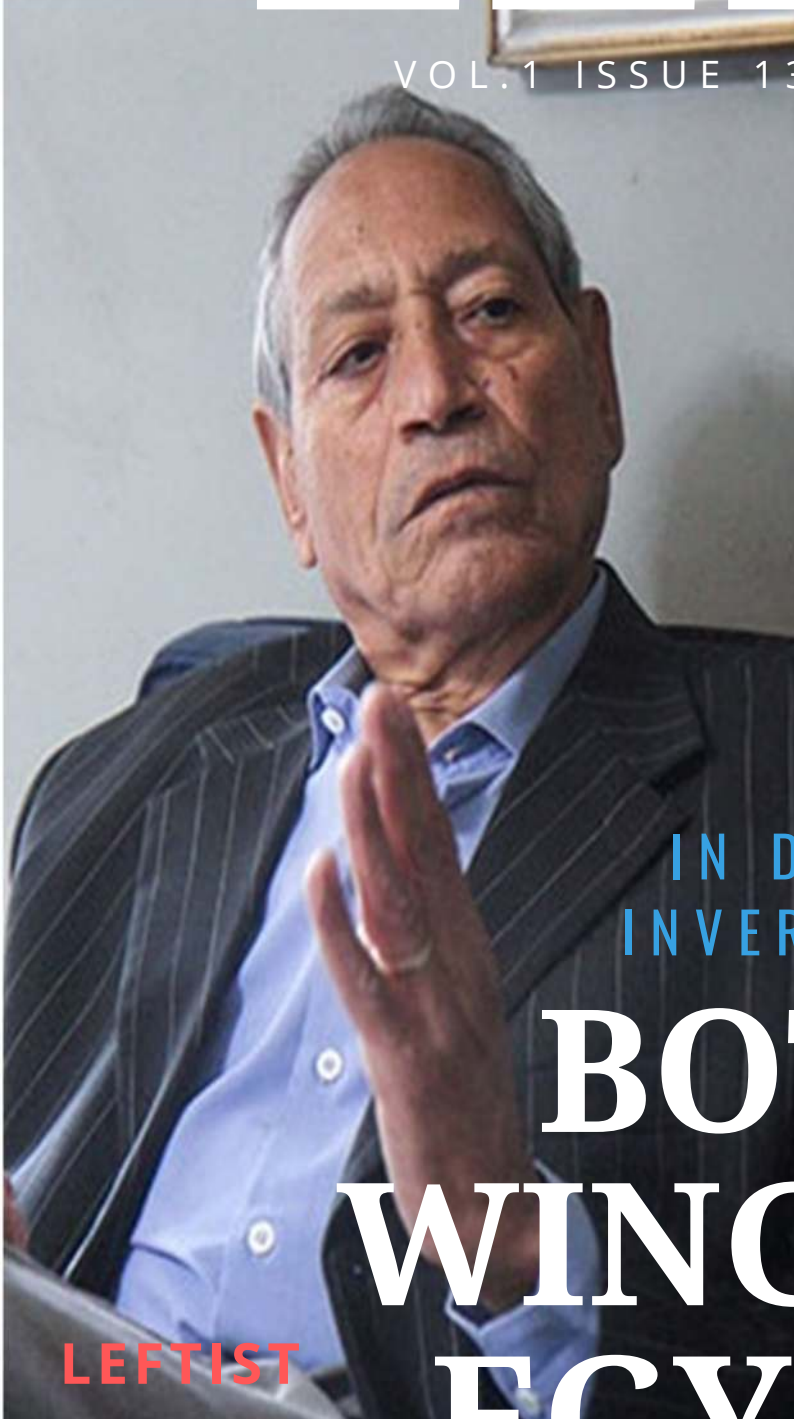


ELITE

VOL. 1 ISSUE 13

November 2019



IN DEPTH
INTERVIEWS

BOTH WINGS OF EGYPT'S ECONOMY

LEFTIST

Professor of
Economy and
Former
Minister Dr.
Gouda
Abdelkhalek

RIGHTIST

Stock
Exchange
Tycoon and
Economist
Hany Tawfik

Board Chairman:
Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El Said
Editor in Chief:
Ramy Magdy Ahmed

Issued by the Faculty of
Economics and Political
Science, Cairo University

ELITE

FEPS, where elites are made..
Volume 1 Issue 13 November 2019

Designed by Ramy Magdy Ahmed in October 2018



Special
Coverage for
ELITE
Anniversary



ELITE DAY

Special Issue

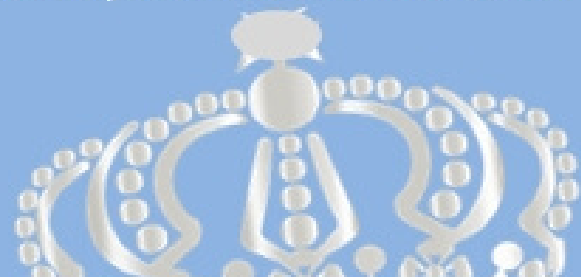
ELITE HIGH BOARD: Prof. Mahmoud El-Said (Chairman) Prof. Hanan Mohamed Ali (Member) Dr. Samy El Sayed (Member) Mazen Hassan (Member) - Rami Magdy Ahmed (Editor in Chief)

Editorial Board: Silvana Sobhy--Nahed Taha El-Zeiny --Mai Osama- Sara Nasr El-Din --Caroline Sherif --Nermine Tawfik

Editors (this issue): Farah Ezzeldin, Mariam Hefny, Jasmine Nabil, Hana Zakareyya, Israa Awwad, Mariam Sultan, Abdelrahman Osama, Habiba Diaa-Eldin, Dina Ehab, Farah ElNehlawy

For Ads, Inquiries, Comments and sending ideas, contact us on our email

elite@feps.edu.eg



PROF.DR. MAHMOUD ELSAID
FEPS DEAN AND ELITE CHAIRMAN

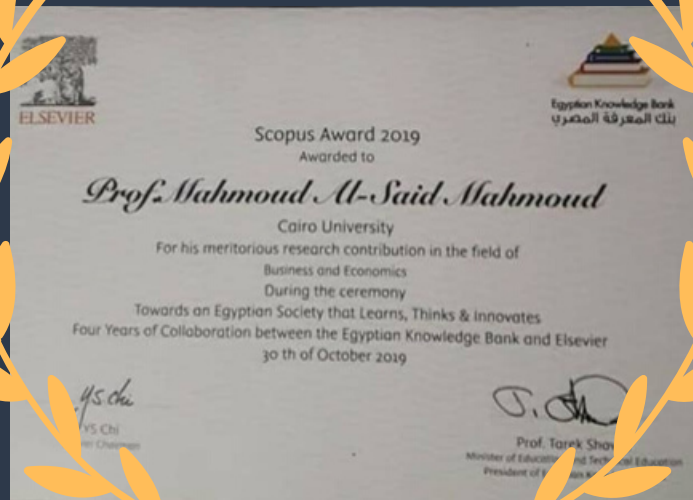
2019

SCOPUS AWARDS

OCTOBER 30 ,2019

**HIGHEST CITITATIONS IN
ECONOMICS AND
BUSINIESS
ADMINISTRATION IN
EGYPT**





ELITE team is pleased to congratulate the Dean of our faculty and the Chairman of ELITE Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Said for being awarded the certificate of scientific excellence from the Scopus International Foundation in the field of economics and business administration - issued by Elsevier publishing house. Elsaid is considered the first researcher in Egypt in this field in terms of the highest number of citations of his researches published in the diverse scientific journals that are Indexed and internationally classified.

Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Said has been honored in a celebration organized to commemorate the four years of cooperation between the Egyptian Knowledge Bank and Elsevier International Publishing House. It was held on October 30th at the Manasterly Palace in ElManial. Prof. Dr. Khalid Abdul Ghaffar, Minister of Higher Education, Prof. Dr. Tarek Shawky Minister of Education, the head of the international publishing house Elsevier attended this joint ceremony with the Egyptian Knowledge Bank and honored Prof. Elsaid.

Note that statistics, which is Dr. Elsaid's area of scientific interest, is classified in the Times as one of the fields of economics and business administration. The ceremony witnessed honoring 10 Egyptian researchers in different scientific fields, including 4 researchers from the prestigious Cairo University.

Academically, Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El Said is not only the highest in his field among all researchers of Egypt, but also the highest generally among all the different researchers in FEPS in terms of reference citations, in addition to his having the highest H-Index (Google-scholar index for the number of citations).

This excellence is done with a huge lead and gap between him and his peers in FEPS, where Elsaid is at the top of the list with 2192 citation reference and the second after him has 662 citation reference. Also in terms of the H-Index, the score of the index of Elsaid is 20, with a difference of 4 full points from the second on the list who is having only 16.

This reflects that the dean of FEPS really deserves to be at the head of this academic institution for being really the best among its academic with a huge gap between him and his peers.

Congratulations to our Chairman and Dean Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Said, wishing him more excellence in his coming years.



Prof. Dr. Gouda Abdelkhalek , former Minister of Social Solidarity in an Interview with ELITE

We Suggested an Alternative to IMF Program but Government Favoured Westerners

Cairo: Caroline Sherief, Pakinam Fekry, Farah Ezzeldin and Mariam Hefny

In the faculty of economics and political science, Elite team conducted an interview with Dr. Gouda Abdel-khalek - Former Minister of Social Solidarity-. At the beginning, he was welcomed then we asked him about the reasons beyond choosing the faculty of economics and political science. Dr. Gouda told us that he didn't actually choose the faculty as he wanted to major in the English literature since he had a passion for the English novels, however, when the high school results had emerged, he was the second top student to the republic. In addition, the year 1960 was the first year for the faculty of economics and political science which was the same year he graduated from high school besides he likes the politics since his childhood, hence he joined the faculty of economics and political science. Also, Dr. Gouda added that he is proud of his professors as Dr. Zaki Shafeii, Boutros Boutros Ghali, and Refaat Al-Mahgoub and the atmosphere of the faculty was harmonic even if there was a huge diversity. Dr. Gouda elaborated that being majored in economics wasn't his first preference as he wanted originally to major in political science, then he enrolled in the major of statistics, but at the end he enrolled in the economics major. He said that the conclusion from this experience is the idea of diversity, choosing from distinctive fields, and what suits the person's capabilities. Dr. Gouda said that he never forget about his first passion, so he used to manage his time between the economics and the English literature.



Our editors from left :
Pakinam fekry, Carolin
Sherief and Farah
Ezzeldin

Then Dr. Gouda told us one of the stories during his Period of study at the faculty, as when he was in the faculty Dr. Zaki Shafeii called him and advised him not to play boxing anymore since it can affect his mind, thus Abdelkhlek left the boxing and joined the Rowing team at the faculty during the 4 years of his study. This situation was an example for the direct communication between the professors and the students. He added that the class was about 150 students, also the Muslims and Christians were indifferent and nobody knows the religion of the others. Abdelkhalek elaborated that the internet made a huge upgrades in the society some are positive while some of them are negative. He added that he always like teaching besides he finds that teaching is a message not just a job.





Ideologies never ends in this world

Dr. Gouda elaborated that he sees socialism from his own perspective, he also appreciates the Egyptian farmer as he lived his experience since being raised up in a village and working in agriculture. Abdel-Khalek started to ask why some people have money more than the others and some don't have at all. Therefore, he searched for an answer for his question. Then, he established "Al-Tagamooa" party on the basis of his view of communism which is being communist from the Egyptian land sprouted. Dr. Gouda expected the fall of Nasser's socialism and he was sad when it fell. If we looked for what really happen with global perspective we will find that USA is doing the most manipulating process along the history, and it is naive to expect the US as in Hollywood movies. Abdel-Khalek said that he got an offer to teach in one of the American universities after studying in it and that was an exception, but he refused and asked them to write a letter for being a proof for the incident, besides he told them that he would return to his country to teach the farmers' sons what he learnt there. Dr. Gouda explained that he went to the US five times as a visitor professor at the universities like Los Angeles University and California University and last time was at 2015. He added that he is an expert in the American society since he ensured the enormous division in the society, and the luxurious life they live is just a result of the Iraqi and Afghanistan dilemmas. Abdel-Khalek ensured that the communism isn't the only system that had problems, and the factors of production can achieve peace for the world, however, there is a centrifugal force in the system as the authority and fortune are always with a minority while the others are being ignored.

Dr. Gouda added that there is several reasons for this dilemma one of them is the history, as the history is a group of rings, each ring leads to the other. The second reason is the technology as it work for the interest of who have the money and it works against the ones who have shortage. At the end, the technology is a product of the human thoughts, thus everybody owns it. Abdel-Khalek explained that the development of technology in Silicon Valley and USA is just a result for our civilization as old Egyptians, since we illuminated the path for them since the establishment of the old library of Alexandria. He added that it's not true that the ideology gas expired as everything that is promoted as technology is originally an ideology, and the only solution for this dilemma is the social equality and the closest systems to this idea is the Scandinavian systems as in Norway and Denmark as they achieved the equilibrium between the individuals and government responsibility.

When we asked him about his experience in being a minister for Ministry of Social Solidarity and Social Justice after the January revolution. He started by talking about the first ministry, which took place during the second government of General Ahmed Shafiq after the resignation of the former President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, explaining that he performed the ministry oath on the 22nd of February 2011 in the shade of the disappearance of security and absence of the police. Therefore, the essentials of life such as bread and basic commodities must be provided and transported from one place to another while absence of the security system, which was like an impossible thing to be done. But being protected from the people, I was able to stand in front of the military council, submit my resignation and also express my opinion freely in front of the cabinet, as a result of feeling protected by the people.





