Appendix A  References and Sources


Baghdad by Ministry of Information: Dar Al-Jamhuriya, Baghdad Baghdad Jesuit Alumni Association Yearbook. Detroit, Nu-Ad


Jesuit Mission Office, Jesuit Mission Magazine


Latin History of Baghdad College: 1932-1939. Anonymous

Madaras, Edward, S.J.  *Al Baghdadi, Tales Told by the Tigris.*  
Madaras, Edward, S.J.  *History of the Baghdad Mission*  
(unpublished)
Madaras, Edward, S.J.  *Al Baghdadi Newsletter*  
McCarthy, Richard, S.J.  *Address to the N.E. Province assembly*  
5/15/68 in Boston
McCarthy, Richard, S.J.  *Al-Hikma University,*  Boston: Jesuit  
Foreign Missions, 1969.
*New England Province News Magazine,*  Boston
S. J.  *News Magazine,*  Washington
Rice, William, S.J.  *History*  (unpublished)
Simon, Reeva S.  *Iraq Between the Two World Wars.*  New York:  
Columbia University Press, 1986
UNESCO.  *International Commission of Mathematical Instruction,*  

**Communications and Letters quoted**
Baghdad Superiors'  *Letters to the N.E. Provincial Diaries of the Jesuit superiors* 
Letters from Provincial J. M. Kilroy, S.J. to W. Ledochowski, S.J.  
Province Letters (New England Province Archives)
House Diary of Baghdad College
Private Notes of Edward F. Madaras, S.J.
Telegrams from Francis Sarjeant, S.J. to James H. Dolan, S.J.
Letter to the Society of Jesus from W. Ledochowski, S.J. Superior  
General of the Society of Jesus, 8/15/37
Province Letters (New England Province Archives)
Other personal communications already mentioned
Yusuf Emmanual II  {Chaldean Patriarch}
Burke, James L., S.J.  
Coffey, J. Edward, S.J.  
Dolan, James H., S. J.  
Gookin, Vincent A., S.J.  
Kilroy, James M., S.J.  
Madaras, Edward, S.J.  
McCarthy, Richard, S.J.  
McElenery John J., S.J.  
Merrick, Joseph P., S.J.  
Murphy, George M., S.J.  
Phillips, Thomas, C., S.J.  
Sarjeant, Francis B., S.J.  
Rice, William, S.J.  
Walsh, Edmund A., S.J.
**Appendix B**

**Chronology**

**Brief 40 year chronology of B.C. in a world setting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baghdad College</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>World events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request of Iraq's Christians</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Stock market crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr. Ledohovsky's letter</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Discovery of the planet Pluto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of Edmund A. Walsh</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Iraqi Petroleum Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit Arrival: Start of B.C.</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Atom is split by scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of 25 acres</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>King Faisal I dies: Ghazi King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. moved to Sulaikh</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>John Dillinger slain by FBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Iraq conscription laws</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Italy invades Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction starts buildings</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Oil discovered in Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First (5 year) B.C. graduation</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>German zeppelin Hindenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes start in new building</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>First fission of uranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion of Residence</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>King Ghazi dies in an accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Al Iraqi published as book</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Germans take Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 foot circumferential wall</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Pearl Harbor: Rachid Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding house partitioned</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Battle of Midway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number boarders peaks at 68</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Successful use of penicillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment quadruples '38-44</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>D-Day: Attempt on Hitler's life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr. Madaras becomes Rector</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>First atomic bomb: WW II ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of founder Fr. W. Rice</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>First session of U.N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el Iraqi printed in Lebanon</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Transistor is invented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Intermediate bb team</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Israel is created in Palestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School in Teheran is planned</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Germany partitioned: NATO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el Iraqi becomes al Iraqi</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Start of Korean war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. at Pan Arab Olympics</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>First UNIVAC computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rains and flooding at B.C.</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Egyptian revolution: Nasser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred Heart Chapel built</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Death of Stalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning begins for Al-Hikma</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Battle of Dienbienphu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq gives land for A.H.</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Warsaw pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of classes at Al-Hikma</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Suez Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of King Faisal II</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Common market: Sputnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. wins the city bb cup</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Iraq becomes republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Hikma to Zafar.: Xn Center</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Hawaii admitted into the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Graduation at Al-Hikma</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>OPEC is founded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First year of the Lay Volunt.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Kuwait gains independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.H. becomes co-ed: Lib.Arts</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Revolt of the Kurds in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of Minor Sem. at B.C.</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Death of Pope John XXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last year of boarding division</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>P.L.O. initiated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents' days at B.C. start</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>U.S. begins bombing N. Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans for Oriental Institute</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Arif becomes president of Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Volunteers' program</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Third Arab-Israeli War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal of Jesuits from A.H.</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Baathi come to power in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal of Jesuits from B.C.</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Apollo 10 lands on the moon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C Lists of names

1 The 143 Jesuits who served in Baghdad

Anderton, Francis
Armitage, Clement
Banks, Edward J.
Banks, John P.
Belcher, Francis H.
Bennett, Joseph T.
Bergen, Franklin J.
Bouman, Stephen J.
Burby, Clarence J.
Burns, Eugene P.
Campbell, Robert B.
Cardoni, Albert J.
Carroll, Paul R.
Carty, John A.
Casey, William J.
Cheney, Edmund K.
Coffey, Edward J.
Como, Denis R.
Connell, Joseph F.
Connell, Michael J.
Cornelier, John G.
Cose, Robert F.
Cronin, Francis X.
Crowley, Charles G.
Crowley, Charles
Curran, Francis X.
Decker, Neil F.
Delaney, Ralph B.
DeNapoli, George A.
Deveney, John J. A.
Dissink, John J.
Doherty, Robert G.
Donoghue, John J.
DuBrul, Peter D.
Dunn, Charles J.
Egan, William T.
Fallon, Joseph F.
Farrell, Robert D.
Fennell, Joseph G.
Ferrick, Robert T.
Flaucher, Joseph J.
Flynn, Richard J.
Foley, Lawrence J.
Foley, Ernest B.
Foster, Raymond F.
Galvani, John J.
Gerry, Stanislaus
Gibbons, Thomas J.
Gloster, George F.
Goodwin, Vincent A.
Greene, Merrill F.
Guay, Leo J.
Hallen, Edward F.
Hamel, J. Thomas
Harman, Paul F.
Healey, Charles J.
Hendrick, Alfred L.
Holland, D. Kerry
Hoyt, George F.
Hussey, Thomas F.
Ichai, William D.
Jolson, Alfred J.
Kelly, Edmund F.
Kelly, Frederick
Kelly, Thomas J.
Keough, Arthur J.
Kinsella, Gerald A.
LaBran, Joseph J.
Larkin, James F.
Larkin, William J.
Loechler, Charles
Lynch, Thomas J.

