



ELITE

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At the Suez Canal



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ELITE

FEPS, WHERE ELITES ARE MADE

VOL.1, ISSUE 45, JULY 2022, MUHARRAM 1444 HIJ.

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ELITE Guest:

**Veteran Journalist Abdel Azim
Hammad**

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The Editor in Chief's word

James Webb Telescope and Time Travel

Dr. Ramy Magdy

"Our world is filled with news for the amazing discoveries revealed by the NASA James Webb Telescope. Different images of the universe 18 billion years ago, though the age of the known universe is 18.3 billion years. However, The matter is not going back in time as much as the light emanating from very distant objects takes time to reach us, and within these vast cosmic distances, the light emanating from a particular star may take millions of years to reach us, and once it reaches us, this star may be dimmed and finished and what we see from it is just its past. Such a vision depends on our ability to see those very distant objects in space through advanced telescopes that capture the light of these objects, but it is the light of their past that appears in our present. A story that astounds the mind and reveals the possibilities and limitations of science at the same time, as the telescope sees what we did not see, but it sees the past of things and not their present. This undoubtedly tempts our mind to research for the possibilities of time travel, the dream that has always occupied the minds of scientists throughout history."



**Elite hosts the great and renowned writer and journalist
Mr. Abdel Azim Hammad**

Jasmine Nabil - Mohamed Elsayy - Joseph George



Mr. Hammad highlighted with us some key chapters of his life which were concurrent with some of the major events in an important era of the Egyptian history, and how this upbringing had a significant contribution in sculpting and shaping his mind and way of thinking.

Mr. Hammad, what was the beginning of your relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science and why did you specifically choose it?

As we are accustomed at Elite we host the elite! We were graciously honored to host the great and renowned journalist Mr. Abdel Azeem Hammad, an alumnus of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (FEPS), and one with a vast wealth of experience in the field of journalism. He is the former Editor-in-Chief of both Al-Ahram and Al-Shorouk newspapers, and is among the 19 members chosen for the Board of Trustees of Egypt's National Dialogue.

Our guest recounted to us parts of the early chapters of his life, which clearly traces back the roots and origins of his relationship with FEPS to his upbringing. Mr. Hammad was born in one of Menoufia's villages in the midst of an atmosphere fraught with war and heated with conflict. His father was among the supporters of the National Movement and the supporters of the glorious 23rd of July Revolution from the members of Al-Wafd Party. Despite his childhood and the youth of his age, the nationalisation of the Suez Canal became an engraved memory that impacted his life and never faded with time. Mr. Hammad recalled going to hear President Abdel Nasser's speech with his father in the porch of a friend's house. He added that the moment of the announcement was thrilling, and breath-taking to the extent of being unHINGING, not only to himself, but recalls the carrier of the tea flame falling over from the shock of the news injuring himself. There was a general atmosphere of ..





enthusiasm from the people ignited by the news of nationalisation –all of these, he added, are documented in a commemorative book issued by the faculty.

We then travelled forward a few chapters to the stage of secondary education to see the germination of Mr. Hammad's political thinking. He recollected expressing his interest in some political readings including a series of articles by the writer Mr. Mahmoud Awad under the title "A Million Dollar Egyptian", written in a full page of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper reciting parts of the biography of the great Professor/ Hamed Rabea, professor of the Political Theory course at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, holder of 7 PhD degrees, who represented the Egyptian government as well as some European governments at several political missions. Nonetheless, he preferred to stay in Egypt and contributed to the establishment of our faculty with some of the early professors like the great Professor Boutros Ghali, Professor Ahmed Sweilam El-Amry, and the our Faculty's first dean Professor Zaky El-Shafie. All of that was in addition to reading some journals, most salient of which is Foreign Policy. I was always captivated by the headlines that carried a lot of messages in their folds, that is why I chose to go down this path as long as I possessed the literary gift of narrative and expression, which was my sharpened pen, and joined the faculty of Economics and Political Science gaining the thought and science, which became the ready ink for my sharpened pen.

How was your life at FEPS and what were your major activities as a student?

Mr. Hammad told us that he was not greatly engaged in student activities, or rather did not give them too much attention at the cost of his academic life. He then took us along in a journey to map out the general atmosphere of the student activities and student movements at the time. The main concern for the students, then, was exercising pressures upon the political leadership to take quick and fast response

regarding the decision to go to war during the year of "assertiveness", which did not come at the time. There is no doubt that the decision of war, restoration of the land, pushing back aggression and avenging dignity were called for and necessary, however, the timing, planning and tactics, are decisions that are completely related to the decision of the military and political leadership by the provisions of the constitution and could not be made a public decision.

Mr. Hammad then elaborated that the student movement in Egyptian universities before 1971 was not the same as after 1971, before 1971, it was preoccupied by protesting against the mistakes that led to the 1967 defeat, which they attributed to repression, dictatorship and the empowerment of the undeserving. Demonstrations first began against President Abdel Nasser at universities protesting education development projects, and the issues began to develop till they reached critical political issues, demanding the modernization and restructuring of the military leadership in a scientific manner. After the said date, on the other hand, student movements were occupied by the decision to go to war and its timing, especially after President Sadat declared the year 1971 as the year of assertiveness, and the year approached its end without a declaration of war. President Sadat then gave a speech justifying delay saying it was because our strategic partner -- the Soviet Union -- was preoccupied with in the India-Pakistan war that led to Bangladesh's secession from Pakistan 1971, which put the whole world into a haze, thus it was necessitated to postpone the declaration of war until the forces were gathered and the assertiveness restored. However, that only provoked discontent among the people. Protesters took to the streets, making from the term "haze" a title to mock Sadat and accuse him of evading the decision to go to war. Our guest added that the demands of the student movement did not stop at that, but expanded to cover all the different sectarian and partisan issues. While the leftists called for more socialist policies and social justice, liberals demanded democracy, and nationalists called for responsiveness to unity projects, these were part of the whole of several other movements and demands. This takes us back to our original point, that rumor of Sadat evading the declaration of war for gains through talks with the United States and



Israel was a main driver of mobilizing the student movement against the regime. Even after the declaration of war and the restoration of the land, leaders of the student movement continue to say that without their pressures Sadat would not have made the decision, nonetheless, Mr. Hammad added that while the statement is exaggerated, it still holds some truth.

