

ELITE

FEBRUARY 2019



■ **Almoslemani to
ELITE :**

“While Egypt hard power is significantly rising, its soft power is severely declining”

Board Chairman:

Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El Said

Editor in Chief:

Ramy Magdy Ahmed

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of Economics and
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The famous TV presenter, journalist and political Analyst Ahmed Almoslemani in an exclusive interview with **ELITE** :

The Islamic World is arrested in a catastrophic equation that puts Islam against Islam, and Islam against the world



Cairo : Ramy Magdy, Silvana Sobhy and Farah Ezzeldin

Elegant as usual, journalist and broadcaster Ahmed ElMoslemani gave us a warm welcome in the comfort of his home, alongside with his wife, Professor Ingymahdy, and opening up his inventory of memories and the exceptional stages of his life. ElMoslemani commenced his discussion with ELITE by telling us the story of how his relationship with the faculty started, that it started as early as when he was in 6th grade, where he used to write in the school field on his notebook "Economics and Political Science". ElMoslemani also recounted his numerous motives to join the faculty, which mainly revolved around three issues: his love for travelling, his early encounters with fame, and his involvement with the authority throughout his school education. He has always listened, along with his father, to his radio program "Ambassadors and Opinions", which has always attracted him to the idea of travel. Also, the programs "Visit to the Library of X" and "Witness to the Era" enriched the idea that the Faculty of Economics and Political Science is what would help him achieve his dream of travelling and it is a source of influence. His interest in the foreign policy page of Al-Ahram was also complementary to his choice of political science as a major.

Furthermore, ElMoslemani has been involved with fame and authority from a very young age, as he was well-known to the residents in his village, Basioun in Gharbeya governorate, when his picture appeared on the first page of AlAhram for being one of the top scores in the governorate in the primary stage, in addition to his leadership of the student union in the governorate later on, and his academic excellence that made him always in contact with the governor and the minister of education, and helped him understand the communication with the authority and enjoy the idea of influence.

His story of being unique and famous was met with a storm in his first year at the faculty. He was no longer the center of attention for being an excellent student among a number of achievers in the faculty and the whole country. He no longer enjoyed the same reputation that he had at school, where he was previously a presenter of the school broadcast and the companion of the governor and minister. He simply became a number among the groups who join the faculty. ElMoslemani describes this year as a "confusing year, many people felt homesick, and my extensive travels and distance from my family made me rethink my love for travel."

ElMoslemani brought attention to the importance of university and faculties putting a large weight on the psychological inclusion of students in their first year in university, due to the extreme psychological shift that they go through and the need to be contained. ElMoslemani warningly said that "Most recruitment to political Islam groups and the Brotherhood takes place in the first year due to the students' feeling of alienation and the need for the psychological support and familiarity that these groups offer in return for students joining their ranks."

A Stable Sudan Ruled BY
Any is Egypt's first
Priority

◊
University freshmen should
feel psychological inclusion.
They often feel alienated
and Become an Easy Target
For MB And Extremist
Groups Recruitment.



Our editors (from left) Silvana Sobhy, Ramy Magdy (next to Moslemani) and Farah Ezzeldin

The ELITE team found an important lesson in the corners of ElMoslemani's words, when he said that he came out of the first year (confusion year) by a sharp decision that changed his life's course, which was **that he wouldn't compete for academic excellence or to be appointed as a teaching assistant as it is a fierce competition with the top of his class and that he won't aspire for the diplomatic field seeing that he had no connections** in comparison to his colleagues. ElMoslemani found out that his strength lay in political writing and research, he added, "Zaki Naguib Mahmoud's articles about logical positivism affected me and made me a believer in the necessity of eliminating unrealistic possibilities and focusing on realistic and worthwhile ones."

The second year constituted "the Redemption of the Self" for ElMoslemani, as he had settled on his pathway and began a streak of unique student activities that left their fingerprints with new ideas and establishment of traditions that remain at the faculty till this day. He became a member in the cultural committee in the faculty and university, and won the first place for general knowledge all over Egypt, which enabled him to travel abroad for the first time ever to Morocco, which was celebrated by the Ambassador of Egypt because he was a "political science and economics" student among the most outstanding in the fields of sports and art. The cultural activities of ElMoslemani created a milestone in the history of the faculty through the establishment of several traditions that began with him and remain in force until now. He created the tradition of "the graduation ceremony" for the faculty and that a public figure comes to address the students, the first being former Prime Minister Atef Sedky. He also introduced the "social ball" which is now known as "prom", an event held at a hotel that the students and their families attend. He also started the class pictures that are divided into majors. Aside from that, ElMoslemani's cultural activities also included bringing public figures to speak in seminars at the faculty, reaffirming the unlimited support he received from Professor AleyeldinHelal, the head of the center for political studies at the time.