MacDonald, Joseph
MacNeil, Sidney M.
Macomber, William
MacWade, Joseph A.
McCarrthy, James H.
McCarrthy, John J.
McCarrthy, Michael.
McCarrthy, Richard
McCarrthy, Joseph K.
Mechovic, Francis
McHugh, Donald F.
McLeod, Frederick G.
Madaras, Edward F.
Mahan, Charles W.
Mahoney, John L.
Manning, Thomas C.
Marrow, Stanley B.
Martin, Joseph L.
Merrick, Joseph P.
Meyding, Gregory F.
Mifsud, John (Miff)
Morgan, James F.
Morrissey, John L.
Mulechay, James F.
Mulvehill, Thomas
Nash, Paul A.
Neidermeir, Jerome
 Nugent, Patrick J.
Nyqwa, Paul D.
O'Brien, Robert F.
O'Connor, Joseph E.
O'Halloran, James J.
O'Kane, Joseph F.
O'Neil, Francis J.
Owens, John V.
Paquet, Joseph A.
Parnoff, Italo A.
Pelliter, Walter R.
Perkins, Harold R.
Powers, James F.
Quinn, Joseph D.
Raphael, Yusuf H.
Regan, Robert F.
Rice, William A.
Rust, Charles H.
Ryan, Joseph L.
Sara, Solomon, I.
Sarjeant, Francis
Scopp, Andrew J.
Serras, John
Shea, James P.
Shea, Leo J.
Shea, Walter M.
Sheehan, William
Skeelsky, David A.
Smith, Simon E.
Spillane, James A.
Stanley, Richard J.
Stullman, Robert J.
Taft, Robert F.
Teeling, John P.
Travers, David O.
Walsh, James P.
Wand, Augustine
Williams, Joseph J.
Young, Walter J.

† signifies deceased
## Names of correspondents Jesuits & alumni

### Jesuit Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jesuit Names</th>
<th>years in Baghdad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Banks</td>
<td>52-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Belcher</td>
<td>55-58, 64-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Burns</td>
<td>52-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Campbell</td>
<td>50-54, 61-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carty</td>
<td>53-56, 61-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Crowley</td>
<td>53-55, 58-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Decker</td>
<td>52-55, 60-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Delaney</td>
<td>45-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Donohue</td>
<td>53-56, 66-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Fennell</td>
<td>39-43, 50-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Foley</td>
<td>54-58, 66-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Hicks</td>
<td>60-63,68-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hussey</td>
<td>37...59, 66-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Jolson</td>
<td>52-55, 63-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph LaBran</td>
<td>49-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jos. MacDonnell</td>
<td>55-58, 64-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mahoney</td>
<td>45-48, 53-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Marrow</td>
<td>55-57, 66-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Morgan</td>
<td>48-51, 56-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Nash</td>
<td>46-49, 54-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph O’Connor</td>
<td>53-56, 61-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Pelletier</td>
<td>54-57, 63-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ryan</td>
<td>45-47, 54-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Sara</td>
<td>57-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Smith</td>
<td>55-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Spillane</td>
<td>68-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sullivan</td>
<td>43-51, 52-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Taft</td>
<td>56-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Young</td>
<td>59-62,67-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuhair al-Dhafir</td>
<td>52-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamid Attisha</td>
<td>58-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahir Bazirgan</td>
<td>56-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikmat Emmanuel</td>
<td>39-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yul Eprim</td>
<td>52-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Faradi</td>
<td>32-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Forage</td>
<td>43-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarkis Garibian</td>
<td>47-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawqi G. Gazala</td>
<td>59-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack J George</td>
<td>63-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raad Habib</td>
<td>62-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramzi Y. Hermiz</td>
<td>42-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiel Hindo</td>
<td>54-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakhri Jazrawi</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elwin Kennedy</td>
<td>39-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Marrow</td>
<td>42-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Nona</td>
<td>59-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farid Oufi</td>
<td>43-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George F. Rahim</td>
<td>32-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamal E Rayes</td>
<td>64-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saib Shunia</td>
<td>47-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Sitto</td>
<td>55-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen L. Svoboda</td>
<td>53-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlo Tonietti</td>
<td>45-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Vincent</td>
<td>48-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Youkanna</td>
<td>64-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luay Zebouni</td>
<td>62-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward T. Zoma</td>
<td>32-37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lay Volunteers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lay Volunteers</th>
<th>years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Finlay</td>
<td>68-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Flibbert</td>
<td>61-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John E. Jordan</td>
<td>63-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Reynolds</td>
<td>63-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rossetti</td>
<td>66-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Toner</td>
<td>63-65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Al-H. Alumni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Al-H. Alumni</th>
<th>years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamid Attisha</td>
<td>63-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahir Bazirgan</td>
<td>61-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Butros</td>
<td>64-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yul Eprim</td>
<td>57-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack J George</td>
<td>68-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiel A. Hindo</td>
<td>60-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakhri Jazrawi</td>
<td>61-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Nona</td>
<td>64-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. Jos. Pelletier</td>
<td>62-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premjit Talwar</td>
<td>64-68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.C. Alumni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C. Alumni</th>
<th>years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter D. Atchoo</td>
<td>42-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Majid alDahhan</td>
<td>54-59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Al-Hikma faculty & staff for the year 1967-68

Rev. Richard J. McCarthy
Rev. John P. Banks
Rev. Eugene P. Burns
Rev. Robert B. Campbell
Rev. Albert A. Cardoni
Rev. Joseph P. Connell
Rev. Robert J. Cote
Rev. Charles G. Crowley
Bro. Raymond F. Foster
Rev. Leo J. Guay
Rev. Frederick W. Kelly
Rev. James P. Larkin
Rev. William J. Larkin
Rev. Joseph A. MacWade
Rev. Stanley B. Marrow
Rev. Joseph L. Martin
Rev. Michael J. McCarthy
Rev. Joseph F. MacDonnell
Rev. Leo J. McDonough
Rev. Thomas B. Mulvehill
Rev. Paul A. Nash
Rev. Joseph P. O'Kane
Rev. Joseph L. Ryan
Rev. Thomas Gibbons
Rev. Douglas A. McDonald
Rev. William Macomber
Rev. Joseph E. O'Connor

Miss Dikranuhi Simonian
Mr. Nabil Francis
Mr. Tariq Kakos
Mr. Wayil Hindu
Mr. Jochen Langer
Mr. Philipp Muller
Sister Aurelia, O.P.
Sister Columba, I.H.M.
Sister M. Louise, S.L.
Sister Shelia, I.H.M.
Miss Jeanne Brennan
Mr. John Dodig
Mr. Edward Giegengack
Mr. Dirk-Jan J. van Lottum
Miss Mary Rose Sidari
Mr. A-Fattah Amin (Accounting)
Mr. A-Razzak A-Wahab (Law)
Mr. A-Wahid Makhzumi (Stat.)
Mr. Adnan al-Ghraibawi (Stat.)
Mr. Dhia Azzu (Business)
Mr. Garabed Zulumian (Chem.)
Dr. Hatif Jalil (Chemistry)
Dr. Inad al-Ghazwan (Arabic)
Mr. Jibrail Rumaya (Soils)
Mr. Mahdi Omran Issa (survey.)
Mr. Mufid Mirza (Accounting)
Mr. Madhat Fadhil (Irrigation)
Dr. Moneim A-Wahab (Eco.)
Dr. Muhammad Mahdi (Eco.)
Mr. Muwaffaq Ridha (Elective)
Miss Olga Ghantus (English)
Dr. Oraybi al-Zawbayi (Math.)
Mr. Peter Markho (Mechanics)
Mr. Qais Fattah (Hydraulics)
Dr. Rufail Rumaya (Concrete)
Mr. Saleh Hadbai (Accounting)
Mr. Sami Andrea (Drawing)
Mr. Samuel Rumaya (Constr.)
Mr. Talib Mahmud Ali (Math.)
Miss Vera Johnston (Marketing)
Dr. Younathan Youash (Geology)
Mr. Yuhanna Aboona (Manag.)
4. B.C. faculty & staff for the year 1967-68