What was your relationship with the professors and who among them influenced you the most?

Mr. Hammad took us with him in a trip down memory lane to get to rediscover the roots of our faculty and the healthy promising soil that it was planted in! He recounted that the idea behind establishing FEPS came to light with Prof. Hamed Rabea and Prof. Ahmed Sweilam, the great pillars of Political Science, back when Political Science was considered to be a mere extension to the state theory, as such, it was proposed to establish FEPS along the lines of the London School or Harvard University. He further stated that Egypt held among its ranks Professors who were worthy and capable of establishing that school. It was thus created to be an elite college that accepts a limited number of students so that they can receive the best levels of education.

Among its early professors; Prof. Zaki El-Shafie, who on his own was a landmark in the Science of Economics; the great liberal Prof. Ahmed Abo Ismail; as well as a host of brilliant professors like Prof. Saeed El-Naggar, Prof. Refaat Mahgoub, Prof. Labib Shoqir, Prof. Fouad Hashem, Prof. Botrous Ghali, and Prof. Hamed Rabea. Not to forget as well the founder of the Department of Statistics, Prof. Madani Desouki Mostafa, one of the greatest scientists of the time, along with Prof. Abdel Mageed Farrag, who worked together at the United Nations and were equipped with the highest caliber of academics.

Mr. Hammad recounted to us snippets of the lives of the greats teaching the greats! Taking for instance Prof. Hamed Rabea, who was a man of vision and mission before being someone doing their job flawlessly. These vast efforts and intellectual product manifested in lectures that lasted for 6 hours at a time, but he was also a man with a sense of humor, teasing the students and jokingly mocking their ignorance, without crossing the lines of decency and respect. Professor Abdel Mageed Farrag also used to joke with his students to get their attention, and with humor and fun deliver the information. As for



Mr. Hammad relationship with his professors, it was to a great extent direct due to his academic excellence and the small number of students, which was then further lessened after their redistribution according to their majors in their second year, thus, students were known to the professors by name.

Our guest added that it was Prof. Hamed Rabea who left the greatest impact on him, he elaborated that up until Prof. Rabea taught him, he was not able to fully grasp the meaning of Political Theory and its phenomena. It was through Prof. Rabea that he was able to understand that politics is the science of power and authority; who owns power and who owns to force others and oblige them to obey, as well as and its evolution from the monarchical authority to the elected authority to contracted power through implicit or actual social contract.

You assumed leadership of Al-Ahram and was its Editor-in-chief at a very critical time during the aftermath of the events of January 2011, Could you tell us about this important experience, the circumstances of that period and the challenges that faced Al-Ahram and journalism at the time?

Mr. Hammad took us back to the foundation of Al-Ahram newspaper, Established by a pro-French Lebanese immigrant group, to avert English occupation in Egypt and the promotion of French influence. When France made the friendly agreement with Britain, Al-Ahram's loyalty moved to Egypt rather than France, and became a newspaper dedicated for its readers at a time when a host of newspapers were dedicated to the monarchy, others to the British occupation, and other partisan newspapers- where Al-Ahram Party issued Al-Seyasa newspaper, Al-Watany Party issued Al Lewaa', and Al-wafd issued several papers most famous of which is Al-Masyr- nonetheless, Al-Ahram was the newspaper of all Egyptians, that of the reader.



He further added that the labelling of Al-Ahram as the newspaper of the regime is a debatable matter. If we were to go back to history, we would see that this labelling was associated with the great journalist Hassanin Heikal and the leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. However, the professional performance of Mr. Heikal and his journalistic cadres maintained a barrier between the regime and the newspaper. He was able to maintain this formula despite the focus on the president as the sole axis of influence and authority rather than any ministers, the prime minister or the Parliament. It became the established norm after the regime settled that the President had the power to rule and the arbitrator between the different authorities. Hence, if we look at Al-Ahram, it was for the Egyptians, all Egyptians, not any particular sect. It was a sincere and true voice that was meant to echo and resonate, that is why after the July Revolution and the dismantling of political parties in January 1953, all newspapers affiliated with parties were closed and Al-Ahram remained affiliated with all Egyptian People!

Mr. Hammad continued that the beginning of what hit AL- Ahram was the outburst of a dispute between Heikal and Sadat, and the latter's attempt to erase Heikal's history from Al-Ahram, it went even further to the attempt of eliminating the history of Al-Ahram itself by

establishing "May" newspaper, but it was the closely cultivated relationship with its readers and the group of journalists that kept the traditions as much as they could, the likes of Ali Hmadi Al-Gammal, and Mahmoud Hbdel Aziz, among others.

However, it can be said that the abhorrent dependence of Al-Ahram began during the Mubarak era; the word was restricted and held captive waiting for liberation, the minister, the governor and anyone with power had a say in what the newspaper wrote. When Mr. Hammad assumed the editorial head of Al-Ahram newspaper, he was not just a name in the newspaper's letterhead! He was chosen and recommended in hopes that the editorial chief of Al-Ahram was one of its editors who knew its original ways, in an atmosphere where not a mere successor was needed, it was revolutionary, ambitious and determined, it was in that momentum that the glory of Al-Ahram had to be restored. The glory which was gained from the close association with its readership and almost shattered when it became detached from the readers.

In fact, restoring that balance was not an easy feat in the midst of trying to please everyone that triggered everyone's outrage! Objectivity, is the quest to deliver the truth without hesitation or regard for their indignation, but these principles were ideal and nowhere to be found in our city. For example, you couldn't convey the civilian power opinion of the Muslim Brotherhood, even conveying it without analysis, and on the other hand, you couldn't convey the Muslim Brotherhood's opinions of the civilian power and their rejection of the peace document. If you add to that the internal turmoil, the revolutionary enthusiasm, the desires of some to take office and not to mention those demanding changes, it was all a fraught atmosphere and a turbulent climate. Albeit the circumstances, we succeeded in recovering a significant strand of Al-Ahram's balance, one distributor even said that Al-Ahram retrieved its dignity and restored its proper seating among the other papers.

Mr. Hammad concluded that following the 2012 presidential election, the Brotherhood's victory and their assumption of power, Al-Ahram was exposed to a severe polarization state, a state of tension and other imbalances, in the midst of the conflict between the Brotherhood, civilian forces and the Military Council, Mr. Hammad found himself in a deadlock unable to restore the



balance and relieve the pressure of polarization. The only way was to pave the path for those succeeded him to enable Al-Ahram of avoiding writing its own death-sentence.