ElMoslemani showed his gratitude to multiple personalities saying "Our professors were true fathers and mothers, I am grateful to my professors: Ahmed Youssef, Hassan Nafea, NazliMoawad, Kamal Al-Menoufy and Mostafa KamelElsayed." ElMoslemani specified three people who had a profound impact on teaching him life lessons. First, Professor AleyeldinHelal, with his unlimited support and approval after returning from the Madrid Conference to be a guest of cultural activity organized by ElMoslemani, which became a seminar of high importance and media celebration. In addition to Professor Ahmed Elghandour, the former dean of the faculty, who taught him an important lesson when he asked him to accompany Professor Refaat ElMahgoub, former head of former People's Assembly, to his car in front of everyone to convey a message to the students that the students of the faculty are in contact with senior state officials, that knowledge is above power and the importance of giving the students confidence in themselves that they could accompany the number 2 man in Egypt. His journalistic activity at the faculty through the "wall journal" enabled him to publish a conversation with Professor Mohamed HassaneinHeikal when he came to the faculty and conversed with ElMoslemani spontaneously during one of the seminars and so ElMoslemani seized the opportunity and published the conversation.

While he could be blamed for not taking Heikal's approval, the tolerance of Heikal and his son who was a teaching assistant at the time enabled ElMoslemani to be the only holder of a dialogue with Professor Heikal with a wall journal at a time when the editors-in-chief of newspapers competed to interview him.

Professor Ahmed Youssef is the third influential person on that list. We asked ElMoslemani about his experience with the shift from student life to graduate life as a researcher for AlAhram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, and he took us by surprise saying "My affiliation with AlAhram started early, when I was a student in my third year and worked on a research paper about Islamic groups in the research seminar course. This coincided with the publication of the Arab strategic report, which tackled Islamic groups in Egypt. I then managed to identify some fallacies in that report and brought it to the attention of my professor Ahmed Youssef, who worked at AlAhram center and informed the center of the need to meet with ElMoslemani to understand his point of view, and the center adopted many of them. Ever since, AlAhram center asked me to join as a researcher in return for a reward throughout my college years, and I was the first student to join the center. Following graduation, and with the support and recommendation of my professors, Ahmed Youssef and Hassan Nafea, I was appointed in the center."

"The First Print" was the first program ElMoslemani presented on his own, after he was a guest that garnered a lot of attention from analytical programs. This was a point that ELITE inquired about, and ElMoslemani described this experience as a "coincidence", as Ahmed Bahgat, at the time, wanted to present a political program that didn't seem like talk shows. Bahgat's indifference towards the need for advertising or viewing rates, and his true desire for this objective political program to contribute to the channel's image, removed the weight of pleasing the audience off of ElMoslemani's shoulders and gave him room to be objective and analytical, making it the best political program in 2010.

ELITE team didn't miss the comparison between *The First Print* during Mubarak's era and after it. Here, ElMoslemani described it saying "During Mubarak's rule, the program was critical and not objecting to the president himself directly, but rather through criticizing his concurrent cabinets. As the revolution occurred, I refused to present the show in spite of the rise of talk show programs and getting high viewing rates. This is because I realized that this is a political fluidity phase, where a researcher cannot objectively analyze the current situation. During the Brotherhood's rule, the program was anticipating during their first half year, and very critical after the multitude of mistakes showing during the second half of their year."

ElMoslemani noted "Everyone was convinced of the problems this group had, and Bassem Youssef's weekly comical portrayal and aggregation of their mistakes played an important role in mobilizing public opinion against them, both from readers and non-readers."

ElMoslemani has a unique experience, which is "ElMoslemani Cultural Salon" which he held on Wednesdays for a long time at his apartment in Zamalek. He stressed that cultural salons are an Egyptian tradition that has been passed down since the 19th century.



Pres. Adly Mansour in his first meeting with me flattered "sufficient that you are from economics & political science"

Dr.Ahmed Zewail, Dr. Abdelwahab ElMessiri and important names such as Osama Anwar Okasha, Wahid Hamed and Ambassador Gamal Badawi are among the long list of people who attended and debated at his salon. He boasted that there are many people who learned and graduated and chose the paths of their lives through being at this salon, and the goal of the salon to stimulate the spirit of assembly and not disintegration, and that being a thinker, one must speak to the community and not just with himself.