Fr. John A. Carty
Fr. Joseph D. Quinn
Fr. Edward J. Banks
Fr. Francis Belcher
Fr. Joseph T. Bennett
Fr. Neil F. Decker
Fr. Joseph G. Fennell
Fr. Joseph J. Flaucher
Fr. Laurence J. Foley
Fr. Stanislaus T. Gerry
Fr. Kerry D. Holland
Fr. Thomas F. Hussey
Fr. Edmund F. Kelly
Fr. Thomas J. Kelly
Fr. Charles M. Loeffler
Fr. Joseph F. MacDonnell
Fr. Sidney M. MacNeil
Fr. Charles W. Mahan
Fr. John J. Mahoney
Fr. John J. McCarthy
Fr. Joseph P. Merrick
Fr. James F. Morgan
Fr. James F. Mulcahy
Fr. Joseph A. Paquet
Br. Italo A. Parnoff
Fr. Walter R. Pelletier
Fr. Harold R. Powers
Fr. Robert F. Regan
Fr. Andrew J. Scopp
Fr. Leo J. Shea
Fr. Robert J. Sullivan
Fr. Walter J. Young
Mr. Michael Albin
Mr. John Bruch
Mr. James Callahan
Mr. Edward Cooney
Mr. Carmen Fuccillo
Mr. Steve Kramer
Mr. Edward McNamara
Mr. Edmund Scanlon
Mr. Frank Sikora
Mr. David Traverso
Mr. Adil Shammani
Mr. Ahmad Shahad
Mr. A-Razzaq al-Ubaidi
Mr. Abdullahad George
Mr. Bashir Saffo
Mr. Elia Yacub
Mr. Fadhil Dakkak
Mr. Gabrial Shamsi
Mr. George Abbosh
Mr. Hamid Al-Ani
Mr. Jamil Salim
Mr. Leonard Sayad
Mr. Manuel Abdulahad
Mr. Mansur Gorial
Mr. Metti Ibrahim
Mr. Muhammad Ali Al-Bir
Mr. Muhammad Ali Hatif
Mr. Muhammad Al-Saadi
Mr. Muhammad Hammadi
Mr. Naim Kitto
Mr. Nasir Tagtaq
Mr. Rammo Fattuhi
Mr. Sabir Al-Atraqchi
Mr. Sabri Mansur
Mr. Sami Butti
Mr. Shihab al-Hamdani
Mr. Tawfiq Askar
Mr. Wilson Narsi
Mr. Yacub Esco
Mr. Yahya Nazhat
Mr. Yusuf Haddad
Appendix D Notes to complement text: listed according to page

See page 18
Permit of the Iraq Minister of Education to open Baghdad College

DOC # 4 Baghdad, Iraq 6/30/32
No. 3947 Date 30th June, 1932
To: Rev. William Rice, S.J., 11/45 Muraba Street, Baghdad
Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated June 23rd, I have the pleasure to intimate you hereby our formal agreement to your opening a new School under the name of "Baghdad College" subject to the Educational Laws and Regulations in force of this Government. Wishing you every success in your enterprise and we trust that this College will do much to contribute for the promotion of education in this country.

Best wishes.
Yours faithfully,
Minister of Education.

See page 19
The Iraq-American Educational Association: I.A.E.A.

Know all men by these presents: that we, the undersigned, James M. Kilroy, James H. Dolan, W. Coleman Nevils, Edmund A. Walsh and Joseph A. Farrell, being persons of full age, all citizens of the United States of America and a majority citizens of the District of Columbia, do by these presents, under the provisions of sub-chapter 3 of Chapter 18 of the Code of laws for the District of Columbia, hereby organize ourselves into a body corporate for educational, benevolent, religious and literary purposes, and do certify as follows:

1. That the name of the Corporation is the Iraq-American Educational Association.
2. That the term for which it is organized is perpetual.
3. That the particular business and object of this Association are to sponsor and aid colleges and other institutions in the Kingdom of Iraq directly and through affiliation with similar foundations in the United States, and thus promote and advance their educational, spiritual and academic efficiency.
4. The number of Directors for the management of its business shall not be more than eight and for the first year of the existence of this Corporation and until their successors are
appointed, are:

The Presidents of the following Associated Colleges and Universities in the United States:
W. Coleman Nevils, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
Louis J. Gallagher, Boston College, Massachusetts.
Robert M. Kelley, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.
Robert S. Johnston, Saint Louis University, Missouri.
Edward J. Whelan, University of Detroit, Michigan.
John W. Hynes, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

See page 21

A 1956 description of 19 sections of Baghdad

Introduction: This description of the city of Baghdad is in the form of a survey, which sweeps down the east bank of the city and up the west bank. The purpose of the survey is to describe the various sections of the city.

1. Sulaikh, home of Baghdad College is the northernmost section of the city on the east bank of the river, and is partly inside and partly outside of the sadda (or dike). The village of Sulaikh, situated on the river, is a large cluster of mud huts inhabited by the very poor. The rest of Sulaikh is mostly residential, and inhabited by middle class people. "Camp Sulaikh" inside the dike is populated by poor Christians.

2. Adamiya lies south of Sulaikh; a section older than Sulaikh, more densely populated, and containing many shops.

3. Waziriya is a little south and east; an almost exclusively residential area containing fine homes of many wealthy Muslims as well as the consulates of many countries.

4. North Gate is the ancient northern entrance into the old city and was demolished in the 20's. North Gate is the center of bus traffic of the northern part of the city. In this area are located the Royal Hospital, the Government Colleges, the Foreign Office and the jail. Nearby is the Royal Palace.

5. The Old City lies between North and South Gates through which now run three important streets: Rashid St., Ghazi St., and Sheikh Omar St. Two bridges cross the river from this section, Faisal Bridge, the principal one, and Mamoun Bridge.

Rashid Street is Main Street. Between it and the river are situated the covered bazzars, Bank Street, the Ministry of Defense, Parliament, the Central Post Office, and many hotels.
Map of Baghdad in the fifties indicating the locations of the three Jesuit houses:
Baghdad College BC, the language house of St. Joseph St.J and Al-Iikma Ali

[Diagram of Baghdad with numbered locations and rivers indicated]

Tigris River

miles
Between Rashid and Ghazi Streets is a maze of narrow alleyways that is thickly settled. In one place, the Christian Quarter, are located the largest of the Catholic Churches, the Latin, Chaldean, Armenian and Syrian Cathedrals. Since the well-to-do Christians have left this area for the residential sections, especially Karradah, it is inhabited by mostly poor Christians and Muslims. Sheikh Omar Street is one long stretch of repair shops. The whole area is terribly crowded, noisy, disordered with giant traffic problems.

6. **South Gate** marks the end of the old city on the eastern bank of the river, where are located many stores, offices, and cinemas. From here busses go in all directions. At present South Gate area is undergoing a great transformation due to the construction of a new bridge across the Tigris, which will make this district even more important.

7. **Betaween** lies below South Gate, where 30 years ago there were only date groves. The city has been growing steadily in an enormous development of residential areas. Betaween, which is closest to South Gate and is now densely inhabited.

8. **Saadun** is east and south of Betaween. Excellent wide avenues lead from South Gate to Karradah. While Saadun has some schools, government buildings and hospitals, it is mainly residential. In the northern end of Saadun, close to the dike, is located the Jesuit house of Arabic Studies, St. Joseph's.