You also took over the editorial presidency of Al-Shorouk as a private newspaper, Speaking of the press and its challenges, and in your capacity as a seasoned and experienced journalist, in your opinion, what are the challenges facing the Egyptian press now?

The professor cited some of the sayings of the liberal theory that the government is a bad manufacturer and a bad trader, so it's also a bad publisher. The press, as a matter of fact, and in all countries, a life of conflict exists between them and the authorities. Where the press is about getting information out and getting the truth naked, the government often seeks discretion. When this balance is lost, editors become mere clerks in the government office. The Egyptian press lived long after the nationalization, which was preserved by their editors who worked in it before nationalization, those who absorbed and adored the profession. They were able to walk the fine line between the discretion of power and its domination and the reader's right to know. Accordingly, pages of opinion were created, where truths were hidden between the lines of rhetoric. What cannot be explicitly published can be published in an op-ed with expectations and analyses, so long as it was an opinion, the rest was left to the reader's awareness and understanding, and thus, they were able to restore the balance in a critical period. The banner of the press was carried by pillars of the likes of Heikal, Ali Amin, Mostafa Amin and Ihsan Abdel Qodous.

Nonetheless, this equilibrium, like always, was slowly disrupted so that journalists now only publish what they receive in writing! Not to mention the prioritization of political loyalty over professionalism in the selection of press cadres, denouncing the credibility and apprehension of the newspapers for contributing to revolutions. All of these in addition to the emergence of electronic alternatives, low distribution, weak resources and declining profits, letting the fate of the press be terminal illness and death. If we take a look at the attempts to revive what is left, we

what the national papers could not. Nevertheless, it relied on the national newspapers for distribution, printing and editorial bodies, to make up for its return being less than its costs and the need to often depend on the support of its owners.

The problem remains that for most owners of private newspapers, press was not their sole profession. For Instance, Salah Diab, founder of Al-Masri Al-Youm, is a businessman who founded it for the love of the press and Commemorating his grandfather Tawfiq Diab, founder of Jihad newspaper in the 1930s. Same goes for Al-Shorouk, Ibrahim Al-Malaem the founder of Al-Shorouk publishing house is originally specialized in publishing books not press, and due to the shortage and lack of resources he is under pressure to shut the paper down. In contrast, if you look at the 19th and 20th century, If you look at Al-Ahram, Al-Takla, the founders were journalists, Al-Zidan, the founders of Al-Hilal and the Al Mosawer were journalists, Al Amin the founders of Akhbar Al-Youm as well, as Mohammed Al-Tabi, Mahmoud Abu Al-Fatah and Karim Thabet the founders of Al-Masry were all journalists by profession, which was credited with the continuity and success of the newspapers and the building of cadres that would continue to march if the founders died.

Our graduates usually prefer to pursue careers in academia, diplomacy, or even research centers, and they don't prefer the risk of working in the press, what is your advice to our students in this regard?

As a pillar of this field the Mr. Hammad provided us with a set of tips. First and foremost, is the love of the profession, which is the core of journalism, especially when non-graduates of media and journalism faculties. Moreover, one should know what you say and where and when. The journalist addresses public opinion, accordingly they should know the general guidelines of each specialization, as well as the diligent knowledge of the updates within the different fields, practicing analysis, linking events and predicting the future. He then gave us an example of this, that during his shifts in the external news department and during the printing of the third edition, at 3 am, they received the news of the disappearance of a Korean civilian passenger plane (flight 007) was found in September 1983 flying over the arctic, It was found to have passed through a restricted area as a result of a navigational error, was intercepted by an aircraft and all those aboard,



can see that private press was able to publish different nationalities were killed. With his deep intuition and insight, he saw this incident is not far from the Soviet camp, and this news was brought up in a fourth edition, so that with the break of dawn, the whole world was buzzing with the news of that incident, and Mr. Hammad's intuition fell into place. The United States called for an extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the Soviet interception of the plane. The seasoned journalist added that this intuition was not formulated overnight; you must be fully aware of the geopolitics of international relations, and possess insightful evaluation of the event that deserves to spark a fire and the event that passes like air, not to mention that specialization is indispensable, for example, if a non-economist speaks of economic issues, it will only cover the surface. This is all besides, of course, having the literary talent of expression, narrative, rhetoric, and being well versed in vocabulary, as well as knowing at least one foreign language.

As we are on the cusp of an expanded national political dialogue, first, we would like to congratulate you on the confidence of the political leadership in your extended experience and your selection within a Board of Trustees. In your view, what does that dialogue need to get to achieve desired outcomes?

Mr. Hammad conveyed to us his vision regarding the national dialogue in all sincerity, putting forward the advantages and the limitations. In his view, it is time that the regime realized that political self-sufficiency is a matter of the past, and that in the present, the regime will not be able to lead the country to the future and prosper on its own. Not an allegation of conspiracy or that we are targeted, but we have serious problems with closed political channels of communication and structural imbalance in the economy due to the lack of productivity and importation, debt burdens, interest and reliance on external financing for national projects and the national budget.

In addition to the aforementioned, there are regional changes regarding the Arab States' preference for a strategic alliance with Israel over the Arab Collective Security at the expense of Egypt and the Palestinian cause. We now see the United States, which has long been calling for the reduction of its strategic presence in the region,

returning strongly pressing need to form what it calls the Arab Defence Union with Israel's participation against the Iranian threat.

So we have a complex problem of political, economic and social dimensions, and when the regime calls for dialogue and consensus among society's forces, it recognizes the magnitude and consequences of that problem.

You have assumed the editorial presidency Al-Ahram International, and you have deep experience of European affairs. The talk of the day, as you know, is the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and its global repercussion. In your opinion, what is the future of that crisis and what changes will the world face as a result?