As for his experience as a media consultant for President Adly Mansour after he took office, ElMoslemani noted his surprise with this appointment at such a critical time, but the president pointed out that **he follows him and reads his articles and told him in their first meeting "it's enough that you're from Economics and Political Science"** and advised him to not get involved in the constitutional assembly in order to preserve his academic and objective impression.

"Egypt's Harvard" is how ElMoslemani described the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, which made ELITE's team ask him why that specific description, to which he replied that they are simply the top in their fields and societies, as well as them being a factory and birthplace for elites, Harvard in the United States and internationally, and FEPS in Egypt.

"ELITE's team also asked ElMoslemani about his evaluation for the current situation in Egypt, politically and economically; **Egypt is witnessing a clear upsurge in solid power and a sharp fall in soft power,**" he said. "Our level of armaments has increased significantly from previous decades, but the poverty of cinema, the media, television, literature and music are signs of a sharp decline in our soft power as mentioned. On the economic level, we have a number of challenges such as the pressure on the local currency, the increase in borrowing and if not yet exceeding the dangerous limits, the challenge of unemployment, inflation and weak operational level", and **on the security level "The regime has achieved great success through its ability to transform the terrorism it faces from a ISIS theory, which seeks to control the land and to cut off parts of the state that threaten its national security, to the theory of al-Qaeda, which is only hit and run,"** even with its pressures on the people, economy and security elements, "but they do not threaten the security of the state and its existence."

Regionally, ElMoslemani views the situation as very fragile; "Sudan is unstable and AlBashir sees the possibility of its division into 5 states, which threatens Egypt with security issues and a massive crawl of refugees. Libya, on the other hand, is witnessing the advancement of Major General Khalifa Haftar, Egypt's ally, yet Europe still doesn't want stability for Libya through its support for political Islam groups, however, it's starting to realize the threat of floods of refugees from Libya to Europe and is rethinking its policies."

"It is likely that **the decisive factor in the Libyan crisis is the external factor**, both the Russian decision to support Haftar's efforts to centralize power in Libya and the extent to which the Americans want to confuse the Europeans with the problem of Libya along with the objectives of the regional actors such as Turkey and Qatar. There are rising fears of the possibility of Haftar allying with some Salafist militias. And in Sudan, Egypt will not allow any extremist movement on its borders," He said and confirmed that so far AlBashir is strong, but his sincerity in terms of foreign intervention will determine the fate of the regime. If the AlBashir's purpose was only to raise fears about the theory of foreign conspiracies, then there is no fear. If there were a real intervention, this could be a powerful factor in raising concern about the fate of the Bashir regime. **"The stability of Sudan under any name is Egypt's main interest."**

The Saudi-Iranian Cold War is another big regional issue and ElMoslemani traces its roots to Iran after the Khomeini revolution of 1979 and his aspirations for Islamic extension, which gave him the inspiration for segregation of Shi'a and Sunnis later on and unsettled the brittle stability of the region. But by 2019, there are some signs of this crisis being averted with the stability in Syria, the rapprochement of the United Arab Emirates with Syria, and the decreasing tension in Iraq.

On a larger scale, **which is the Islamic world, the Islamic world is facing a chaotic formula, which is Islam against Islam and Islam against the world**, which occurs through the activation of civil wars within Islamic countries among different Islamic sects, and the generation of hate between Islam and the West and other religions in general, on the other hand. Therefore, the Islamic Civilized Projects should seek to disassemble this formula."

ElMoslemani ended his speech by recognizing the unlimited support he receives from his wife, Professor IngyMahdy, and although they are recently married, ElMoslemani noted his ease at choosing to marry from his faculty, which makes communication and understanding easier. The similarity in the means of dialogue makes the inclination to prolong any conflict useless, which promotes the need for understanding and letting the wife be the center of power and decisions, in addition to the great praise he gives for his good fortune to have met a person with such academic knowledge and a well-mannered and distinguished personality like Ingy Mahdy.