My upcoming book narrates my ministerial days

And this during the period of revolutionary momentum, where everybody freely expressed their opinion, and with the accurate discretion of the people, they were able to conclude that I was working for them, and they understood that there were limits for pressure. Also, there were strengths represented in the descent of young people to Tahrir Square and commander Ibrahim and the forty in Suez and others, which helped in pressuring the supply system, so they said send the bread to a certain place and the youth will ensure its distribution fairly, so the political atmosphere and the pulse of the street were important during the initial period.

And speaking of the second period in the Ministry of Supply, he added that his biggest ambition at that time was to prevent a major famine in Upper Egypt which really happened -that is also what I recorded in a book that will be published by Al Shorouk bookstore, titled " With the Poor", which includes my experience in the ministry- therefore, there was no opportunity to look into reform issues until December 2011. That's when we started looking at the issues of reform and the implementation of justice and sufficiency, so we put basis for the bread subsidy system, but unfortunately it was not built on this basis, which caused a great waste of resources due to the submission of the people in charge to pressure strongly. However, there was a greater

opportunity to balance the relationship between the government and the military council during the second period in the ministry than the first period for many reasons, one of them was that the grip of the military council was less so the government began to perform its role in the shade of a degree of calm and stability and we began to implement the stages of political transition , explaining that his opinion about the arrangement of doing the parliamentary elections then presidential elections and then write the Constitution was wrong and like putting the cart before the horse, because the Constitution is what sets thing right, that's why it must be written first and then comes the elections. But with the military council confronting the issue of the transitional phase and insisting on this arrangement, I submitted my first resignation from the ministry. Then we saw the Brotherhood's control over the parliament, then the presidency and the formation of the Committee of fifty and writing the Constitution.

As a socialist thinker, he assess the current economic reform program to which the largest capital institution of the Bretton Woods system and the International Monetary Fund contributed as he said that they have presented a new conception of an alternative program to the program agreed with the IMF as an institution, not an individual, but The problem with the agreement with the IMF was that the government did not strive to defend the interests of the Egyptians and recognized that experience, wisdom and knowledge are all in the hands of the IMF experts. But the fatal decision of floating the Egyptian pound in November 2017 was an example to this, and as a Professional economist I know that the national currency is the basis of the economy and should not be left to go into thin air - especially if the state's economy is small -, And we saw the result of this decision represented in the raise of the dollar price to 20 pounds after it was only 8/9 pounds before returning to 16 pounds, this caused the social and economic conditions to be shaken. Thus, the confusion of the budget of Egyptian families, the state and the various institutions as a result of the virtue of strengthening the relationship between the inside and outside. But that effect can be overlooked.

He continued explaining that his second objection is that interest in real estate is not a reform because reform means changing the situation into a better direction, as Egyptians will not eat real estate, but bread. Therefore, the state budget was exhausted due to the concern about only one item in it, which was reflected on people in the form of inflation, which is politically considered as a tax with no value causing the redistribution of income and wealth for the benefit of rich Egyptians and foreigners. That's why he do not call this a reform, and for this we must firstly tighten the relationship between the inside and outside and defend the value of the Egyptian pound through agriculture and industry , as real estate comes at the second or third place compared to them.





Dr Gouda about Interest rate cuts and canceling the customs dollar

We asked him about his evaluation of the expected effects of the recent economic decisions such as cutting down the interest rate and the abolition of the customs dollar. He responded that There are obligations by the Fund after signing number of agreements, explaining that the theory followed by the Central Bank is: Use the interest rate as a tool to combat inflation , therefore when inflation rates increases, the interest rate rises depending on that inflation is due to several money reasons, but the difference is that inflation in Egypt is due to structural reasons and not monetary reasons ,Thus, raising the interest rate was a wrong decision that led to more inflation because raising the cost of credit and operating for different projects increased fire ignited, so we must pay attention to the structure of the economy and production units and incentives system for those producers in agriculture and industry, without which the economy is totally fragile, for example lowering or raising the price of oil , both cause a problem. As a former minister, he know that the high price of wheat is also a problem, That's why he made a great effort to raise Egypt's wheat production, as These are the sectors that need attention.



When he was asked for whom Dr. Gouda Abdelkhalek feel grateful to. He said that on the human level, he is grateful to the Egyptian peasant. He enjoyed free education and his teachers were excellent, which in turn influenced the formation of his character to end up in this way. It was the peasants who paid the bill by being productive producers and this is what he wrote as a dedication in my PhD. Also he added that on the Personal level, he is grateful to his mother, who provided them despite poverty with a set of values, the most important one is: not to hate anyone, in addition we hope that God increases their livelihood , striving for reaching a similar position, as well as teaching us: satisfaction, conviction and helping others. In the third place, comes his professors at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, The first of them is Dr. Zaki Shafeii, who totally supported him in his marriage of Dr. Karima Karim.

We asked Dr. Gouda about his opinion as a distinguished academic and a professor of economics; on how could a student of economics be graduated and be qualified enough to work in the market efficiently, also what exactly is the skills and teaching method appropriate to this goal? What is his advice to the college students? He pointed out to the existence of several things, including the need to provide the student with the greatest amount of skills liable to the logic of learning , acquisition and initiation, that raise his shares in the labor market, as well as the need to protect himself from the penetration of others inside his mind; like the media professionals, professors and others, adding that the protective serum to achieve this purpose is: The practice of virtue/grace thinking, referring/ending by saying that he always kept repeating this quotation in my exams: "you have to achieve lots of creativity and a little retrieval", which is what he really suffered from with some of his teachers.

In conclusion, we asked him to evaluate the current political situation locally and regionally and the challenges and economic opportunities, that he presents, being an economist and also a professor of political science, who used to teach important issues very relevant between the economy and politics, such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, He lately explained that the whole world is in a transitional phase similar in some ways to the stage which the world has gone through by the end of the First World War and the beginning of the Second World War, also explained that the meaning of the transition; is the presence of many opportunities everywhere, explaining that the weak is not considered without power sources but lacks of Thinking, for example, the relationship between Iran is a force that was able to confront the United States of America by law and explosions until the United States retreated its decisions and what is exciting in the case of Iran that officials always speak for the people and not the state and government, and concluded by referring that we are in a terrible need to look at the vocabulary And what they really mean by this situation in reality.





Businessman and Stock exchange Tycoon Hany Tawfik in an Interview with ELITE

THE BEST REGIME HAS A STRONG ARMY "ON BORDERS" AND AN ACTIVE PARTY SYSTEM

Cairo : Ramy Magdy, Hana Zakareyya, Jasmin Nabil, and Israaa Awwad

In the following lines we will be reporting to you a briefing of the interview conducted by Assistant Professor Ramy Magdy and some of the students of the faculty of Economics and Political Science with the economic expert and the successful business man Mr. Hani Tawfik. First of all we would love to greet you as one of the most renowned economic experts and businessmen in Egypt, which made you a role model for the youth and students specially the students of the faculty of Economics and Political Science. Thus, let us begin with asking about your academic life and how it was.