The great journalist Abdel Azeem Hammad went as far as he could tell, saying that if the matter is as it seems, there would be possible alternatives to war, such as negotiation or communication between the disputing parties. However, the truth is that Russia's sacred project is an attempt to restore the Soviet Empire and Russia's ancient glory, accordingly, Ukraine is not the sole target. In turn, that would disrupt the balance and alienate Russia's neighbours leading to diminish cooperation and exchange. It originally failed to build a wall of trust with its neighbours after the Union collapsed, or even encourage them to join it voluntarily. It does not allow Ukraine, Kazakhstan or Lithuania to deal with it within the framework of a union as both Cyprus and Luxembourg are treated from Germany, France and Italy within the framework of the European Union.

Mr. Hammad argued that this would be all followed by several strategic results such as the strengthening and cohesion of the NATO and the rearmament of Germany. So the bottom line, is that Russia wants hegemony, not participation. Its current war against Ukraine is a war of attrition, it will not be possible to restore the trust of Europeans and the world until after the fall or death of Vladimir Putin for several decades. And this is not the result of the moment, Europe historically does not trust Russia's gas capability and the European inability to invade its vast lands and the location that created a resilient Russia, and at the same time, the created the resented Russia.

In conclusion, we express our deep appreciation and gratitude the Great Journalist/Abdel Azeem Hammad, for his precious time bearing precious words from a biography aligned with a national historical narrative, to talk about the beginnings of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, its founders and great landmarks, and passing through discussions about Egypt's National dialogue and concluding with the Ukrainian its scenarios and repercussions.



Translated by: Farah Elmelegy, Third Level, Economics



FEPS Visit to Suez Canal

Mariam Ahmed, Third Level, Political Science

From the Great Bitter Lake to Lake Timsah and Fayed city, Ismailia is considered to be one of the most strategic Egyptian governorates, especially with its vital location on the Suez Canal. In light of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science's desire and aim to help its professors and students achieve excellence, not only for academic purposes but also in everyday events by encouraging them to learn and understand events closely from experts, FEPS, with the help of the Youth Welfare Department, have organized a field trip to Ismailia Governorate to visit the Suez Canal and its tunnels -called Tahya Misr Tunnels- which are located at the North of Ismailia, linking the Delta and Sinai. In such a way, students can benefit from quality education by linking scientific theories to the studied practical reality. And as usual, our distinguished Editorial team was first at sight to cover such a notable event.

On the 18th of July, a FEPSian delegation headed by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, Dr. Gouda Abdel-Khaleq, the former Minister of Solidarity, along with many other distinguished professors and students from all departments and stages, took the road to Ismailia. The trip program included four visits under the supervision of the head of the Suez Canal Authority, Admiral Osama Rabie, and the advisor to the Authority's chairman, Major General Khaled Al-Azzazi. First, we went to visit the

Maritime Navigation and Guidance Building affiliated with the Suez Canal Authority, then we to the Naval Training and Simulation Center, later we had a tour of the Tahya Misr tunnels, and finally, a tour of the old and new Suez Canals.

The delegation along with Elite's team was welcomed by Admiral Osama Rabie, head of the Suez Canal Authority, at the main headquarters of the Canal, where the Maritime Navigation and Guidance Building of the Suez Canal Authority can be found. Then, accompanied by guides from the Suez Canal Authority, we moved to the second destination of the trip. The guides went on to explain the importance of the "Naval Training and Simulation Center", as being a cornerstone for the canal authority where captains from all over the world are trained. In this center, there is a marine simulation system for ships, exposing them to all kinds of weather and environmental conditions that they can encounter in the Suez Canal. Captains come to train under the supervision of Egyptian experts, in different maritime conditions from those present at their countries like navigating through narrow waterways.

Later in the day, we were hosted at the Naval Training and Simulation Center by Major General Khaled Al-Azzazi, Advisor to the President of the Authority, who demonstrated the course of ships in the Suez Canal and their journey after crossing the

Egyptian international borders, such as inspection procedures and weighing the ship in order to pay the entry fees, as fees vary from one ship to another. By entering the canal from the Red Sea, a guide comes on board to help the ship captain in navigating through the canal til reaching Ismailia Governorate where another guide joins instead then later gets off the ship when reaching the Egyptian borders and vice versa when coming from the borders of the Mediterranean. Then the center illustrated through an interactive presentation the history of the old Suez Canal and gave us details about the New Canal which measures about 72 km In length and took only 12 months to dig. By observing numbers and statistics of the new Suez Canal, and the navigation system before and after digging it, it was found that the convoys were reduced to two convoys only per day, one from the north and one from the south, instead of three convoys. The presentation illustrated also the impact of the new canal on the Egyptian economy, as it shortened the transportation routes for global supply, which led to an increase in the number of ships and the provision of more hard currency. Its role has been even more clarified in the recent crisis of the ship "Evergevin", which caused the blockage of the Canal and the complete disruption of the maritime traffic, showing its great impact on world trade movements.



The Suez Canal Authority took the delegation also on a guided tour of the Tahya Misr tunnels in Ismailia, which connect the lands of the Delta with Sinai, as well as a visiting of the New Ismailia City. In the past, there had been only one route to reach Sinai, which was through of the Martyr Ahmed Helmy Tunnel in Suez Governorate. However, the construction of other tunnels has now begun in Port Said and Ismailia in order to facilitate movement for citizens and make Sinai a more vital land that is not difficult to access. The Tahya Misr tunnels consist of two main tunnels that pass under both the old and new Suez Canals, and were built according to the latest and safest international standards for underwater tunnels. The

guides further explained the commuters' journey through the tunnel, what they face from automatic and manual inspection procedures, and how the tunnel was designed in order to eliminate any dangers that someone might face in it, as ventilation holes were installed in the ceiling, along with several emergency exits and units to communicate with help units outside in case of any malfunction.



Finally, the faculty's delegation headed to a beach club, called Al-Dinfa in Ismailia, to take a boat tour to the east and west of the Canal. The guides demonstrated the basic features of the Canal while showing the linking channel between the old and new one, which only acts as a service unit with no ships passing through it due to its small depth, however, small boats carrying on its board the navigation guides pass regularly. Furthermore, on the banks of the Canal, there could be seen some ancient buildings of French heritage, such as the Church of Saint Agatha built by Ferdinand de Lesseps' son and the Namera 6 Hospital. This is in addition to the presence of modern navigational aids on the banks of the new canal, such as buoys and pilot stations. The trip proceeded as we observed the enormous ships, how the guides were changed in the canal, and eventually, the tour came to a conclusion.