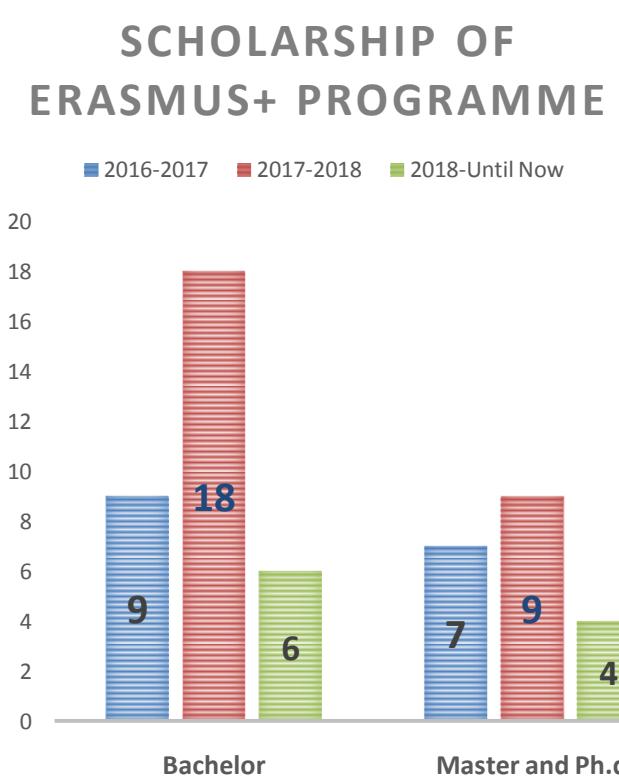
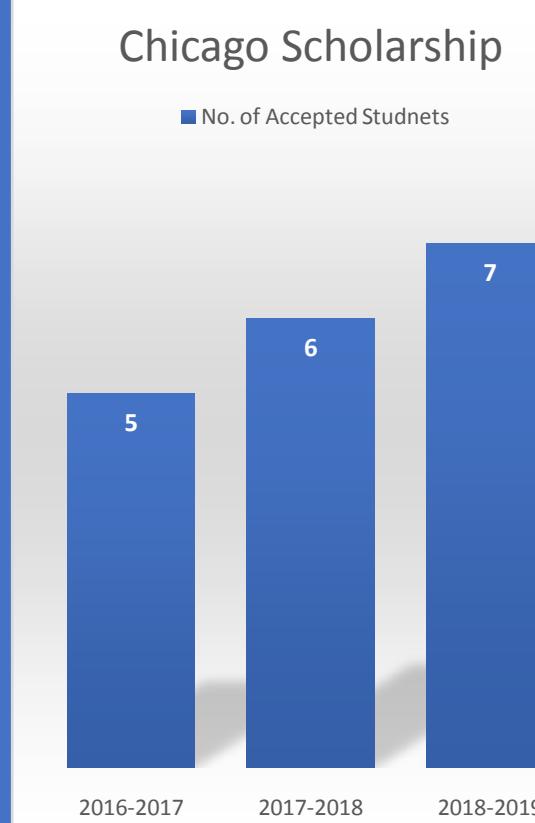
FEPS AND THE WORLD

A Report on the number of FEPS Exchange students and their distribution

FEPS provides opportunities for its students to have an abroad academic experience through the International Relations Office that announces a number of programs from time to time for both Graduates and Undergraduates. The strategy of IRO aims to coordinate relations with universities and advanced colleges at the international level in all the available fields as part of the promotion of academic exchange and joint scientific research in addition to the development of the curriculum.

These opportunities are available for all educational levels and they range from 15 to 20 opportunities a year and they are mainly based on two pillars: exchange programs and international agreements. The exchange programs allow the students to spend a fully funded semester abroad in Europe. Furthermore, the students are financially supported with an allowance each month to cover their expenses. On the other hand, the international agreements, as the case of Chicago Scholarships, are a full academic year in the U.S.A. This, ultimately, strengthens their knowledge and provides enough experience for them.

Not only are things based on gaining knowledge and learning, in fact the experience that a student can acquire by traveling to another country alone is countless. For sure, the exchange programs, whether those from Erasmus or even the University of Chicago will have a lot of academic experiences, but on a personal level, he has the convenient opportunity to build his character and horizons. It is not only openness to other cultures from other countries whose values and customs differ, but it is about the student himself, it is impossible for the student to pass that experience and then return as he was before. Self-development is a unique process that requires a lot of time, effort and potential, but travelling can facilitate those things in less time and a stronger magnitude is directly proportional to the seriousness of the experience. Traveling alone depending on your own-self is an experience and a journey of humanity between cultures before being a great academic experience for the student. Especially, after IRO has been able to overcome the obstacle of the equivalence of courses for the students upon their return with the help of transforming the educational system in the faculty in all departments and divisions into credit hours system.