Remembering my academic years, I was not an academically committed student up until my third secondary year. I got a 70% score in the general secondary exams and was enrolled in the Faculty of Commerce Ain Shams University which was in El-Mounira back then. When the student demonstrations erupted in the year 1968 –after the 67 defeat- the faculty was closed. Thus, I decided to join the Faculty of Agriculture, for which the Palace of Mohamed Ali was taken as the campus. I studied a wide array of subjects like Geology, Anatomy, land surveying and Economics.

I did not find any of these subjects to be captivating or interesting except for Economics. From here, my passion for economics started and I specialized in that field on my second year. What further ignited this passion was my uncle, the former Minister of Tourism Fouad Sultan who worked back then in the National Bank, upon whom I always looked as a role model and a second father. I excelled in the field to the extent that by the time of my graduation I was ranked the second of my cohort and the first in Economics.

After graduation, I was asked by Professor Ahmed Gawali to transfer with him to teach in the new branch of the faculty in Zagazig College, thus I prepared my Master's thesis then travelled to the United States of America and joined the University of California.

Back then, due to the language barrier, I did not prepare a PhD but another Master's degree and then returned to Egypt. By that time, the military enlistment law had been changed and thus I enlisted in the army and worked in a bank at the same time. I found myself Head of Projects and getting paid in dollars. Eventually, I left the academic field and continued to work in the banking sector until I established the economic group "EFG" then "EFG Hermes."

How did academics influence your knowledge as an economist and a business man? Sincerely, I adore Economics. Even when I conduct interviews with people studying Accounting, Business Administration and Economics I can sense the difference in the economic way of thinking. The study of economics gives a vision and enables a person to predict what can occur in the world of economics. As such, my study and passion for economics have been truly beneficial in my practical life. You are well known for your influential participation and investment in the stock market and exchange sector

in your perception, what are the most salient challenges? The Egyptian stock market was established after the establishment of our corporation EFG and we were the only corporation back then. We gained tremendous amount of experience by establishing this corporation and were the first to work in the Egyptian exchange.

After that Hermes Corporation appeared and we merged with them. What is interesting to mention, is the completely different mechanisms that the stock market had at the time. We used to go to the stock market every day and at the end of the day we would go and manually do the clearance before exiting, which is completely different from how things work nowadays. Hence, I can say that we started in the stock from the very beginning and I am grateful for that phase for opening up doors of opportunities before us.



What is your assessment of the economic reform program in the past five years? The economic reform in Egypt did not go beyond the flotation of the Egyptian pound and the removal of subsidies. I even wrote once about the myth of a completed economic reform in reply to a statement that said that the reform was done. What makes such a statement unreasonable is the fact that no economic reform is ever completely finished. It is a continuous process; there are always obstacles for investments.

What makes it even more evident that the economic reform is not finished is the fact that both the GDP and poverty rates increased simultaneously. This indicates the presence of a deficiency in and the inability to gain the benefits of the achieved growth. What is important is not merely the increase in the GDP but rather the components of this increase. For instance, to trace whether such an increase benefited only the state and the real state sector but did not reach the workers. As such, we are interested in development not only growth.

What is your opinion regarding the removal of subsidies? Price differentiation is no longer viable all around the world. Therefore, we must keep in mind the difference between indirect product subsidies and direct cash subsidies. The indirect subsidies do not necessarily reach those who are eligible for it. On the other hand, financial or direct subsidy contributes to the workings of the multiplier effect. For instance the 10 LE going in the form of direct subsidy will circulate in the economy and therefore multiplies unlike the 10 LE going for petroleum subsidies which end at that point and has no further effect.

What is your opinion regarding the removal of subsidies? Price differentiation is no longer viable all around the world. Therefore, we must keep in mind the difference between indirect product subsidies and direct cash subsidies.

The indirect subsidies do not necessarily reach those who are eligible for it. On the other hand, financial or direct subsidy contributes to the workings of the multiplier effect. For instance the 10 LE going in the form of direct subsidy will circulate in the economy and therefore multiplies unlike the 10 LE going for petroleum subsidies which end at that point and has no further effect. Wouldn't the move to financial subsidy increase inflation rates? Yes, surely. However, the effect would be minute in comparison to the benefits and its influence in the satisfaction of the people.

Do you see a relation between the economy and the form of the political regime? Definitely, the political system in Egypt is taking over a administrative role and it is well known that the state is an inefficient administrator but it should monitor and regulate the markets only. The intervention of the state in economic projects is a negative indicator. It takes part in the competition and crowds out other competitors that is why the economic identity in Egypt is mutated and no one knows which economic system we belong to.

Do you think the current political events influence the economic performance? Yes, it does. Nonetheless, it may as well be a blessing in disguise. What happened directed the attention of the President towards the necessity for ministerial change. I hope that the upcoming cabinets would have the economic feature, a cabinet with an economic vision not a merely architectural one. We have in Egypt many economic expertise and great minds such as; Neamat Shafik, Mohamed Mohye Al Din, and Rania Al Mashat among others that must be benefited from

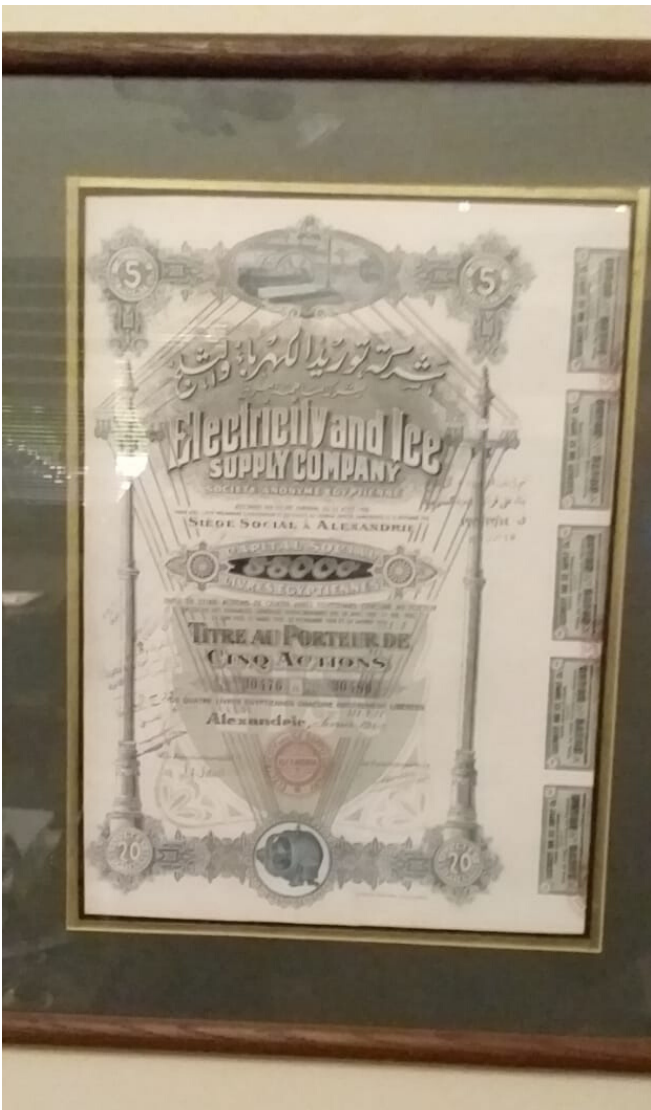
You have witnessed more than one political regime, in your opinion, what kind of regime is best suited for Egypt's current situation? I see that the best regime is one where the military is responsible for protecting the state .