9. **Karradah Sharquia** lies about two miles from South Gate and hosted the American Embassy, which was built in what is now a vast residential section of both the very rich and the middle class. A large number of the Americans live here. The whole area is well planned and beautiful.

Karradah is in a sense a Christian residential section. Christians are not the only ones who live here, but more Christians live here than in any other part of the city. In Karradah are the following Catholic churches: Greek, Syrian, Armenian, Chaldean and Latin churches which are all small and may seat roughly about 100 people.

10. **New Baghdad** lies southeast of South Gate. This is a private real estate venture on a rather large scale. It has been said that New Baghdad so far has not been as successful as was originally hoped. One difficulty is that it lies outside the dike, so that the flood waters of the Tigris cause great damage.

11. **Rashid Camp** is a large site occupied by the Iraqi Army and lies southeast of Karradah. South is Rustamiya.

12. **Zafaraniya**, home chosen for Al-Hikma is an expanse of farm land south of the military camp on the road to Basra.
13. Daura is the new Government Oil Refinery which is situated opposite Karradah. There is a main artery coming down from the city, river frontage, and large plots of land.

14. Mansur City lies north of the Basrah Railroad and along the Tigris. This block of land, with a race track in the center and homes around it, is a successful private real estate venture, that has already attracted many other private homeowners to the district. The road to the west (to Jordan etc.) passes by Mansur and goes through Abu Graib, where the Government Agricultural School and Experimental Station are located, about 25 minute rides from Faisal Bridge.

15. Karradat Mariam is a residential section where now the new Palace and the new Parliament buildings are being erected. The French and Iranian Embassies are situated here.

16. Baghdad West covers that area on the west bank bounded by Karradat Mariam, Karkh, and Mansur City. Here are the Mosul and Basra stations.

17. Karkh lies north and close to Faisal Bridge; it is a crowded and disordered district of houses and shops.

18. Shal chiya, once occupied by the English Army camp, is an open, dusty section, hitherto not much developed. Besides the tremendous customs sheds, pleasant homes have been built along the river; there are now two huge modern textile factories, date packing and brick factories.

19. Kadhimain is an ancient crowded district, famous for its magnificent mosque and teeming with shops and stores. According to the 1947 census, the population here then was 113,650. It boasted of a pontoon bridge.

See page 25
The Massacre in Flesh Khaboor (Pesh Kapur) written on the occasion of a demonstration to celebrate the victory of the Government troops over the Assyrians.

Doubtless, since the matter was aired at Geneva, the facts are sufficiently well known to the outside world to make unnecessary any lengthy exposition of events on our part... and we wish to remind you, too, that the Al Baghdadi is not a political journal and has no desire to give any offense to the parties concerned in the dispute by the recital of atrocities, real or alleged. Our attitude is rather that of the historian, and where the knowledge of the facts is doubtful, we shall not hesitate to confess our ignorance.

Historians of old were wont to begin their works with the
creation of the world. We shall be content to go back only a few thousand years. At that time the inhabitants of Mesopotamia (or Iraq) were known as Assyrians in the north and Chaldeans in the south. For our present purpose we are not interested in their predecessors, nor have our studies in ethnology been sufficiently deep or accurate to say how far these two peoples were related. Suffice it to say that with the lapse of centuries and at the present time the name Chaldeans has come to be reserved for those of the above-named peoples who are Catholics, with a special rite of their own. The name Assyrians is applied to the followers of Nestorius (a Syrian bishop of the fifth century who held that there were two persons in Christ, the Divine and the human). The Chaldeans, therefore, are Catholics, and the Assyrians are Nestorians. The nomenclature is consequently more religious than ethnological.

Before the war, the Assyrians lived for the most part on the northern side of the mountains which now form the boundary between Turkey and Iraq.

When peace and quiet had once more settled on the country after the imbroglio of the great war, and the ensuing disturbances that arose in the endeavor to settle peoples and divide boundaries according to everyone's satisfaction had quieted down, there came the question of a permanent settlement for the refugee Assyrians. It was not surprising that Turkey should refuse to admit them back into her territory, and pourparlers were begun with a view to finding them land for a permanent settlement in northern Iraq.

The head of the Assyrian nation, if it may now be said to have a head at all, is the Patriarch Mar Shimoon, a young man of about 26. He held out for an enclave of Iraqi territory which would enable his people to settle as a unit and allow himself to exercise to some extent the jurisdiction, both spiritual and, to an extent which we do not care to define, temporal. The Iraq Government did not feel that it could grant the claims of the Patriarch, and something of an impasse followed. Initially the Government obtained the services of one whose experience qualified him to deal with such matters, Major Thompson by name, and asked him to try to arrange a settlement. He came to Iraq for that purpose in the first part of the present year.

Negotiations had been proceeding for some time, when Mar Shimoon was summoned from Mosul to Baghdad and made to understand that his presence in the north was considered to have an obstructive influence by reason of his attitude towards the negotiations, and he was requested to remain in Baghdad for
the nonce. He took up his residence at the local Y.M.C.A.

Not long after this, several hundred Assyrians (most of whom possessed rifles which they had brought from their service with the British by previous agreement) crossed the Tigris and entered Syria under the leadership of one Yaku. What their purpose was in this it is difficult to say, for they were soon wanting to return. The Iraq Government informed them that they could do so only on condition that they surrendered their rifles. The Assyrians objected that they would thereafter be an easy prey to the Kurds, their traditional enemies. At all events, the Assyrians did re-cross the Tigris into Iraqi territory in the early part of August, near the little town of Pesh Kabur. They were met by Iraqi troops. A shot was fired, and that was the beginning of hostilities. How many were lost on both sides then and afterwards, whether of combatants or non-combatants, we personally do not know. Suffice it to say that any hostile intentions which the Assyrians may have entertained, were quickly and decisively frustrated by the Government troops, aided by Kurdish mercenaries.

Today Mar Shimon with his family is in Cyprus, where he was brought from Baghdad by a British airplane. Attempts to find a home for the Assyrians in other parts of the world have thus far been fruitless. Criticism of the British Government has appeared in English papers and magazines because, in the words of her critics, "Britain has failed our smallest ally." For a fuller account of the events which we have related, we refer you (without assuming responsibility for their accuracy) to Time for August 28. (Madaras, 1936, p.172-5)

See page 27
The first advertisement of B.C.
and especially to the tender solicitude of His Holiness, Pius XI, for the people of the Orient. This solicitude has been made manifest on more than one occasion during the past few years, and if further proof were needed, we have it in his decision to open a school in Baghdad this present year. The care of the school he confided to the General of the Society of Jesus, who in turn entrusted it to the American Fathers of the same Society. Eight American Colleges and Universities have been formed into a corporation with the name. "Iraq-American Education Association," incorporated under the laws of Washington, D.C. for the purpose of sponsoring and promoting colleges and other institutions of learning in the Kingdom of Iraq. The College will be a day school for the present and it will be conducted on the same lines as the three hundred other schools and educational institutions of the Society of Jesus throughout the world are conducted.

See page 27  
DOC # 5 in the New England Jesuit archives  
In the name of the Iraq-American Education Association Fr. Rice purchased the 25 acres of land at Sulaikh for ID 2,181 (at that time equal to $10,228) on 27 June, 1934.