Prepared by: Amr Samy & Nouran Hosam & Nahed Taha ElZeiny



FEPS BEST STUDENT, Mohamed Abdelazim writes to ELITE :

WHY SUCCESS ALONE IS A DEFEAT ?

wherever you go on the streets or go to an institution of government, or even go to a social club that sees a different failure than that of other parts of the world; failure to work alone. Since the failure to overcome our culture, we rely on the imbalances of each other, we succeed because the other failed! The problem we face in several axes can vary at different levels systems that seek to serve certain classes, and the interests of individuals who extorted everything under the capitalist system Which we have never improved and will not improve in the near term if we remain the same mentality that takes advantage of the pain of the other and works to drain it.

This is a success that is devoid of attention to the elements of society as a whole and to societal conditions that have a significant impact on the sustainability of this success. Success alone is a defeat in the development process that we need most. For example: Successful to have money or. power or even science without using all of that, because there is a full society has the right to your success and will also be the cause of your failure in the case of disregard, and the situation of the rest of the community will produce that thief for your money and the patient who drains resources and the ignorant .Treat it, if a policy is followed to survive You cannot go back again to blame the community

and its members or blame the other for robbing your success because you have stood on the first steps of failure when you worked alone to succeed alone, as the Arab regimes that operate individually, so do not hear her voice and everything that comes out of it Is whining pain time. If we want to truly begin to be active in this world, and not to go as we have come, except for the pain of each other, we must begin effective development; from home to care of the boy as well the girl, in our society to respect the rich as the poor, With whom we know and who does not, in our universities to be honest in our endeavor with ourselves and with society, which is expected to be our backbone in the future, in our institutions, then we will all realize that success alone was a defeat without a doubt.

Wessam Farid, Rowing Champion

Against The Tide



Wessam Mohamed Farid, 20 years old, student at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, English Section, Cairo university at Level three -political science major.

Since childhood I liked sport and it has a special place in my life and has a great influence on forming my personality. I practiced swimming for a year, and then I started rowing at the age of 13, I was encouraged by my brother who used to be a rower . I continued in the game with great enthusiasm and went through several difficulties until I reached a good management of the game despite my young age but I achieved what I believed. So, I have been a professional rowing athlete for almost 8 years, and during this period I have won 10 gold medals and 3 silver medals in different competitions and National championships since 2011.

Besides, the rowing is one of the reasons I entered the faculty I dreamed of by accomplishing 4% of sports excellence when I won the first place in national championship after a hard year from lessons to training camps and i got 100% total grade to enter the faculty.

Also I had the chance to represent Cairo University at rowing championship between universities and I got first place two years in a row.

Practicing rowing one of the most enjoyable experiences and exciting things in my life that makes me enthusiastic and active, it is my life routine that never ends daily at six o'clock in the morning before I go to college or even work, Rowing has a different feeling and captivating spirit with the morning view and hard competitive competitions that ends with love between the different teams and clubs. It is one of the most active sports that works on the muscles of the whole body, we use nearly all muscles of the body and work to strengthen it ; that help to shape a fit and good body and be more healthier and stronger.

In addition, it had a great influence in my character it made me more responsible and seeking for more success and reach the summit, i learned how to be patient till I reach my goals also taught me not to surrender, whatever the obstacle faces me , it made me ambitious, I learned alot of principles like team spirit and cooperation between my teammates as it is a team game and individual at the same time . The captivating moments of winning, the team spirit and memories between us are what made me more adherent and pushed me to continue playing the game. Finally, rowing is not just a sport for me but a way of life.



كلية الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية

ستكون كلية العلوم السياسية والاقتصادية ، التي تقرر إنشاؤها في جامعة القاهرة ، نواة لكلية مهانة في دمشق والاسكندرية . ستنضم إليها كلية الاقتصاد في كلية التجارة والحقوق والزراعة ، وتحضر كلية التجارة في المحاسبة وأدارات الأعمال . ستحمل الدراسة الناجحين النظرية والعملية جبا إلى جنب ، وستكون الكلية مرتكزا هاما للبحوث الاقتصادية ، وأعداد فنيين متخصصين في الميدان الاقتصادي ، لسيرة تخدمه ، والم Abel في مشروعات التخطيط التي تقوم بها الدولة في الوقت الحاضر .

