس

التعليم العالي ) ،

بناء على قرار مجلس التعليم العالي

المتخذ في جلسته المنعقدة بتاريخ

١٩٩١/٧/٢٩ ،

بناء على اقتراح وزير التربية الوطنية

والفنون الجميلة ،



## APPENDIX VI

### Presidential Decree number 2165

Allowing new majors in American University of Beirut, and changing the name of Haigazian Institute and opening a branch to it in Mar Mekhayel area....

The President of the Republic  
according to the constitution  
according to the regulatory law of higher education, published in  
26/12/1991

according to decree number 16676 dated 18 July 1964 (bylaws of the  
committee of higher education),

according to the decision of the Committee of Higher Education dated  
29/7/1991,

according to the recommendation of the Minister of National  
Education and Fine Arts,

and after the approval of the council of Ministers in its 8/1/1992 dated session,  
decrees the following:

.....

Article 2:

Haigazian Institute is authorized.-

- 1.- To change the name of the institute to Haigazian University College.
- 2.- To establish a branch of this university in Mar Mekhayel area.

Article 5:

This decree is to be published and informed to those concerned.  
Beirut 25 December 1992,

Signatures: Elias Herawi, the President of the Republic

Omar Karami , Prime Minister

Boutros Harb, Minister of National Education and Fine Arts.

الجمهورية اللبنانية  
وزارة الثقافة والتعليم العالي  
المدير العام

الرقم الصادر : ٩٦/ ٢٩٥  
بيروت، في ١٩٩٧ / ١ / ٩

جانب جامعة هايكازيان

نودع جانبكم المرسوم رقم ٩٦٥٧، تاريخ ١٩٩٦/١٢/٢٨، الذي قضى بتعديل تسمية كلية هايكازيان لتصبح جامعة هايكازيان وبالترخيص لها بتدريس مرحلة الماجستير في بعض الاختصاصات واطافة كليات لها.

مع تهنئتنا ودعائنا لكم بالتوفيق.

مدير عام الثقافة والتعليم العالي  
مطايوس حجازي





وارد في

١٩٩٦

وزارة الثقافة والتعليم العالي

معالجة

مرسوم رقم ٩٦٥٧

تعديل تسمية كلية هايكازيان لتصبح جامعة هايكازيان والترخيص لها بتدريس مرحلة الماجستير في بعض الاختصاصات وإضافة كليات لها .

إن رئيس الجمهورية  
بناء على الدستور .

بناء على قانون تنظيم التعليم العالي تاريخ ٢٦ كانون الأول ١٩٦١ ،

بناء على المرسوم رقم ١٦٦٧٦ تاريخ ١٨ حزيران ١٩٦٤ (النظام الداخلي لمجلس التعليم العالي) ،

بناء على اقتراح وزير الثقافة والتعليم العالي، المبني على توصية مجلس التعليم العالي (جلسة تاريخ ١٩٩٦/٧/٢٣) ،

وبعد موافقة مجلس الوزراء في جلسته المتعقدة بتاريخ ١١ / ١٢ / ١٩٩٦ ،

يرسم ما يلي :

**المادة الأولى :** يرخص لكلية هايكازيان الجامعية بتدريس مرحلة الماجستير ومنح شهادة الماجستير في الاختصاصات الآتية :

١- قسم الآداب : اللغة العربية وآدابها .

اللغة الأرمنية وآدابها .

اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها .

إدارة الأعمال .

التاريخ .

التربية المسيحية .

التربية والتعليم .

العلوم السياسية .

علم النفس .

الدين .

٢- قسم العلوم : علم الأحياء والنبات .

الكيمياء .

الرياضيات .

الفيزياء .

علم الكمبيوتر .

**المادة الثانية :** يرخص لكلية هايكازيان الجامعية بالتدريس بالاختصاصات الجديدة الآتية :

- ١- العمل الاجتماعي .
- ٢- المختبرات الطبية .

**المادة الثالثة :** يرخص لكلية المذكورة بتوزيع الاختصاصات المدرّسة الى اربع كليات منفصلة  
وبتعديل تسمية المؤسسة من كلية هايكازيان الجامعية الى جامعة هايكازيان :

**أ- كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية وتضم الأقسام الآتية :**

- ١- قسم الآداب : اللغة العربية، اللغة الإنكليزية ، التاريخ .
- ٢- قسم الموسيقى والفنون : الفنون .
- ٣- قسم اللغة الأرمنية والحضارة الأرمنية .
- ٤- قسم العلوم الدينية : الدين التربية المسيحية .