Through the lens of Elite's team, we witnessed a great effort made by the college administration in order to obtain such an exceptional experience that might have been hard to find on an individual visit to the governorate. With valuable information, facts, and real on-ground major projects that make Egyptians proud of how their country manages such an institution of great importance and complexity, where if one thing goes wrong, entire countries' economies will be at risk. But despite that, Egyptians continue to amaze the world with their efforts and persistence!



The Angry Love Rose

**Prof. Hanan M. Aly, Vice dean for Education
and Students' Affairs**

On a cold winter's day, the stormy wind blew, the standing trees shook, the green branches swayed, the songbirds fell silent, the sky became overcast with clouds, and the sun went down and gathered its rays so the clouds can shed their weights. It's the weekend morning; people are asleep, cars are parked and the streets are quiet.

However, in one house, arguments were more often now, voices were louder, conversations were more enraged and angry words were usually exchanged.

The husband burst out in anger, his eyes sparked with rage. He couldn't believe what his ears could hear and he smote his face with both hands.

He felt suffocated, the situation was unbearable, , foreshadowing a separation. And then, he could no longer sense his surroundings,

his feelings struggled, his thoughts were troubled and his eyes drooped. He no longer heard or spoke a word.

He put on his coat and decided to leave...She tried, unsuccessfully, to dissuade him, tried to calm him down but he wouldn't, she wanted to talk it out calmly but he refused. She talked to him but he did not hear, called him out

but he did not answer, begged him but he did not care. He left the house in a hurry wandering through the streets.

His feet sped up, his breath went higher, and his heart sank.

His feet led him to the quiet river...

He sat sad on the shore staring at the distant horizon.

The river pitied his state and asked: Oh son... Why do I see you looking so angry, you have never been like this; so gloomy, you have never been silent in my sanctuary.



Him: I had a fight with my wife, I can't stand her anymore, and it's hard for me to bear it. It seems like the beginning of the end...

The river interrupted wondering: What are you saying? I have witnessed your love story.

And asked him: Do you remember when you first saw her, here, on my banks, when her image was reflected in my water, when her laughter echoed throughout my sides?

He nodded, a tear fell from his eyes, and said: Yes, she was so beautiful.

And here the river said: I saw you at that time, the castles in your heart have collapsed, its walls have been smashed, and its barricades have been broken.

He: I have surrendered myself to her, I have welcomed her into the deepest of my heart. I have happily shared with her what I kept to myself.

He went on: And overnight, I saw nothing else in the world but her, women then seemed to me like ghosts beside her, and her contentment became my main concern.

The river: And your love was quickly crowned with marriage.

Him: I have lived blissful days full of happiness.

The river asked: what changed then?

He, straightened in his seat, looking at the water of the river, complaining and telling about what had happened.

He said: She treated me tenderly, waited for me eagerly, and said goodbye to me with a tear.

He added: I saw her cheering up with a word, rejoicing with a rose, and happy with a gesture. I heard her talk about me, praise me, and pray for me.

The more she became attached to me, the more she depended on me and the more she turned to me. **He continued,** biting his fingers of regret: I was preoccupied with her affairs, I became oblivious to what was around me, and I became forgetful to my family and friends. I stood beside her and supported her until her dream came true.

The river asked: And did she change after she achieved what she aspired?

Him: Yes, by time, her concerns grew and so did her business, relations and money. She travelled more often. She no longer cared or made time for me. Her work took her away from me.

He added in pain: Distances grew between us, we became lost for words, and we rarely have any conversations now.



The river: Why didn't you point this out to her?

Him: I advised her but she didn't listen, warned her but she didn't care, even threatened her but to no avail.

And while he was sitting by the river, he shook off what was on his mind and what was going inside him. The sky shone with an eye-catching flash, thunder resounded with a roaring sound that pierced the ears, and rain poured down heavily, covering the shores.

And then he heard a noise, interfering sounds, and abnormal movement, so he looked around and found street vendors gathering their goods and jogging away with them, taking shelter under the tall buildings, and in front of the closed shops, they were carrying large numbers of roses, hearts, and red dolls.

The river said: Today is Valentine's Day... the day when the streets and shops are covered in red, lovers wear red clothes and they exchange red-colored gifts.

Him: I wonder about the secret for the lovers' choice of the red color as a symbol of love, why not yellow; the color of the sun, or blue; the sea color, or white the color of clouds.

The river interrupted: The sun may rise or set,

the sea may remain still or its waves may be turbulent, and the clouds may be full and accumulated or fade and vanish. While blood flows non-stop for life, and that is why lovers have chosen its red color to express their love, their feelings, and to renew their vow.

It wasn't a short time till the wind settled, the lightning and thunder stopped as well as the rain, the clouds cleared and the sun appeared. The street vendors returned to their places, and started to set their goods once more as lovers were arriving in couples.

Meanwhile, he got an idea...

He bought a rose, held it, and stared long at it.

He held his phone in the other hand, waiting for a girl to pass by, alone, so he would present it to her take a picture with her, send it to his wife, so that she would come to her sense to keep her home, and take care of her husband and to let her know that a dangerous threat is surrounding her.

He waited for long until he found what he wanted... Here comes a girl from afar, dragging a bag in her hand, and holding another bag in the other hand, and as soon as she approached him, he took a standby position and prepared his phone,



extended his hand with the rose kneeling on one leg, and presented it to her, He looked at the camera smiling and took the picture, and here he looked at it...

The phone fell in his hand, the earth shook beneath him, and his heart stopped beating.

He looked closely... It's his wife!

He stuttered and couldn't find the words, he was confused and couldn't justify what he was doing nor explain what he intended.

Then she took the rose from him smiling and said: What a beautiful rose!

Him, after he got up: Are you travelling on the weekend?

Her, shedding tears: My heart almost stopped when you left me and it felt like I couldn't breathe when you gave me up. The world was dark when you went away.

She went on: I felt lost and decided to travel and live with my family, so that I would not be alone here.

Him: Then why did you come to the river, the train station is far from here?

Her: So the river can witness the end of our story...

The river interrupts: Love stories that began here do not just end,

because they are honest without pretension, pure without deception, and faithful without betrayal.

Him: You have become miles away from me... She interrupted: I wanted success, self-affirmation, and status achievement.

The river: Your success should not ruin your marriage life, what prevents you from proving yourself alongside your husband, and what is wrong with you achieving a place for both of you.