طلاب من كلية الحقوق والتجارة ، ويجري
الدراسة مبيناً في مبنى كلية حقوق القاهرة ،
حتى تمام الميقات الخاصة للكتابة الجديدة ،
اما كلية الاقتصاد في جامعة الإسكندرية ،
فيتظر ان تبدأ الدراسة بها في العام المقبل ،
وأهم المواد التي ستدرس في الكلية الجديدة
هي : الاقتصاد السياسي ، والتاريخ الاقتصادي ،
وطرق البحث في الاقتصاد ، والاقتصاد الزراعي
والصناعي ، واقتصاديات العمل ، واقتصاديات
التروع ، واقتصاديات التعاون والتخطيط ،
واقتصاد الشرق الأوسط ، والتخلف والنهوض
والستنولوجيا ، والاحصاء الاقتصادي والرياضي ،
والمحاسبة المالية ومحاسبة التكاليف والمحاسبة
المالية والمحاسبة الدولية وادارة الاعمال
والجغرافيا الاقتصادية والمالية العامة والتنوع
المالي والقانون التجاري وتنوع العمل
وتنوع اقتصاديه واجتماعية و تاريخ الفكر
السياسي والنظم السياسية .

'60

FEPS TURNS

The Cairo University Legendary Institution turns 60yrs. Started As an Arabist Dream and Continues To Be a School For Elites

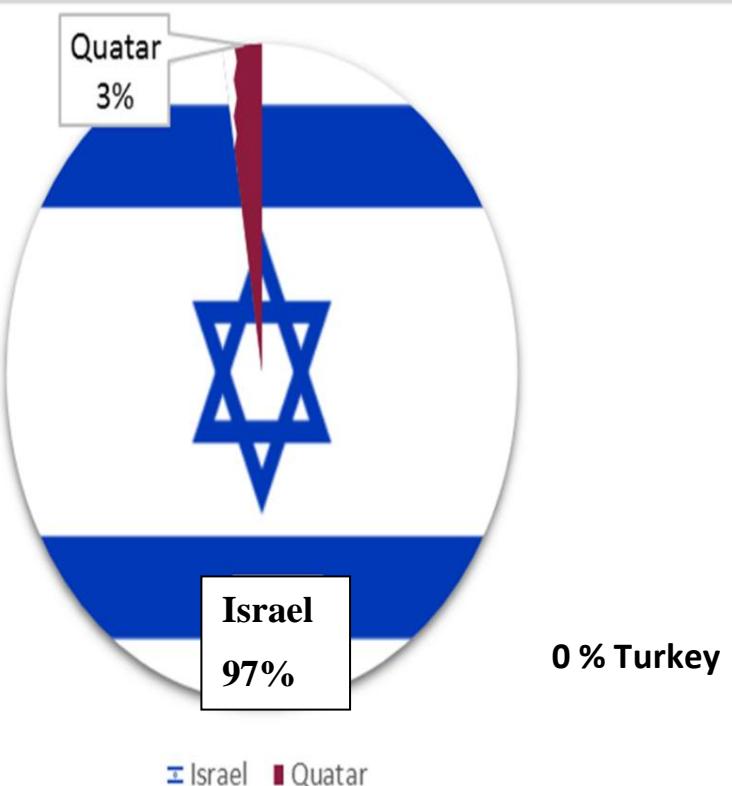
This year The Faculty of Economics And Political Science celebrates its sixtieth anniversary. According to the tradition of this institution the date of establishing the faculty is the date in which president Gamal Abdelnasser issued the formal decision of officially establishing a faculty for economics and political science in 1959.

Against this backdrop, the faculty administration intends to celebrate the anniversary by holding a bid ceremony in which many of its widely famous graduates will be invited. FEPS celebrates sixty years of excellence, of nation serving and of top notch education.