See page 27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BAGHDAD COLLEGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE TO PARENTS: -- Parents are requested to attend to the following:

1. Please see to it yourself that your boy studies at home at least two hours in preparation for each school day. This is essential for his success in class and for the acquisition of the habits of industrious, efficient study.
2. Kindly read the report carefully. If your boy's marks are not satisfactory, please send out the reason. A visit or letter of inquiry to the school office is always welcome.
3. Please sign and return this report, which is sent shortly after the month indicated.
4. Below 35 in an individual subject is failure; below 60 in the general average is failure. Final grades are given as follows: 4 = Excellent, 3 = Good, 2 = Fair, 1 = Poor, 0 = Failure.

Fifth Year students who are below 60 in the general average or below 35 in two or more subjects are failures for the year, and their names will not be presented for the examination.
See page 60

Sons of prominent Iraqi citizens who attended Baghdad College

PRIME MINISTERS:

Abdul Rahman al-Gailani grandson, Abdul-Rahman
Abdul Muhsin al-Saadun grandnephew, Nasir
Jafar al-Askari nephew, Nahidh Askari
Tawfig al-Suwaider son, Luay
Naji al-Suwaider son, Nezih
Nuri al-Said two grandsons, Usam & Falah
Naji Shawkat son, Harith
Jamil al-Midfai son, Saad - grandson, Nabil
Ali Jawdat son, Namir
Hikmat Sulaiman two sons, Muhain & Ibrahim
Hamdi al-Pachachi son, Abdul-Wahab
Mustafa al Umari son, Mukarrim
Nuruddin Mahmud son, Duraid
Muhammad Sadr grandson, Jafar
Fadhil Jamali son, Usama

CABINET MEMBERS:

H.E. Tawfig al-Suwaider Prime Minister
H.E. Jamil Midfai ex-Prime Minister
Umar Nadhmi Minister of Justice
Tawfig Wahbi ex-Min. of Social Affairs
Youssef Ibrahim ex-Minister of Education
Mustafa Majid ex-Minister
Jamal Baban ex-Minister of Justice
Jalal Baban ex-Min. of Defense
Naji Shawkat ex-Prime Minister
Yusuf Ghanima ex-Minister of Finance
Sami Shawkat ex-Min. of Social Affairs
Tahsin Askary ex-Minister of Interior
Hikmat Sulaiman ex-Prime Minister

SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES:

Hazim Shermdin Baqir Shabibi Rauf Allos
Hamid Jaf Ahmad Uthman Rufail Butty
Salim Hassun Jafar al-Hamandi Munir Abbas
Yaqub Murad Razzuq Ghannam Izzet Ossman

NEWSPAPER EDITORS:

Selim Hausan AL-ALEMM AL-ARABI
Rufail Butty AL-BILAD
Jibran Melcon AL-AKBAR
Kamil al-Chederchi SAUT AL-AHALI
Yousif Hermiz Jammo SAUT AL-SHA'AB
Sami Shawkat BA'ATH AL-QAWMI
See page 116
Baghdad College - Secondary Math Contest for Dec. 1966

30 minutes: Score range from -15 to +60
Do as many problems as you can and put the answer in the Box
beneath the number of the problem.
Don't guess: points are deducted for wrong answers.

1. Find the roots of \( x(x^2 + 8x + 16)(4 - x) = 0 \).
2. Reduce the Fraction \( \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \).
3. Find the number of revolutions of a wheel, with fixed center
and with an outside diameter of 6 feet, required to cause a point on
the rim to go one mile.
4. The diameters of two circles are 8 inches and 12 inches
respectively. Find the ratio of the area of the smaller to the area
of the larger circle.
5. A triangle and a trapezoid are equal in area and have the same
altitude. If the base of the triangle is 18 inches, find the median of
the trapezoid.
6. Find the factors of \( x^4 + 4 \).
7. Find the value of \( x \) if \( \log_{10} (x^2 - 3x + 6) = 1 \).
8. Find the value of \( \log_3 27 \) times \( 9.25 \times 9.33 \).
9. The radius of the first circle is 1, that of the second is .5, that
of the third is .25 and so on indefinitely. Find the sum of the areas
of the circles.
10. The perimeter of an isosceles right triangle is 2p. Find area.
11. The ratio of the areas of two concentric circles is 1:3. If the
radius of the smaller is \( r \), then find an approximation of the
difference between the radii.
12. Find the value of \( \frac{3}{a+b} \) when \( a = 4 \) and \( b = -4 \).
13. If \( \log x - 5 \log 3 = -2 \), Find \( x \).
14. Find the roots of the equation \( x^2 + 2x \sqrt{3} + 3 = 0 \).
15. Represent the hypotenuse of a right triangle by \( c \) and the area
by \( A \). Find the altitude on the hypotenuse.
See page 120

Examples of Government Secondary Exams

Solid & Analytic Geometry Exam for June 1961
1. Prove - the projection on a plane of a line is a straight line.
2) The generatrix of a right circular cone is twice the altitude. It is equivalent to a rt. circular cylinder whose base equals the base of the cone. Prove that the lateral area of the cylinder is one third the lateral area of the cone.
3) Line AB is oblique to plane Y, and meets Y at point B. Find the locus of the feet of all the perpendiculars, that can be drawn from A to a straight line drawn through B and lying in plane Y.
4) OX, OY, OZ are three lines not all in the same plane. How do you draw a line through 0 making equal angles with these three lines. Prove your construction correct.
5) Prove a plane parallel to a pyramid's base cuts the pyramid.
6) Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining (-3,1) and (5, -3). Draw diagram.
7) Prove (3,5),(-6, -1),(-1,-3),(8,3) is a parallelogram.

Trigonometry & Algebra Exam for June 1965
1. If the difference between the squares of the roots of the equation \( 4x^2-17x+c=0 \) is \( 3 \). \( 3/16 \) find c.
2. Solve the equation \( 2^{2x+2} + 4^{1-x} = 17 \).
3. If the fourth, fifth and sixth terms of the binomial \((1 + x)^8 \) form an arithmetic series, find x.
4. Solve the following equation, finding all values of x between \( 0^\circ \) and \( 360^\circ \). cos \( 4x - 2 \cos x + \cos 2x = 0 \).
5. Points A & B were observed from the top of a tower of height 60m. It has found that the angle of depression of A was \( 45^\circ \) and of B. \( 30^\circ \). If A is in a direction S 330 W from the base of the tower and B is S 570 E from the base, and if A & B are in the same plane as the base of the tower, what is the distance between A and B?
6. A,B,C,D are all positive numbers. Prove that if \( A/B > C/D \) then \( C/D < (A^2+C^2)/(B^2+D^2) < A/B \).
7. The sum of an infinite geometrical series is 4, and the sum of the cubes of the terms of this series is 192. Find the series.
8. A man takes out an insurance policy. He agrees to pay the insurance company 60 dinars at the end of each year for 15 years. Immediately after the 15th payment the company will give him 1000 dinars. If however he should die before the end of the 15 years, the company will pay his wife 1000 dinars no matter how few payments he has made. Actually he died after ten years. What did the company gain or lose? Use 5% compound interest.
9. Prove that \( (1+\sin c)/(1-\sin c) = \tan^2(45^\circ + \frac{c}{a}) \).
10. Find the largest angle in the triangle whose sides are 9 cm, 6 cm, 12 cm. Also find the area of this triangle if \( \sec 75^\circ \) \( 31' = 4 \).
Government Secondary Physics Exam for June 1966

1. a. Does air resistance have any effect on the acceleration of falling bodies? If so, how? Give two factors which increase this resistance and explain one of them using an example.

   b. An object is thrown up a smooth inclined plane. It travels 96 ft during the second and third seconds of motion and 8 ft during the fifth second. Find the angle of inclination of the plane and the initial velocity.