**ب- كلية العلوم التطبيقية وتضم الأقسام الآتية :**

- ١- قسم البيولوجيا .
- ٢- قسم الكيمياء .
- ٣- قسم علم الكمبيوتر .
- ٤- قسم الرياضيات .
- ٥- قسم الفيزياء .
- ٦- قسم المختبرات الطبية .

**ج- كلية العلوم الاجتماعية وتضم الأقسام الآتية :**

- ١- التربية والتعليم .
- ٢- دراسة العلوم السياسية .
- ٣- علم النفس .
- ٤- علم الاجتماع .
- ٥- العمل الاجتماعي .

**د- كلية ادارة الأعمال وتضم الأقسام الآتية :**

- ١- الإدارة العامة .
- ٢- الشؤون المالية .
- ٣- شؤون المحاسبة .
- ٤- العلوم الاقتصادية .



المادة الرابعة : تسوى أوضاع الطلاب المتخرجين في الاختصاصات المذكورة أعلاه.

المادة الخامسة : ينشر هذا المرسوم في الجريدة الرسمية ويبلغ حيث تدعو الحاجة ويعمل به فور نشره.

بمبدأ في ٢٨ كانون الأول ١٩٩٦  
الامضا : الياس الهراوي

صدر عن رئيس الجمهورية  
رئيس مجلس الوزراء  
الامضا : رفيق الحريري

وزير الثقافة والتعليم العالي  
الامضا : فوزي حبيش



## APPENDIX VII

The Republic of Lebanon  
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education  
Director General  
Number: 3950/96  
Beirut, 9/1/1997

To Haigazian University

We send you the decree no 9657 of 28/12/1996, concerning the name change of Haigazian College to Haigazian University, the permission to teach on the Master's level in certain majors and the addition of new majors and of new schools.

With our congratulations and wishes for success  
General Director of Culture and Higher Education  
Mtarios Al-Halabi

Decree Number 9657

Changing the name of Haigazian College to Haigazian University and the permission to teach on the Master's level in certain majors and addition of new majors and schools.

The president of the Republic  
according to the constitution,  
according to the regulatory law of higher education, published in 26/12/1991,  
according to the decree no 16676 of 18 July 1964 (by laws of the committee of higher education),  
according to the proposal of the Minister of Culture and Higher Education, and  
Based on the recommendation of the meeting of the Committee of Higher Education held on 23/7/1996  
and after the approval of the council of Ministers in its meeting of 11/12/1996,  
decrees the following:

Article I:

Haigazian University College is authorized to teach on the Master's level and to award the Master's Degree in the following majors:

1. Arts section:

Arabic Language and Literature  
Armenian Language and Literature  
English Language and Literature  
Business Administration



History  
Christian Education  
Education  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Religion

2. Sciences section:

Biology  
Chemistry  
Mathematics  
Physics  
Computer Science

Article II: Haigazian University College is authorized to offer the following new undergraduate majors:

1. Social Work
2. Medical Lab Technology

Article III: The above mentioned College is authorized to distribute its areas of specialization into the following four separate schools and to change the name of the institution from Haigazian University College into Haigazian University:

1. The School of Humanities and Literature
  - a. Literature: Arabic Language, English Language, History:
  - b. Music and Fine Arts: Arts.
  - c. Armenian Language and Civilization
  - d. Religious Studies: Religion, Christian Education
2. The School of Applied Sciences
  - a. Biology
  - b. Chemistry
  - c. Computer Science
  - d. Mathematics
  - e. Physics
  - f. Medical Lab Technology
3. The School of Social Sciences
  - a. Education
  - b. Political Science
  - c. Psychology
  - d. Sociology
  - e. Social Work
4. The School of Business Administration
  - a. Public Administration

- b. Finance
- c. Accounting
- d. Economics

Article IV: Students who have graduated from the above mentioned majors will receive equivalence

Article V: This decree is published in the Official gazette and informed where needed and is applicable immediately after its publication.

Baabda, 28 December 1996

Declared by,

Signature: Elias Herawi, the President of the Republic.

Signature Rafiq Al-Hariri, Prime Minister

Signature Fawzi Hbeish,

Minister of Culture and Higher Education