and one where the political parties and political council act as a backstage for the preparation of politicians and presenting the best of them on the political arena.

There are multiple international economic problems such as the trade war between China and the USA, how do you perceive such problems? I see that is a that a third world war is looming. Every war that happened was preceded by economic problems. Wars provide employment in armies and as such it is a ticket out of economic slowdowns and recessions.

What should Egypt do in facing the global economic recession? Egypt should be focusing on the effective internal demand not on exports for the meantime. Furthermore, it should enforce financial inclusiveness to collect wasted taxes and redirect them in the sectors of education and health.

Finally, we would like to end this interview with your advice to the students in the department of economics in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. Firstly, I would like to distinguish between two kinds of Economics students; the first kind is one who entered the field because they got the scores which qualified them to enter the college, and the second type is one who truly loves the field. My advice is for the latter, is to do what she/he truly love within the field of economics. There are those who excel in research and others in financial sector, what is sure is that to get out the best of yourself in this field you should do what you love because it would be hard to adapt to doing what you do not love.



pictures of old paper stocks in Mr. Hany's office

TIANANMEN SQUARE AND THE TRAGIC QUESTION OF RESISTANCE

Political Science Teaching Assistant
BY: ENGY KHALED AHMED SALAH EL-DIN



Political science is specialized in the "Political authority" and everything that belongs to it: questioning it, understanding its roots as well as knowing forms of its resistance if necessary. China has long known extremely authoritarian regimes which barely gave any space of freedom. If it were not for the "Titanium square" incident in 1989, there would not be any record of the Chinese attempts for resistance in history. Despite its failure and its end of a hilarious number of victims (as a consequence of the regime's forces' swept into the square and dispersing the revolutionaries), this incident is still considered by some political thinkers (such as Andreja Zevnik) to be the fundamental figure for resistance.

In his analysis to the most correct form for resistance, he borrowed "Giorgio Agamben" theory of "Bare life" and Jacques Lacan theory of the "Whatever politics" and the "whatever being". According to Agamben, those who have the capacity for resisting the sovereignty and the regime should have bare lives (lives that are not covered with any political or legal protection). It is the "inclusive exclusion". They are excluded from the political life and they have no political or legal protection. But at the same time, they are included because they are the product of the power of the political sovereignty which has just excluded them. Bare life is apolitical life without any power and cannot pose any threat to the running regime. As a result for the abuses which the Chinese people received in their liberty, they got into the square in a call for some democracy and freedom from the Ruling Chinese party. In Agamben's theory for bare life, they became bare when the government excluded them and took off the political and legal protection from them while considering them the enemies of the state.

In order for the resistance to be rigorous, Lacan sees the revolutionaries should make an "act" to reach the "event" -this event is the focal point in history which would lead into the collapse of a specific regime and the construction of another-. Also, there is the "passage a l'acte" which is the process of the individual's transition from the position of being existent within the current regime, into being liberated from all the lines imposed upon him. With the success of this process, the "whatever being" is created. This being is the man who is able to cut off the links to his identity and tear up all the social bonds which link him to others. Resistance is then the "demand of being". This demand is not an easy task since it requires asking the regime for something which if realized, would lead into this regime's death.

For Zevnik, the revolutionaries in Tiananmen square, after leading bare lives, have transformed into making an "act" which is "going down into the square" in order to reach an "event" which "regime change". And they have tried to break all the chains which tie them from the ruling regime (passage a l'acte). They were converted into the "whatever being" as they have ruined all the social bonds among them and nothing lasted except their demand for some staff which -if realized- would lead into the regime's collapse. That is because demands for freedom, democracy and non-corruption were contradictory to the fundamentals of the regime completely. With the regime's neglect to them, the bare live increased, they changed more into the whatever beings and the intensity of their bonds to each other and to the regime waned even more.

Concerning the reason for the failure of the demonstrations in Tiananmen in spite of being -according to Zevnik- the most suitable model for Agamben and Lacan's theories about resistance, that is because the Chinese ruling regime was dogmatic enough to not care about the revolutionaries but about its stability. It did not face any hardships in using the devastating violence and military intervention in the square. Here, with all this drastic violence, those who resisted have died. On the other hand, those who did not die, returned to be attached dramatically to the ruling regime again and to cover their bare life with the vesture of the regime. As mentioned in Zevnik's article, "In the days and weeks following the crackdown, the CCP the Chinese Communist Party- regained its political power and appeared stronger than before".

So, resistance is one of the forms of the desire for changing the ongoing regime. But it is not a chaotic event, but organized process starting from the bare life and converting into apolitical being that does not subjugate to the political or the legal protection of the regime. It ends with the "Act", the "event", the "passage a l'acte" and the demand of what the regime cannot bear in order to let it fall. But the continuous question after the Titanium square is: Was the Chinese regime dogmatic enough that even this professional image of resistance was not useful with it? Or Was not this model of resistance strong enough and there is an another thing that has to be added in order to succeed?

* Andreja Zevnik, "Sovereign-less Subject and the possibility of Resistance", Journal of International Studies, Vol. 38, no. 1, 2009 pp. 83-106



THE PARALLEL REVOLUTION IN EGYPT THOUGHTS ON ART AND POLITICS (1952-2011)

This essay sheds light on the nexus between art and politics in Egypt since 1952. In that year, a junta of young officers seized power and sought to topple the ancien regime. In their endeavor to draw the contours of New Egypt, art was one of their main tools. The Revolution enticed whole generations of artists to describe, evaluate and criticize the achievements and the debacles of the New Era.

To the best of my knowledge, thoughts about the dialects between art and Politics date back to Plato. This great philosopher argued for imposing strict censorship over artistic productions, notably poetry and theatre. Marx, On the other hand, saw art as the "superstructure of the prevailing pattern of production". Thus the concept of bourgeois art was coined to describe a state where the masses awareness is "stolen" in order to perpetuate their inferior economic status.