2. a. Explain why: i. If a bullet strikes a sheet of glass it pierces it but if a stone strikes a sheet of glass, the glass shatters. ii. If air confined under pressure is allowed to expand, the temperature decreases. iii. People are forbidden to stand on the upper level of a two level bus.

   b. One end 'A' of a uniform meter stick whose mass is 250 grams is fastened by a hinge to a wall so that it is free to rotate. From a point on the wall above A a string goes down to the other end of the meter stick 'B'. The system is in equilibrium when the meter stick makes an angle of 30° with the wall and the string makes an angle of 60° with the wall. Find the tension in the string and the reaction of the hinge on the stick and its direction.

3. a. Explain a method of determining the frequency of a tuning fork in the laboratory.

   b. Find the power of an engine which throws 3960 lbs. of water per minute with a velocity of 80 ft/sec if 20% of the work is expended in overcoming resistance.

4. a. Explain why: i. Gasses have two specific heats whereas liquids have but one. Show which of the two specific heats is larger and explain why. ii. One of the results of the presence of water vapor in the air is to prevent changes in temperature.

   b. Copper screens are used in miners' safety lamps.

   b. A flask holds one liter when it is filled with Hg at 80 C. Find the mass of Hg to be added to fill the flask at 20 C. The coefficient of expansion for Hg is 0.000162/ C and the coefficient for glass is 0.0000085/ C. The density of Hg at O C is 13.6 g/cc.

5. a. Explain why and by diagrams show the light rays: i. for the formation of mirages in hot countries.

   ii. for the 3 images formed by an object in 2 plane mirrors.

   b. If the vertex angle of a triangular prism is 30° and the index of refraction of the glass is 2/(\sqrt{3} -1).

6. a. Define: Magnetic unit pole, null point, volt and ohm.

   b. Find the V if the number of turns of primary coil= is 20, and secondary =1000 turns: V =110; R = 20,000.
See page 149 Finances in the 30's

1940 letter from Mission to Province treasurer relates:

Apart from building expenses, our annual expenses have remained remarkably similar from year to year despite the increase in the number of the community. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that we spend very little here on food, clothing, and incidentals for the community, so that adding a few men to our numbers makes no really appreciable difference in our expenses. You may be interested to see the annual receipts and expenses since 32-33. The cost of the school and dormitory are not included in the above. Here are the figures in Iraqi dinars. [One ID (dinar) = $4.67]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>14892.427</td>
<td>7118.614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>1387.074</td>
<td>5916.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>1781.214</td>
<td>4700.631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>5235.522</td>
<td>4422.767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>3569.447</td>
<td>3975.552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>4743.399</td>
<td>4417.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>5113.949</td>
<td>4936.078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen from the above that, omitting the first year which was exceptional, our average annual expenses amount to - 4803.773. That makes about 400 dinars a month we need to run the place, the additional expenses of the boarding school being balanced by the money we save on rent. If we figure our income as 1800 from Board and Tuition, 800 from Gifts, 500 from Mass stipends, and 400 from Sundry Receipts here, we have a total of 3500, leaving a balance of from 1300 to 1500 to be made up. The time when we are most in need of money is from May to September included, since we get very little during that time, practically nothing coming in from the students. During that time we must lay in supplies for the coming year, pay the fare of the men going home, continue to pay salaries (since we can't fire the men each year), and meet, other expenses that run whether school keeps or not.
Appendix D  

Notes to complement the text

See page 149 Finances

An example of an itemized annual statement for the receipts and expenses of the fiscal year 1937-1938 in Dinars:

One ID [dinar] = $4.69.

The figures are rather hard to believe today and indicate a somewhat Spartan existence.

On the next page (306) are found the monthly statements for the same year, and indicate more clearly a precarious financial status.

After this on the following page (307) is found an example from later years (1965-1966) to indicate that while the numbers are higher, the margin of profit loss is no less precarious. By this time (1965-66) the value had changed so that one Iraqi dinar (ID) = $3.38.

---

**Baghdad College 1937 - 1939 Annual Statement**

**Receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 1 to June 30 1937-38</th>
<th>1938-39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance July 1, 1937</td>
<td>312,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. E. Jesuit Missions</td>
<td>880,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund</td>
<td>1,247,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perquisites</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipends</td>
<td>418,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds (including Loan)</td>
<td>778,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>938,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>1179,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ Sundries</td>
<td>36,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Fees</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>42,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm, Garden</td>
<td>12,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>154,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookstore</td>
<td>132,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation/Faith</td>
<td>149,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostleship Prayer</td>
<td>11,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodality</td>
<td>13,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,743,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 1 to June 30 1937-38</th>
<th>1938-39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and Beverages</td>
<td>597,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and Laundry</td>
<td>124,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture/Furnishings</td>
<td>169,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, Auto, Freight</td>
<td>549,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Light, and Water</td>
<td>122,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library and Periodicals</td>
<td>146,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Printing</td>
<td>100,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masses Sent</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding School</td>
<td>58,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Expenses</td>
<td>14,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>402,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>578,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa</td>
<td>125,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ Sundries</td>
<td>16,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Apparatus</td>
<td>23,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Equipment</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm, Garden, etc.</td>
<td>96,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alms</td>
<td>41,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs/Improvements</td>
<td>99,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>120,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookstore</td>
<td>213,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>145,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrys</td>
<td>193,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Loss</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodality</td>
<td>19,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New construction</td>
<td>3277,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House &amp; dorm fund</td>
<td>1592,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases for Personnel</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,475,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7/1/38 Balance I.D. 283,335
See page 149 Finances
Summary of the monthly receipts and expenses for 1937-1938.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>903.746</td>
<td>6018.218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6018.218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>271.140</td>
<td>3819.449</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>517.436</td>
<td>3697.976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>463.141</td>
<td>2883.234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1</td>
<td>297.229</td>
<td>2883.311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>424.120</td>
<td>1996.973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 30</td>
<td>273.423</td>
<td>60.750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55.054</td>
<td>2883.234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1</td>
<td>541.242</td>
<td>3697.976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>443.498</td>
<td>2060.919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 31</td>
<td>489.736</td>
<td>613.200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>213.555</td>
<td>2980.499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>557.583</td>
<td>2209.361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>557.583</td>
<td>4579.804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 31</td>
<td>347.018</td>
<td>213.388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>242.093</td>
<td>2980.499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1</td>
<td>424.120</td>
<td>1996.973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>463.141</td>
<td>2883.234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 28</td>
<td>323.763</td>
<td>55.054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>557.583</td>
<td>4579.804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1</td>
<td>443.498</td>
<td>2060.919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2814.137</td>
<td></td>
<td>2945.236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3/1/38