She nodded her head, and looked at the river saying: I will do my best.

And she looked at her husband, smiling and said: Happy Valentine's Day...

He looked at her and then her face shone with the sun rays falling on her eyes as they shone, and the breeze blew on her cheeks that she blossomed.

He replied to her with a smile: Happy Valentine's Day.

The River: Happy Valentine's Day to both of you.

Then, he carried the two bags, she held his arm and said: I've canceled all my appointments today to celebrate Valentine's Day together at home.



Bernardin de siant pierre

Norhan Osama-level4-economics

He was famous for his continuing exploration of wisdom, and his passion for keeping the secrets of the Republic, like Jean-Jacques, where the idea of searching for reforming society matured in his head, But he realized that the fault was not in what the regulations legislated, but in the spirits of those in charge of them, Where defilement filled them, and their spirits were not devoid of abominations,

Then, by instilling his ideas of happiness and virtue, the experience made him old, and from his long experiences resulted in his belief that human happiness is based on the conduct of life in a manner required by nature and virtue, and that virtue,



-whatever how vast it may be-, has its first place in the soul of every individual, and this was the reason for his reluctance from the ideas of the Republic, Later, he confined himself to describing the lives of some families slipping into the necks of loneliness, until he got out his immortal achievement for us, which affected the entire French society, which is "Paul and Virginia." Who is he?.

He was Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Bernardin was born in 1727 in Havre, He was tender-hearted, having charming spirit, loving loneliness and isolation until he said in it, "Loneliness is a high mountain, that shows me people small." He was stubborn, his ears only listening to his voice, He even were held a disciplinary council for him by his superior in the army, for whom the Republic embodied a bronze statue of him in 1852 to commemorate his memory, and in which Bernadrine appears to us holding a ply and a pen, and under him are two children, Paul and Frigina, and that novel resulted in,



Louis XVI, imitated him by the Department of the Botanical Garden and the Museum of natural History , until the revolution lost him what he had gained, so Napoleon Bonaparte took care of him, and made him forget the bitterness of what he had lost. Bernardine was known for his pure and proud self, despite his contact with the writers of his time and his philosophers, but he soon lost them, because of his mention of the corruption of the colonies and the corruption of their regimes in his book , They did not comprehend the meaning of truth and justice as he, who are the pillar of his



person, , and he was fond of nature and its system , so he took himself to meditate on a tree trunk trying to describe it in all its molecules, and he found nature's resistance greater than the attempts of his pen, so he realized its greatness and its place.

He began his journey to the Martinique Islands, then completed his tours to Holland, Germany, Russia, and Poland, until he settled on the island of Maurice in the Pacific Ocean , He had great influence with it , so he coordinated a large part of his books, and plowed them on letter paper, and they were published for him under the title "A Journey to the Island of France".

The novel was woven from the threads of life, so it was characterized by realism, as its events took place in the islands of Mauritius, and the writer added nothing but the aesthetics of the text and narration that immortalize his trace until now, raining in it drops of his senses during watching on every page of the book, and it became an eye of eyes Literature in France.



His first concern was to convey what he felt to all groups and ages of society , He said: "When I wrote this novel, I wanted to know the extent of its influence on readers of different levels, ranks, affiliations, and tendencies, so I recited it to some beautiful, elegant women who wept, then I recited it to some conservative, sober sheikhs who wept, so I knew that I had written it for all people." His novel was a chapter from his book "Studies on Nature", which received great international fame, and sparked controversy in the entire French society, no family left his boy or her girl without giving them the names of Paul or Virginia.

The story tells of the escape of a young man named de Latoire from Normandy with his wife after the parents' opposition to their marriage , He was not one of the nobles like them, and he passed away while sailing to the island of Madagascar, and the outcome of that marriage was Virginia , In the same place lived a woman named Margherita

for nearly a year, and she was driven from a simple family, seduced by her noble neighbour, who was of an aristocratic family, and Paul's marriage sprang from that illegitimate marriage , All she had to do was escape so that the plant of shame would not grow in her family, so she decided to make up for her sin and leave her country and her family to that island, and soon the two women's ties connected and their plans combined together , So Paul and Virginia became entangled, and they were inseparable, and they loved each other very much, and after their marriage, fates reconciled the way of each of them, Virginia traveled to France with her aunt to raise her in a good upbringing

And teaching her of the natural sciences what she should learn, and there was no news from Virginia to him until after a year and a half ,

All her letters were confiscated without her knowledge, and her grandmother wanted her to marry by force, and she continued to try to pressure her, so she deprived her of the inheritance and brought her back to her place again ,



She had Drowned on the return trip, and Paul died two months later after her death, the originality of the story comes in extracting the fruit of true love from life, and looking at the circumstances of his own crystallization, which are rare from any other story, describing completely virgin emotions, unlike anything and not disturbed by preconceptions of an ideal relationship ,



This novel criticizes the class differences experienced by the French Republic prior to the first industrial revolution, where the writer describes the equality among the people of the island of Mauritius, where they share a lifestyle, work, food and clothing, and sees in it the extent to which the writer was influenced by the ideas of Jean-Jacques, and twisted ways around idealism, despite possessing Paul and Virginia are slaves, but they were good to them, as it also tries to refer to slavery at the time, and the distress of the aborigines from the arrival of whites to the island. The novel also presents us with the extent of the importance of honor and dignity at that time , Their loss was the same as the loss of the heart and conscience, and with them there is no approach to life , Their loss of the two women was a reason for emigration despite their different descent and upbringing, and both of them saw the merit of what happened to them as the price of virtue.



Monkeypox: A New Pandemic on the Doors?

Reem Omran - Third Year - Economics

After hearing the term “Monkeypox” here and there for the past couple of months, It was no surprise when WHO declared the outbreak as a global health emergency on the 23rd of July. Accordingly, it has been a global priority to try and contain the spread of the virus; but essentially, what exactly is Monkeypox?

Monkeypox can be classified as a zoonosis virus, which means that it's originally transferred from animals. The virus was first identified in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 1970, in a case of a 9 months old boy, and prior to that, it has been detected in a number of laboratory apes during 1958. Medically speaking, it's an enveloped double-stranded DNA virus that is a part of the Orthopoxvirus genus of the Poxviridae family. The virus is most commonly found in areas close to tropical rainforests, like central and west Africa; There were approximately 1200 recorded cases in those areas since the start of 2022. Unfortunately, the virus has grown outside of Africa, and is now circulating the world, imposing very high risks on the European region, and moderate risks on the rest of the world. Spreaded over 75 countries, the total global number of cases now exceeds 16,000.