The revolution, properly understood, is a successful reengineering of the economic, social and political spheres. Its effects are immense and penetrates every corner of the society, even people's inner feelings and their self-image. Every revolution has its artistic "repertoire", to borrow the term amply used by Charles Tilly.

By the advent of 1952, Egypt witnessed, for the third time in its modern history, a parallel revolution. According to Ziad Fahmy, the author of *Ordinary Egyptians: Creating the Modern Nation through Popular Culture* (2011); Egyptians used songs, jokes, comedic sketches and poetry to resist the British colonizer and express a growing sense of national identity. Similarly, cinema, caricature, and theatre expressed, refined, and even criticized the stated goals of the 23rd July Revolution.

While Yacup Sanu(Abu Naddara), Sayed Darwish, and Naguib el- Rihany, among others, emphatically expressed the sorrows and joys of Egyptians from 1900 up to the 1950s; the works of Salah Jahin, Salah abu-Seif and Naguib Mahfouz were true manifestations of the modern context in which they lived. This context was generally characterized by free deliberation of ideas and yearning for the values of equity and national independence.

Being legitimate sons of the Revolution, the works of those able authors expressed the political drama Egypt witnessed form the 1950s onwards. Mainstream popular culture argued for, and managed to change people's perception about gender equality, religious tolerance, and the basis of class stratification.



RAMEZ IBRAHIM

Political Science Assistant Lecturer

Thanks to recent advances in communication, the study of the nexus between art and politics became more enjoyable, owing to the huge volumes of available visual data. This data enable academics to trace, deconstruct and compare artistic products.

Gone are the days when the audience is considered passive object. The old-fashioned magic-bullet theory ignored the perceptive role of the receiver in refining, criticizing, and even ignoring media messages. The respect and high esteem institutions such as the Army and al-Azhar enjoy among ordinary Egyptians now point to the influence of reality on perception. This image is in turn magnified and stressed by mass media.

Common wisdom reminds us that people find difficulty in digesting the whole message in one shot. This difficulty is compounded by the psychological state of the audience during times of high stress and great uncertainty. In my opinion, events surrounding 23 July revolution and the victory of 6 October 1973 deserve more rigor studies by academics of popular culture and public opinion; in order to see how the media "negotiated the meaning" of these great events and how the audience received the intended message.



**IN THE PRESENCE OF MR.
HISHAM TAWFIK
MINSTER OF PUBLIC
BUSINESS SECTOR AND
MR MOHAMED FARID THE
CHAIRMAN OF EGYPTIAN
STOCK EXCHANGE AND
THE DEAN OF FEPS DR.
MAHMOUD EL SAID**

Center for Economic Research and Studies organizes a public lecture about sustainability of firms and it's relation to sustainable development



Covered by: Dina Ehab



Under the auspices of the head of Cairo University Professor Mohamed Osman Elkhosht and the dean of our Faculty and the head of center of economic and financial research and studies Professor Mahmoud Elsaid, a session was held with title "firm's sustainability and its relation with sustainable development. Our guests were Minister Hisham Tawfik minster of public work and Mr Mohamed Farid the chairman of Egyptian stock exchange. Dr Nagwa Samak the head of Economic department and Dr Ahmed Belal the economic expert. And the moderator of the session was Dr Adla Ragab.

The session started by welcoming the quests and then the guests started to say their words to express their pleasure to be part of that session. And a sort of welcoming our guests the faculty gave the minster our faculty honorary shield to honor him after finishing his words The minster started his words by thanking all who prepared the session and then he talked about the public work and the history of the firms in the public sector mentioning that the public sector is not that big compared to others. He mentioned that there are 120 firm belong to the public sector and 107 firm belong to other minsters. To reach "firms' sustainability we should focus on three aspects: the first one is about restructuring the firms as there were 48 loser firm because of the administration, and then they did SWOT analysis and hence the could reach solutions for 26 firm. The second aspect is providing the required fund; and they changed the uses of the lands and they are waiting for licenses to sell them in auctions to the private sector for developing the lands. And the third is developing the system of work and its administration as they discovered that the cost accounting was very low because the monitoring body didn't put in its consideration the cost accounting. So the gave courses to the heads and mangers of 120 firm and 8 holding companies in accounting. Also marketing was low in the public sector, so they established a marketing center in the 8 holding companies. Also they are doing assessment to the top managers and classify them, and they do 360 assessments to the executive council.

Dr Samiha Fawzy and Dr Alia Elmahdi who are professors in our faculty, they wanted to participate in the discussion and directed some questions to the minster and Mr. Mohamed Farid and they both responded to the questions.

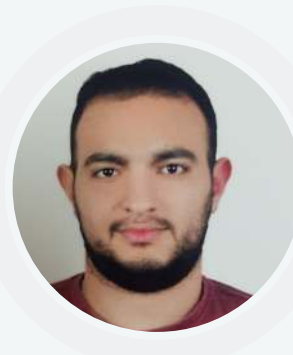
Then Dr Nagwa Samk said her words, and they were answers about some questions like what is firms' sustainability? And what is its importance and disclosure about? What does social responsibility mean? what are the international initiatives which have interest in this topic? And MR. Mohamed Farid commented by saying that disclosure about sustainability is a volunteering act and there are no international criteria about it.

On the other side Dr Ahmed Belal the economic expert and the founder of Dcarbon, his words were about what is sustainability? And why are sustainable reports done on the firm level and country level? And what does the word of sustainable reports mean? How are the sustainable reports done?

And the session ended after Mr. Ahmed Belal words and the thanking of the guests, speakers and attendees.



Sistani : a Power in Shadow



Abdallah Ahmed

Mark Magdi

The Iraqi uprising erupted at the beginning of October, triggering anger among the people of permanent crises such as the deterioration of the country's economic situation, and the corruption of the Shiite who dominates the government which has worsened Iraq after years of ethnic

violence and the war against the Islamic State. The protests currently in Iraq are not led by any particular political faction or party. The protests have erupted from the areas of the Shiite majority and were later joined

by the rest of the people, including the Sunnis. In current protests, we find more than 311 people were killed and more than 9000 were injured and almost 4,000 demonstrators were arrested which led to aggravation of the situation without any changes.

While talking about influential actors in Iraq, we should not lose sight of the role of the Shiite Marji'a Ayatollah Sayyid Ali al-Sistani, and his great influence in the decision-making process. Sistani is the highest Shiite religious leader in Iraq. The religious Marji'a is the highest religious reference who has the authority to make legal decisions within the confines of the Islamic law for the Shiite. To them, he has reached the highest rank of diligence in the development of legal provisions. His effect can be touched in many situations like when he gave an advisory opinion allowing the Iraqi people to carry weapons to fight ISIS.