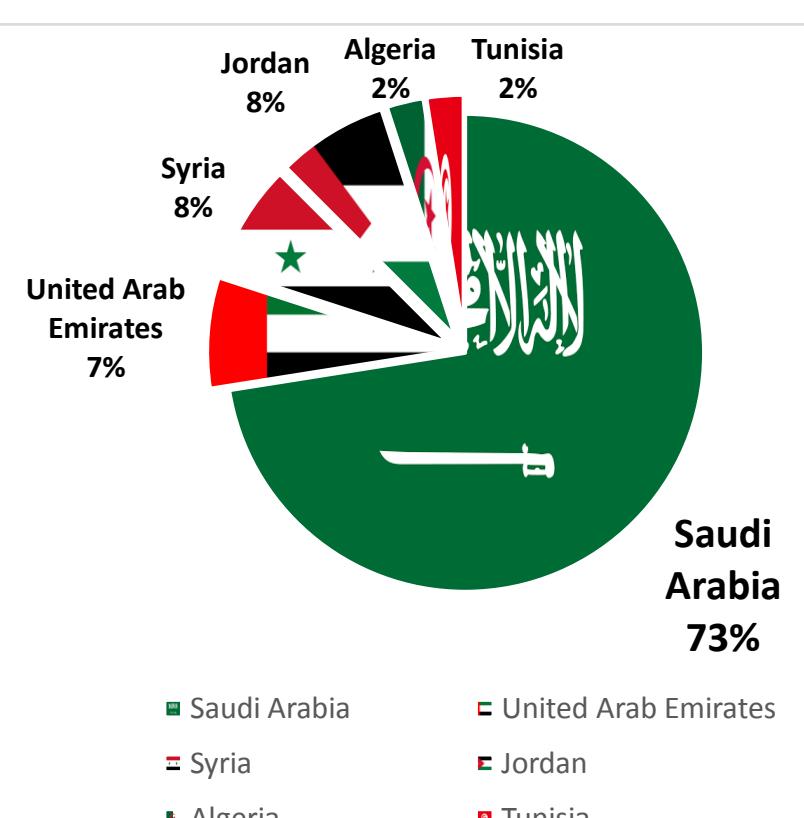
Who's The Enemy and Who's The Friend?

Exploring the results of a sample of students' opinions on the allies and enemies of Egypt