Monkeypox's symptoms include fever, severe headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, swollen lymph nodes. However, the most

prominent symptom of the virus is skin rashes or lesions, which commonly appear on the face, the palms of the hands, or the soles of the feet; Other uncommon areas for the rash to appear are the mouth, genitals, and eyes. The symptoms typically go away on their own in a few weeks, but in 3 to 6 percent of cases documented in nations where it is prevalent, it can cause serious medical issues, that may even lead to death. Eye rashes could also develop to complete loss of vision.

The virus is mainly transmitted through physical contact either with an infected animal or an infected human. Rashes and lesions are particularly contagious. Moreover, Contact with items like eating utensils, clothing, bedding, or towels that have been in used by a someone with the virus, can potentially be a source of infection. Children are the age-group with the highest risk when it comes to Monkeypox, as they are more likely to have severe symptoms than any other age-group.

Whilst WHO is still working on providing a vaccine, it's important to raise awareness of the virus, and urge people to take the utmost precautions to contain the outbreak and to avoid having a sequel of the Covid-19's Pandemic; The most important precautionary measure to be applied is avoiding skin-to-skin contacts and wearing disposable glove, alongside the frequent sanitizing of hands and disinfecting surfaces.



ASWAN FORUM

FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT
منتدى أسوان للسلام و التنمية المستدامة



The Aswan Forum, a vast opportunity for FEPS students

Mariam Younis - Third year - Economics Translated by Lydia Amir - First year

The Aswan Forum, with its three aspects (peace, security and development) took place at the Zamalek Marriott hotel on June 21st and 22nd. 8 FEPS students of different levels volunteered as organizers. Its vision was to bring to light the threats, challenges and systematic risks emerging in the face of peace. For these students, the forum meant more than just a networking opportunity; it carried many more benefits which we will discuss down the line. Let's talk first about this forum organized by the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA), which offers the first platform of its kind on Africa to discuss the links between peace and development, defend African-led solutions and reinforce the links between politics and practical life. It's also meant to inspire an enlightened leadership for the African continent's future trajectory. This has a vast influence not only on Egypt but all of the continent. Similarly, this forum is beneficial to young generations because it gives them the chance to take part in these discussions. This empowerment has had a considerable impact on our young FEPS students who participated. There is no doubt that this event has helped them understand how the professional world works in this sector. Concerning the more

psychological aspect of their participation, one could say that the experience of being surrounded by political and economical decision makers was a very motivating one for our students, one that made them satisfied with their choice of study. They understood that thanks to their studies, one day, they would become capable of influencing their country on the economic and political level. This participation has also been, for them, a great opportunity of self-discovery. In fact, there were first-year students among them who made their choice of





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major based on their experience at the Aswan forum. Their experience also had an informative aspect, in which our students gained a better understanding of many new subjects concerning political decision-making: sustainable development, reestablishment of peace as well as peacebuilding. This has positively impacted the new generation and facilitated their empowerment. Thus, these youths will become more involved in these issues, thereby building a more powerful and cultured generation. Furthermore, their participation at Aswan forum constituted a great networking opportunity: our students came to know several high-level figures who could later have a hand in their professional future.

In short, our country's youths are carry great potential. It's quite clear that the government is trying to improve and restructure their innovative ideas and their passion to be involved in upholding community development and reinforcing social cohesion.

The most important idea to underline is that all countries should make a point to take such steps towards the empowerment of youths, keeping in mind that they are tomorrow's leaders.





Egypt is a part of the Arabs before the Islamic conquest II

Mohamed Elsayy, Fourth level, Economics

Our Good country was honored by the Romans attacked the Coptic Church east of footsteps of a group of prophets Idris, Abraham, Alexandria and killed St. Mark after they dragged Lot, Joseph, Jacob, Moses, Aaron and Jesus. him with ropes in the streets of the city until When Abraham married the Egyptian Hagar, and they tore him to shreds. When Justin I (518 - 527 he had from her Ismail, pbuh, and Abraham and AD) took over the empire, Timothy III (517 - 535 Ismail raised the bases of the house, then he AD) was at the patriarchate of Alexandria, and was from Ismail Adnan, the twenty-first Justin tried to force him to accept the doctrine of grandfather of the Prophet Muhammad, pbuh, the two natures, but he refused, and a massacre and he, pbuh, had a husband from Egypt, Maria took place, killing thousands and leaving behind the Coptic, the mother of Abraham, the orphans, bereaved and widows. daughter of Qirs (Al-Muqawqis), the ruler of And if I add to all that that Qairs, who was not Egypt, This is all What came in his hadith, pbuh: used to mention except in a good place in his "You will soon conquer Egypt where Al-Qirat is response to the message of the Prophet frequently mentioned. So when you conquer it, Muhammad, peace be upon him, when he was treat its inhabitants well. For there lies upon you appointed a penguin on Alexandria, came with the responsibility because of blood ties or the Monothelite doctrine and did not welcome relationship (with them)". the Copts and failed to unite them on his word and their doctrine, so he began to persecute And if we want to tell stories, we have folded a record of the hateful colonization that this and oppress them, and the best evidence is On country endured. We have been a Roman his evil, what happened to the Penguin colony since 47 BC, toiling to feed Rome, paying Benjamin, who ran and hid, and his brother, who a head tax, a tax on property and real estate, tasted woe and various forms of torment, which other on trade between provinces and a tax to reached the point of burning until he ran out of buy a crown for each new ruler! Christianity in fat, had his teeth pulled out, and threw him into Egypt suffered a lot, The paganism of Rome had the sea and drowned. seen that Jesus, pbuh, was a rebellious one who And that was our life before the conquest as must be killed. Even the followers of Christ were distress and hardship and the destruction of forced to worship idols, During the reign of rights and people until God willed for this Emperor Decius (249-251 AD) a decree was country that its land will be green after its lean issued to provide evidence proving your offering years, its blood will be injected, honor will be to pagan gods so that they would know the preserved, and every soul will be and its family, Christian savior who refrains from the pagan and if the night is long, we will rejoice at the first savior who follows. The Copts - everyone who spot of the sun! The Islamic conquest and the lived before the conquest - faced the most swords were raised with the cry of the one, the severe punishment at the hands of those justice, to break the thorn of the usurper and behind Decius, afflicting them with grievous bring him down to a narrow and far place where torment, slaughtering them with sword and he will be humiliated. After the conquest of the starvation, ripping them apart and burning Levant and its liberation from the grip of the them. A black and red era passed by us in which Romans and its entry into the fold of the state of Islam, Al-Faruq Omar held a military conference extermination when the dispute over the nature in the Syrian Jabiyah 17 AH to consult in the of Christ, peace be upon him, arose, And the matter of heading towards Africa and the church adopts a doctrine contrary to the conquest of Egypt. And the Vanguard of the doctrine of the ruler, and the Romans struck the Conquest arrived in Muharram 19 AH under the church and the fall of its followers with abuse, leadership of Amr Ibn Al-Aas to Al-Arish, and slaughter, burning and exile, and in 68 AD the they entered it peacefully, then To al-Farma and