In the midst of what is currently raging in Iraq, al-Sistani is in solidarity with the legitimate demands of peaceful demonstrators, a position he has affirmed in his speeches over the past years, he has also opposed the current government performance, and implicitly rejects Iranian meddling in the form of armed militias. He expressed his rejection about the violent behavior leading to the direct killing of peaceful demonstrators and many elements of the security forces. He stressed that the killers of demonstrators must be prosecuted and brought to justice, whatever their affiliations and positions.

This behavior reveals the seriousness of the government to protect its people by finding steps towards its reform, and the condemnation of the burning of the institutions of the state and private property. He issued a statement in the previous Friday Khutbah asking the three branches of government for real reform, and the House of Representatives bears the biggest responsibility in this area,

the judiciary and regulatory bodies bear a major responsibility in the fight against corruption, prosecuting the corrupt heads and to recover the money of the people from them. But in the past, no real procedures were taken. On the contrary, some claim that the role of the Marji'a is exaggerated politically, making it able to influence the regime and the political parties involved. His role is misleading and has nothing to do with the truth. Some may now think that Sistani's loyalty to the Shiite community is higher than that of the state, and proponents of this trend see it as a flimsy image, with no real power. Some believe the existence of the American conspiracy, which uses the Marji'a as a dummy, offers the most prominent mislead, exploit its religious position and the passion of ordinary people to achieve foreign interests. Some believe that the Iraqi governments were initially approved by America from 2003 until the departure of their forces in 2011, but the failure of the United States is obvious after leaving the country, represented in the severe disobedience of the governments that were brought by the US.

Iraq is living between a painful reality and a dark future, some officials may change, or the whole system may change leading to the establishment of a new system. Another result would be that Iraq will rely on America instead of Iran. It is also a big possibility that the Iraqi people will follow whatever the Sistani says. We recently did not and will not be against the Iraqi revolution, and we are not against its requirements, the people have full freedom to determine their destinies, but we want to enlighten the minds of the Iraqi people so that these protests achieve positive changes, and not to be controlled or exploited by any foreign authorities.

They started to tend to cooperate with Iran; this threatened the US interests later. This is proved by the visit of Iranian President "Hassan Rouhani" to Sistani in 2014, although Sistani had refused in 2013 to receive former Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmad Inejad, and this indicates the Iraqi rapprochement with Iran due to the importance of the Marji'a for the Iraqi people. These challenges face's the Sistani for the first time as he cannot decide which side to join. This made him lose many followers due to the fluctuation between the Iranian and American sides. The Marji'a should not be represented by a particular person, but it is supposed to come from the people to the people.

**Both authors are fourth level political science students*





TAMERS AND STARS : WHO CONTROLS FOOTBALL?

By :Omar Khaled
fourth year economics

The relationship between the coach and the players is always changing from time to time, the coach may control sometimes and the team may revolt on the coach and turn the situation, the personality of the coach is always important in order to maintain the unity of the team, is the heartbeat always for the team pumping enthusiasm and anger And the revolution within the players, in contrast there are situations in which the character of the players must show not each player individually but the character of the team as a whole, the role of each of them is important and if there is no understanding between the two elements of the team, The problems will be the result.

personal coach has an important role to make you make a difference with the team if you can control them and you communicate your revolution and your thoughts and implant your faith inside them, I always see that the personal trainer best example is Inter coach "Conte" , always There is anger inside him and he think that there is always the best, even if you are victorious with a broad result.

Conte's experience with "Juventus" was a successful experience through the figures he achieved, where he received the team after finishing in seventh place the previous season and a group is not qualified to compete even on booking a ticket to qualify for the Champions League, but the character and Conte's imprint did not take long to appear on the team, as the team began the era of monopoly of the league championship with him from the first season Juventus crowned the title after years of confusion, Conte was not a magician used tricks and tricks to win, but Conte a revolutionary figure spread his anger and desire to Change to the group from the initial moment, Pirlo says in a book About Conte: He met us on his first day of training and said: "Everything was going wrong in this club. We have to bring Juventus back to his place. The return is not a polite request but it is order." "We made the first attempt a great success, I think it was all thanks to him, in every training session he said," You must have the anger inside me, "simple words, but they were the most convincing words I have ever received." Conte's success in imposing his personality on the team Is that he was able to transfer what he wanted to the minds of his players made them fighters inside the playground and not just players.

But sometimes if the team has big-minded players and the hero figure, the coach's influence may be less than that of the players. "Barcelona" during the training period of Guardiola swept the world where the team has achieved the historic six-crowned all the tournaments that the team participated, it is normal to happen And you have a group like Barcelona, Messi, Xavi, Iniesta, Puyol, alves, Eto'o and others. "The character and spirit of the players was a key factor in the achievements of this era, to the extent that some said that any coach will take over In that period he would have achieved achievements because of the total Some might oppose this statement, but what happened in 2012 was the best proof of that statement. Barcelona was defeated in a first-leg match against AC Milan in Italy with two goals. Barcelona was under the leadership of the late "Villanova" Who was suffered from "Cancer" and missed the return battle on the pitch, but the spirit of the players were present and Barcelona managed to win a clean four in the absence of his coach, even some press reports pointed out that the actual leader of the game is "captain Xavi Hernandez" midfielder here figure Players emerge and dominate as a result of your sense of responsibility and the value of the entity you are fighting for.

Positive events may be forgiven after the downside either for Conte or for the Barcelona school like, but when the relationship between the players and the coach is not in sync, problems occur and the coach is often sacrificed, with an event with Mourinho at Manchester United.

Speaking of his time at Manchester United, Mourinho was in a poor position when he took over in 2016. In the first season he was able to win the Europa League and League Cup, and in the second season he was second best for United since Ferguson's departure. However, the third season Mourinho was running a group of clowns defeats and staggering and poor performance and the level of some players put a lot of question marks, headed by "Pogba" until Mourinho left the team in the half of the season, after a period Mourinho came out with a fiery statement saying " Over time you will know that my second place and the Europa League with these Two players is a historic achievement, "who commented on the news at the time would have said that Mourinho was a failed coach because the new manager Solshire had won a series of victories and is still going on, but Mourinho was right over time the group returned to the same position of reeling and poor performance So far, Mourinho has been a big victim with this group, as if deliberately showing badly his sacrifice.

Examples of the dominant may explain more, if the coach is always close to his players and there is harmony and good relationship will be the coach is the coach is the most dominant, either with the problem or bored of the style of play will be the coach in front of chaos and rebellion within the team .. And Result The coach is the victim of poor performance and results and is fired





FEPS CELEBRATES ELITE'S 1ST ANNIVERSARY

By- Nermeen Tawfik

Elite magazine, the media platform for the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, celebrated a year after its launch, with the attendance of Dr/ Mahmoud Al Saied the Dean of the Faculty, Dr/ Hanan Mohammed Ali the Vice Dean for students' affairs, A number of the Faculty's Professors as well as the magazine's editorial board, in addition to a selection from Public Figures. Such as, the Ambassador, Ex-Minister of Foreign affairs, and Member of Parliament (Mohamed Al Oraby), Journalist and Ex-advisor of the president (Ahmed Al Moslemany), The young member of Parliament (Ahmed Zaidan), Journalist and Plays' writer, Vice Chief editor of Al Ezaa w Al Television (Ayman Al Hakim), Ex-assistant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jailan Allam), Professor of Political Science who carries the Medal of Honor from the French Republic (Prof.Dr. Nazli Moawad).