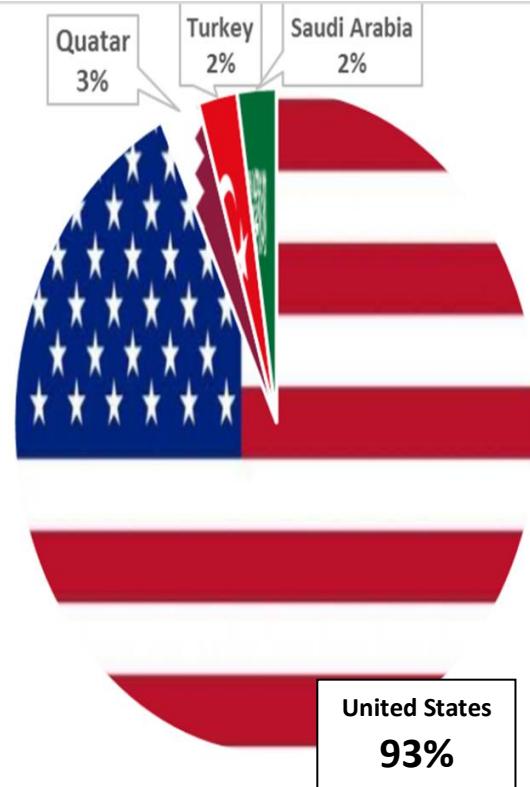
(1)The Natural Enemy



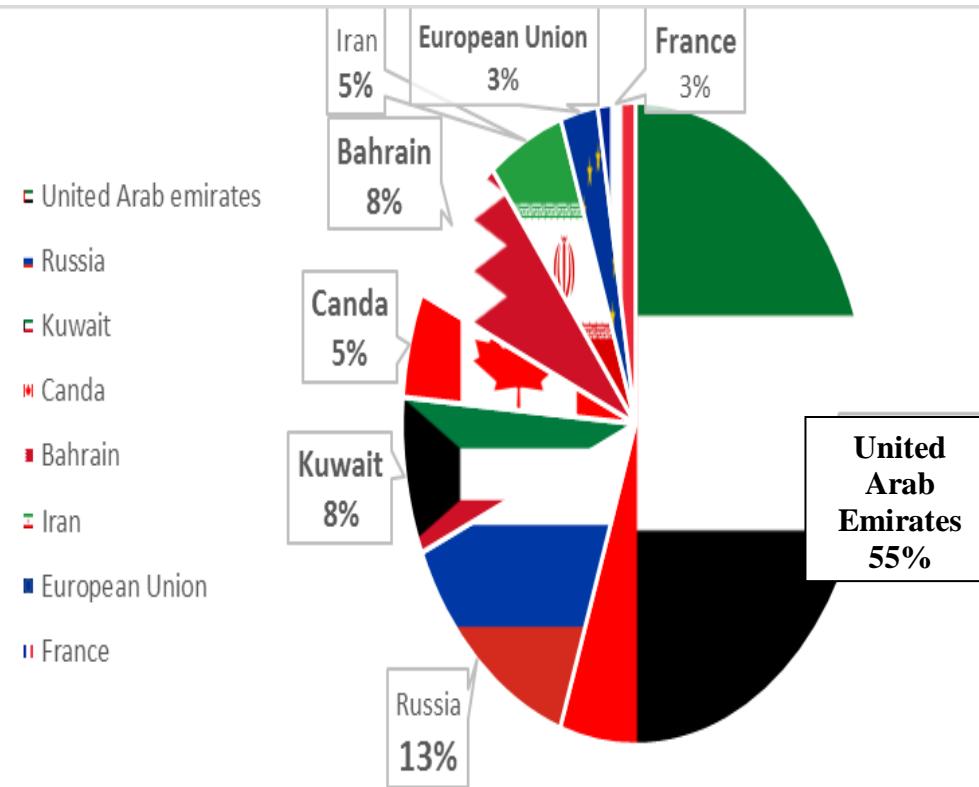
(1)Our Natural Friend



(3)The Enemy's Ally



(4)Our Friend's Ally



Report By : Nouran Husam, Abdelrahman Osama and Ramy Magdy Design : Abdelrahman Osama Edited by : Nouran Husam

Through a simple questionnaire consisting of five questions distributed to a sample of second-level students in the Political Science Department to explore their views on the allies and enemies of their homeland as a state that mediated the heart of the Arab world from a different perspective than what we have promised by trying to revive the theory of diplomatic circles that Kautiliya, brought to the history of political philosophy, one of the ancient Indian philosophers, teachers and arbitrators who was nicknamed "Indian Machiavelli" served as a mashtar or royal guide to Emperor Chandra Gupta, founder of the Maurian Empire in the 4th century BC. His theory is based on circles of states that are classified through five patterns of the basis of the relationship that guides a state with the other countries: a natural enemy of the state, a natural Friend, friend of the enemy, friend of the friend, friend of the enemy's friend. The questionnaire allowed the students to express from their point of view who is the enemy of a state like Egypt? Who is its ally or friend? Who is the friend of the enemy and friend of the ally? And who is an enemy's friend of Egypt?

By compiling opinions and seeking to understand the vision of junior political science students as a goal, to add some modifications to the traditional view inherited on the Egyptian relations to other countries. Some opinions came with a decisive majority to classify Egypt's first enemy, as the State of Israel, followed by Qatar considered as the enemy of Egypt. To a degree that allows us to note the other side of the Egyptian relations in the past is not prevalent now. Currently, some students believe that a country like Qatar can represent a danger that surrounds Egypt. While the views on the side of the friend are very different, but it was centered around the following countries: Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the first place and the Arab Maghreb countries such as Tunisia, Algeria and the Arab Orient such as Iraq, Syria and Jordan., and these views may be based on the students' knowledge of the convergence of the Egyptian relations between many countries in the Asian wing, especially the Gulf states, and the presence of many mutual activities between these countries and a country like Egypt that represents a defensive force in front of the Arab world in the face of the others.

By scrutinizing the enemy's friend, the United States won a majority of the votes, while the rest of the responses ranged between Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Thus, it is clear that the students are aware of the extent of the influence or danger of these countries on the status of Egypt in a way similar to the threat of the first enemy, but less harmful somehow. The Arab countries have taken a prominent position of the friend's friend amongst the Gulf countries, especially the United Arab Emirates, which has received the largest share of votes then Bahrain, Lebanon, Jordan and other Arab countries, while other countries such as Russia, the European Union, Canada and Iran have got the lowest percentages.

Our Editors' Work in Cairo Book Fair

Nouran Husam co-authors a story collection and Mayar Tarek publishes a Novel



Nouran Husam, Dar Elhelm Publishing House - Hall 2 C4

Mayar Tarek, Tweeta Publishers-Hall 1 A45

The Editor in Chief's Statement

The Moral Cost of Teaching

I remember when I was a student I had the freedom to profess any kind of philosophical or moral view. I had been shortly a liberal, later a socialist and I heeded postmodernism. I wonder how my deep Arab nationalism survived all these weird labels. Anyway, since I started teaching I became increasingly conservative for practical reasons, I am always afraid that declaring one's moral view might influence students, so I chose to be conservative, yet ironically conservatism slipped into my soul and I can no longer redeem my earlier open moral views. Anyways, practical conservatism is much better than reckless spontaneity especially in FEPS where no recklessness is allowed.

Ramy Magdy Ahmed



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