One ID (dinar) = $4.69.
**See page 149 Finances**

Financial statement (in Iraqi Dinar ID) for 7/1/65 to 6/30/66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prerequisites</td>
<td>Food-Frs 7664.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipends</td>
<td>Food-Boarders 2908.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>Laundry 676.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>Furniture 1209.240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; Tuition</td>
<td>Travel/Telep 5521.676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Sundries</td>
<td>Freight/Customs 271.565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookstore</td>
<td>Elect/Fuel 2098.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Prop Fidei</td>
<td>Library 1409.183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Collections</td>
<td>Postage/Print 761.939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Iraqi</td>
<td>Church 58.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>Salaries 15860.780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Wages 11929.356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodality</td>
<td>Stud Sundry 887.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden 676.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alms 908.079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repairs 1117.661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bookstore 2608.555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buses 2111.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sundries 2102.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine/Doctor 452.578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Villa 933.251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Equip 1567.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science 609.431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Al Iraqi 1693.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor Distrib 275.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saadun Tax 2900.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lay Apos Food 525.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lay Apos Varia 4126.567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Prop Fidei 175.835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apos of Prayer 134.804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masses Sent 612.242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*one Iraqi dinar (ID) = $3.38.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total ID 77905.00</th>
<th>Total ID 74786.917</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ NET ASSETS - JANUARY 1, 1967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID 45,864.679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID 4,642.857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

($13,000. interest in USA)

Total ID 50,507.536

+ Exclusive of Ford Grants of 1963 and 1965
See page 158
Documents concerning the beginning of Al-Hikma
Doc 28, 31, 36, 37, 57 and 63

These documents concern I.A.E.A., the establishment of Al-Hikma, the granting of land, the naming of the university and finally the disposition of the property in case of the dissolution of the school. The documents (DOC) are so numbered in the Province archives and usually according to date.

DOC # 28 Translation of No. 27 6/8/55
Concerning the approval of the Iraq American Educational Association in Baghdad by the Council of Education Association in Baghdad by the Council of Ministers as an association for the public benefit.
No. 8570 Ministry of Interior Date: June 8, 1955
The Iraqi American Educational Association in Baghdad
Subject: Consideration of the Association as one of public benefit

In reference to your letter dated 28th of December 1954, we give below a copy of the letter of the head office of the Council of Ministers No. 2343 and dated 1st of June 1955 concerning this subject for your information.
(Signed/ for Minister of Interior)

Copy to:-
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Social Affairs - Department of Social Services.
General Police Department
All offices of Mutasarriffs
Amanat al-Asima.

Copy of the Letter To: The Ministry of the Interior
Subject: Consideration of an Association as one of public benefit at the sixty-sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers held on the 22nd of May 1955, your letter No. 6880 and dated 8/7/55 (along with the attached papers) was read. In this letter it was suggested to consider the Iraqi American Educational Association in Baghdad as one of public benefit since this association is directed to the public benefit.

After the discussion of opinions and after hearing the explanations of the Minister of Interior, the Council approved the suggestion and agreed upon it basing its decision upon paragraph A of Article 13 of the law of Associations No. 19 for the year 1954. The royal approval upheld this decision.
Munir al Qadhi Head of Office
See page 158

Doc 31 9/13/55

Translation of No. 31 -- approval by the Ministry of the Interior of an amendment to our constitutions enabling the association to accept government lands.

Iraq Ministry of Interior Directorate of Rights Baghdad

No. 13449 Date: 9/13/55 A.D.

To: The President

Iraq American Educational Association in Baghdad

Topic: - Amendment of the Articles of the Association.

With reference to your letter dated 10-9-1955, we approve the amendment made in the articles of your association according to your letter dated 31-8-1955.

Signed (on behalf of the Minister of Interior)

Copy to: --

The Ministry of Finance
(General Directorate of Properties and Lands)
and reference made to the two letters noted above.

DOC # 36 May 5, 1955 Translation of No. 35

Permit to undertake higher studies, granted by Ministry of Education.

Translation of letter of Iraq Ministry of Education granting Baghdad College permission to open a four-year course of higher education.


No. 15020 Very Urgent

Ministry of Education

General Directorate of Education

Directorate of Technical Affairs

to - the Reverend President of Baghdad College

After greetings

Reference is made to your letter D/N/90, dated 4/27/55

The Ministry has studied the proposals contained in your letter referred to above, and has approved the first clause, viz. the conducting of higher studies in your College, and (has approved) the second clause, viz. instituting courses which will last four years and comprise programs of broad study in business and scientific subject leading to the attainment of a bachelor's degree in business and science.

The Ministry reserves its right regarding the third clause, viz. the conferring of the academic diplomas and degrees which are usually conferred in the different grades of higher instruction, including (in that reservation) the conferring of the Bachelor's degrees in business and science, which has been
mentioned in the second clause, until a complete course will be finished and the Ministry will have ascertained the measure of success and progress which these courses will achieve. It is also the view of the Ministry that the scientific field which your College will institute shall include higher studies in Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering, on the condition that you will have recourse to us before initiating the preparations necessary for these studies (informing us), about the faculty and scientific laboratories which will enable you to undertake (accomplish) this important affair.

While wishing you continual progress, I beg you to accept my thanks and esteem

Khalil Kanna
Minister of Education

copies to: the Directorate of Secondary Education
the Directorate of Educational Relations (*)

DOC # 37 Sept. 19, 1955 Royal Decree # 785
granting to the Iraq American Educational Association in Baghdad 200 donums of government land as a free gift for the purpose of erecting a building for higher education. This Royal Decree appears in the official government publications, THE IRAQ GAZETTE, # 3695, of Sept. 19, 1955.

Excerpt from THE IRAQ GAZETTE, No. 3695, Sept. 19, 1955
Royal Decree -- No. 785

After a study of the first paragraph of the twenty-third article of the ASASI Law (basic constitutions of Iraq laws), and in virtue of the third article which regulates the transference of ownership of government buildings and arasat, and in accordance with the authority conferred on us, we have issued this royal decree on behalf of His Majesty, King Faisal II.

Following the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and the approval of the Council of Ministers, we give to the Iraq American Association in Baghdad ownership without fee of an area of 200 donums from the Treasury's share in the piece of Miri Land Granted In Lezma (number 4, section (2 - Zafarania)) for the purpose of erecting buildings for higher studies and for expansion.

The Minister of Finance will execute this decree.

Written in Baghdad on the 22nd day of the month of Muharram, 1375, which corresponds to Sept. 10, 1955.

Acting in place of the King ZAID
Khalil Kanna Muhammad Ali Mahmud
Acting Minister of Finance Acting Prime Minister
DOC # 44
Royal Irada, No. 230, of March 7, 1956, granting to the Iraq American Educational Association 72 donums and 75C square meters of land.
Iraq Gazette, April 16, 1956, No. 3785, page 4. #230
We, Faisal II, King of Iraq,
In accordance with article 3 of the Law of Ownership of lands and buildings belonging to the Government, and according to what was submitted by the Minister of Finance and was approved by the Council of Ministers, have issued our Royal Irada.
The endowment of the Iraq American Educational Association in Baghdad with the grant of an area of 72 donums and 750 square meters remaining from the Treasury's portion of a piece numbered 1/4, district 2, Zafarania, to erect buildings for the purpose of starting higher studies.
It is for the Minister of Finance to fulfill this decree.
Written in Baghdad on the twenty-fourth day of Rejab, 1375, the seventh day of March, 1956.
Faisal
Nuri al-Said Prime Minister
Khalil Kanna Minister of Finance

DOC # 57
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
BAGHDAD
Directorate of Right
Date 29/5/1956
Iraqi-American Educational Association, Baghdad
Subject: Amendment of Association's Constitution
With reference to your registered letter to us, dated 16/5/1956:
1. We approve the current amendments of your constitution, with the exception of paragraph 14 which was added thereto.
2. It is to be noted that article 14, added to paragraph 13 in your supplement to the above-mentioned letter, included the permission to transfer the property of the Association, after its dissolution, to associations (whether inside Iraq or outside) that are similar in aims (and purposes). This is the permission decreed in Article 13 of your Association's Constitution. We did not touch upon this (article) in our letter granting the permission for the establishment of the Association, despite our knowledge of it, since it is impossible of realization, because it does not decide a definite way for the distribution of the Association's property, in the eventuality of
its dissolution, as though the appointed direction for
distribution were indefinite.