At the beginning, Ramy Magdy, The Chief Editor and the Assistant Professor of Political Science, Spoke about the idea of the Magazine which was launched since a year on a monthly basis, Pointing out to the main goal of the Magazine as to be a linking point between the Faculty's students and their Professors. Also, to be a bridge that links the faculty's students and its special graduates in every field.

He also added that the success of this experience which grabbed the eyes towards it was due to the fact that its member work without obligations. However, what makes them work is their love and pride with this experience which gave them the opportunity to learn the art of writing, not only this but also to be connected to reality. He also thanked the Dean of the Faculty who permitted the opportunity for the establishment of the Magazine, Dr. Hannan Mohammed Ali the God Mother of ELITE Magazine, Everyone who wrote for the Magazine from the teaching stuff and students, And to the guests who graduated from the Faculty and held high positions.

As for Dr. Mazen Hassan the member of the editorial board and the Assistant Professor in the Faculty, He said that he is proud of the success of this experience, He also stated that he feels jealous when he reads the Magazine's issues, When he reads interviews with important people, and when he listens to admiration words about the Magazine from students, Hoping for the continuation of success for all of its editors.

The, Dr. Hannan Mohammed Ali spoke pointing out to the fact that this magazine was launched to be a platform for the Students, Professors, Graduates of the faculty such as Ministers, Advisors, And Members of Parliament who were all stars on the pages of ELITE, She also thanked each and every one who wrote for the magazine, Thanking its working team.

From his side, Dr. Mahmoud Al Saied thanked all the attendees, Adding that we are celebrating a year of ELITE's experience which was able to be a strong media platform despite the scarcity of its resources, And it was also able to explore huge talents in the Faculty's students, As it is a model for constructive media, Then, He announced a surprise which is that the new year will witness a printed copy of the magazine in addition to its existing electronic copy.

After that, ELITE's guests spoke, Ambassador Mohamed Al Oraby spoke about his interview with ELITE's team members adding that this experience added energy to the Faculty, Hoping for the continuation of success for the magazine.

Then, the well-known Journalist and the President's Advisor, Ahmed Al Moslemany, Said that he is proud of being a graduate to this Faculty which he always refers to as "Egypt's Harvard", And that he sees ELITE magazine as a model for elegant Journalist writing with a high Academic background, And that it is an important addition for this great Faculty.

Dr. Nazli Moawad, Professor of Political Science at the Faculty, States that the experience of this Faculty is a unique one in Egypt since its establishment; Because it was based on the idea of patriotism, And that Elite Magazine gains the fruits of this Faculty, As it connects the students with their Professors and Graduates.

Youngest Member of Parliament and the Faculty Graduate Ahmed Zidan stated that he is happy to meet ELITE's members during the interview, pointing out to the importance of simulation models urging students to participate in it.

Journalist Ayman Al Hakim, who wrote an article about ELIT's experience in Al Ezaa w Al Television Journal, Adding that we are now in front of a very important experience that combines both media attractiveness and sober academy, And that it have to penetrate the University's borders to reach all the youth to help them increase their Political awareness.

Silvana Sobhy the Statistic Assistant Professor and Student Fareeda Khalifa the Deputy Chief Editor, Gave the speech of the Editorial board. Silvana said that the Magazine gave the opportunity for the students to work as Editors and Translators and that it was a platform for them to express their opionions, As for Fareeda, She stated that this experience was a value added for her as well as for colleagues.

Dr. Sami Al Sayed the Economic Professor at the Faculty pointed out that ELITE contributed to the connection between the Students and the Professors, and that it witnessed a great amount of effort from the editorial board which adds to the Faculty.

Dr. Omnia Helmy the Vice Dean for post-graduate studies and researches, added that this Magazine which is published in both Arabic and English languages contributes to the connection between generations and it achieved an opportunity in all field, Hoping for success for all of its members.

And finally, at the end, Attendees took commemorative photos in an atmosphere of happiness with this event.

Translation : Habiba
Diaaeldin



OUR CELEBRATION



ELITE BOARD OF EDITORS AND THE CEREMONIAL GUESTS



ELITE CHAIRMAN PROF. MAHMOUD ELSAID AND OUR EDITOR IN CHIEF RAMY MAGDY CUTS THE ANNIVERSARY CAKE



ELITE CHAIRMAN PROF. MAHMOUD ELSAID GIVING A SPEECH SHOWING HIS GRATITUDE TOWARDS ALL ELITE'S TEAM

THE CENTER FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES SIGNS AN AGREEMENT WITH THE IBDL FOUNDATION



Prof. Adla Ragab, Director of the Center for Economic and Financial Research and Studies at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, said that the Center has signed an agreement with the Foundation for the International Business Driving License (IBDL). IBDL is an Egyptian joint stock company working in business solutions, international professional certificates, executive education and a representative of the University of Missouri in the Middle East and North Africa. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Said, Dean of the Faculty of economics and political science and Chairman of the Center, represented the Center. While IBDL Foundation was represented by Dr. Khaled Ezzat Khallaf.

Dr. Adla Ragab told "Elite" that the Board of Directors of the Center approved at its meeting that was held on 30/9/2019 to cooperate with IBDL to provide research consultancy, implement a training plan, and build the capacity of the state administrative apparatus during the academic year 2019/2020.

The agreement came while the Center for Economic and Financial Research and Studies provides Research and scientific services as an accredited center of Central Agency for Organization & Administration by researchers, professors and experts in the college and abroad during a period agreed upon for the purposes of scientific research and training. Besides, the training courses, educational lectures, awareness and capacity building will be implemented during the academic year 2019/2020 will meet the needs of Egyptian governmental institutions and bodies. as It will be designed in accordance with the academic skills of the employees of the Center for Research and Economic Studies or through the use of their sister scientific centers in the college to achieve the spirit of the team and ensure success in the implementation of all the various programs.

She added that the lectures would talk about the state budget and digital transformation and raise the competitiveness to contribute to raising the efficiency of the administrative apparatus in the state. She also elaborated that the reason why IBDL chose the college for this agreement is as it contains the specializations required to raise the efficiency of workers in the state, whether in the economic or political sector, statistics, public administration or computing science. In addition, The Center for Economic Studies is the oldest research center in the faculty. She concluded her words by saying "We are within the college team work and use each other's expertise in order to reach the best results and this is what distinguishes the college and its professors and research centers."



"The agreement entails convening training courses and capacity building modules in FEPS"