In accordance with what preceded, and in keeping with the
decrees of article 22 of the Law of Associations, No. 63, 1955,
the property of your Association, in the eventuality of its
dissolution, must be transferred to an association that
approximates it in purposes; and, since the association to
which this transference is intended is one incorporated in
Iraq, in accordance with the above-mentioned Law of
Associations, we ask you to delete out the phrase ("or outside")
from the article in question, since it may be considered
extraneous.

(signed) Minister of Interior

DOC # 62 NO. 24057 DATE; 9/6/1956
Concerning: the naming of the university
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF EDUCATION
Department of Personnel for Higher Institutes
The President of Baghdad College,

With reference to your letter dated 30/5/1956, we agree
to the naming of the university, which we gave you permission
to open, by the name Al-Hikma University of Baghdad. We also
agree to the appointment of Father Joseph L. Ryan as its Dean.

(signed) Minister of Education
Munir Al-Qadhi

Copy to Directorate of Personnel
# 67 Permanent title deed of the Iraq-American
Educational Association to 200 donums (500,000 sq. m.) of
land at Zafarania, Baghdad.

{200 donums, 500,000 sq. m., circa 124 acres.}
{1 donum equals 2500 sq. m. or 5/8 acres.}

See page 178
# 13 p. Curricula from the 1960 Catalogue pp. 30-34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bachelor of Science in Business Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Semester Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 1 or 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 1 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sophomore Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic 21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics 21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 21 or 23</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic Phil. 21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic 22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics 22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 22 or 24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaph I Phil. 22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Junior Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 51</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Law 51</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics 51</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management 53</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaph II Phil. 51</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 41</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 52</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Law 52</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance 52</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management 54</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Metaph III Phil. 52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Senior Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 61</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing 55</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psych Phil. 53</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Ethics Phil. 61</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management 56</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 61</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting 62</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management 59</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psych Phil. 54</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Ethics Phil. 62</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management 57</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 62</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arabic 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mathematics 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 1 or 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>English 2 or 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics 11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Physics 12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry 11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chemistry 12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theology 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing 11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Surveying 12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English 21 or 23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>English 22 or 24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic Phil. 21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Metaph I Phil. 22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mathematics 22</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics 21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Physics 22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theology 22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering 41</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engineering 42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering 51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Engineering 52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 41</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mathematics 42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaph II Phil. 51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Metaph III Phil. 52</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics 51</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engineering 54</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology 41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theology 42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning for the best possible use of the 168 acre Al-Hikma property was not haphazard as is evident from Fr. Guay's 1962 map with no less than 33 buildings and 38 locations.

See page 228

Other projects planned by the Jesuits at Al-Hikma

The Jesuits had a strikingly optimistic attitude toward Al-Hikma. It is clear from the meticulous planning for its best use.
Appendix D  Notes to complement the text  315

See page 280 Other programs and adventures of alumni
One of the later Al-Hikma graduates, Premjit Talwar recalls
the impact one of the Al-Hikma faculty had on him.

In Germany last year I met Mr. Jochen Langer, my
structures teacher, for the first time since graduating in
1968. He is still handsomely thin with the same shy smile and
blond flock of hair falling over his face. We spent two
wonderful days reminiscing over the Baghdadi days. I asked
how he came to be a member of the Al-Hikma faculty and what
his experience was like. He told me that he came across an
advertisement announcing the need for someone to teach in
Baghdad. He applied and was subsequently interviewed by Fr.
Ryan in Germany. The interview was very short, as if the
decision to hire him was already made on condition that he
went to London for six months to improve his English.

He was one of my favorite instructors, regarded him as one
of the most challenging teachers despite his youth. But nothing
will exemplify his dedication to education as this episode. In
1968, during one of those turbulent days, a number of
hooligans entered his classroom while he was lecturing and
announced to the students that classes were canceled and
exhorted the students to get out and join them in a
demonstration. Mr. Langer asked these trouble makers to
leave but they refused. He turned to the students giving them
his permission to leave if they wanted to. To the amazement
of the intruders none left. He then calmly resumed his lecture.
Unbeknown to him, Fr. Ryan had already canceled the classes
for the rest of the day.

His experience at Al-Hikma has influenced the direction of
his career. While at Mannesmann, he has taken on projects in
the Middle East. Even his son became enamored with the
Middle East culture, eventually spending much time restoring
an old Syrian monastery. (Premjit Talwar, AH ‘68)

Premjit Talwar had some insightful comment to make in
reaction to a statement questioning the usefulness of the American
Jesuit contribution to Iraqi education.

Education is an ever continuing process. Perhaps a different
form of an organization is called for, but the usefulness of the
Jesuits can never be underestimated for any generation. Here
is why:
1. they bring a freshness that is foreign to many educational
systems - call it a contrast between graduates of differing
systems.
b. instead of dogma, we get insight

c. instead of memorization, we yearn for understanding

d. instead of mimicking and copying, we seek creativity

e. instead of orders we learn by example

2. The Jesuits became friends, not just teachers and administrators. For the first time, the Iraqis heard the word "love". With their love, the Jesuits could achieve more than the traditional disciplinary behavior of the Iraqi.

3. It is the unique character of Jesuits as Americans that helped make the above possible.

4. Also, I think it is these specific American Jesuits with their outgoing personalities that made the experience so special. Invariably, we could smile and laugh with Jesuits, without having to fear a paranoid backlash so typical of some Iraqi educators.

It should be mentioned here that other Iraqi schools also emphasized discipline. They did it with "fear", whereas the Jesuits did it with "care". Respect was not demanded by Jesuits but earned. Even in my Jewish Frank Ivy School which had a very high standard of discipline, obedience and respect were expected and received at the threat of punishment and humiliation - not so in my experience at Al-Hikma.

In Iraq there was a continual undeserved suspicion of these Jesuits because they were American. Even now, one Iraqi resident in the U.S. (not a graduate of either Baghdad College or Al-Hikma University) said: "Do not be naive, do you really believe that Al-Hikma's location so close to Muaskar Al-Rashid [the army camp] a coincidence?" To which I replied - "Did you know that the land was donated to the Jesuits by the government of Iraq itself?" It is the nature of an Iraqi to be suspicious.

The Jesuits had an uncanny insight into the thinking and ways of acting of the Iraqi people in times of tension for Iraq. They took nothing for granted and ultimately maintained their "cool" in dealing with controversy. It is important to mention that the Jesuits did not voluntarily leave Iraq in 1968 and 1969 because this would be, very simply, contradictory to their mission. They kept focused on their objectives. A lesson to all of us. (Premjit Talwar, A.H. '68)