then to Belbeis, they entered it by force and presented to the emperor in Constantinople for ratification, and as soon as Heraclius responded by ordering the Muslims to fight, reminding Al-Muqawqis that he had a hundred thousand fighters, the latter did not care about his response, and sent to Commander Amr that he was ready to make peace and it was done. In Rabi` al-Thani 20 AH, the Babylonian fortress was opened after a siege that lasted seven months, so that the Roman army could go out in three days without weapons and wherever they wanted. The conquest forces continued their march towards Alexandria and had a garrison of fifty thousand Roman soldiers supported by the Byzantine fleet in the Mediterranean, and the Muslims conquered it by peace in Shawwal 21 AH.

These are a people who have neither covenant nor oath; As they wrote to their emperor, deceiving him and underestimating him to re-conquer Alexandria due to its lack of Muslim garrison, and the news was true and Constantine sent his companion in three hundred ships loaded with soldiers, and they entered Alexandria and defeated the Muslim garrison except for those who survived. And the news reached Amr, so he moved towards them, and Manuel, the Roman leader, had advanced south and lodged in the villages and stole their money, food and drink. The two groups met at Feniis between Alexandria and Babylon, and they fought fiercely until Amr's horse was hit, and he came down from it. The Muslims defeated them again, They retreated towards Alexandria, and the Muslims joined them and entered it by force. At that point, the Romans realized that they had no power or consent to confront the Muslims, and they left us with no return. And the wretched Roman occupation of ours ended after more than six centuries, a affliction that lasted so long that God wanted to unravel it and replace us with security after our fear, and the earth became green and the sky clear.

Ubadah of his blackness and asked for someone else, so the response was this black one who is the best of us. Ubadah said: We have sent the Emir on one of three things: Either you enter into Islam, or you give the tribute and be safe from killing yourself, or we fight you and you fight us, and no other offer. Al-Muqawqis replied, showing his army and their brutality in order to intimidate the Muslims, and he thought that those were invaders of their own kind or rivals with them, and they did not know that either they or not others, and that the individual, like the group, everyone keen on the right not booty or wealth, he does not concern him if his food increased or decreased., and that his chest is happy For death more than for life, al-Muqawqis presented an offer of peace that each head of the Copts should have two dinars, the emir one hundred, and the caliph a thousand, provided that the Muslims go to wherever they came.

It is not more ironic than an offer like that, and the two parties decided to fight and the Muslims defeated them, God willing, so Al-Muqawqis renewed the offer of peace and the Muslims did not renew their conditions, and the Romans chose to pay the tribute. The terms of the peace were written to be

These are a people who have neither covenant nor oath; As they wrote to their emperor, deceiving him and underestimating him to re-conquer Alexandria due to its lack of Muslim garrison, and the news was true and Constantine sent his companion in three hundred ships loaded with soldiers, and they entered Alexandria and defeated the Muslim garrison except for those who survived. And the news reached Amr, so he moved towards them, and Manuel, the Roman leader, had advanced south and lodged in the villages and stole their money, food and drink. The two groups met at Feniis between Alexandria and Babylon, and they fought fiercely until Amr's horse was hit, and he came down from it. The Muslims defeated them again, They retreated towards Alexandria, and the Muslims joined them and entered it by force. At that point, the Romans realized that they had no power or consent to confront the Muslims, and they left us with no return. And the wretched Roman occupation of ours ended after more than six centuries, a affliction that lasted so long that God wanted to unravel it and replace us with security after our fear, and the earth became green and the sky clear.



We were a people after God's victory, deserve victory, not by the strength of the forearm and the sword, and it is not the fierce spirit that comes against truth and falsehood, but rather it wields the sword in wars with kindness and covers it with reform. When the Muslims besieged the Romans in Belbeis, the women feared for themselves, and they thought the Muslims were like romans that we are a thieves, rapists, violators of honor, But Armanusa, daughter of al-Muqawqis, reassured them and said to one of them, "You are delusional!" I forgot that my father had given their Prophet Ansana - Maria the Coptic, pbuh, and she was with him in a kingdom, part of the sky and part of the heart. My father told me that he sent her to reveal to him the truth of this religion and the truth of this prophet, and that she sent him a messenger to told him that these Muslims are the new mind that will put in the world the distinction between truth and falsehood. And that their Prophet is purer than the cloud in the sky, and that they all emanate from the limits and virtues of their religion, not from the limits of themselves and their desires, and if they draw the sword, they light it with a law, and if they cover it, they cover it with a law). And Ibn al-Aas believed her to be true. So he sent her and all her money and servants honorably to her father in a guard led by Qais bin Abi Al-Aas Al-Sahmi.

After the conquest was completed, Ibn al-Aas issued a statement: "Wherever the Coptic Benjamin was, we promise him protection, security, and the covenant of God, so let the penguin come here in safety and reassurance." And when the speech reached him, he came out after hiding for thirteen years to find a situation other than what it was, a people other than the people and the pages of their faces other than what they used to be of anxiety and grievance. And the people go and come in peace and security, and the country is crowded with goodness and animals, and agriculture, industry and trade have been

active, and Alexandria has become a global market teeming with goods of wheat, linen, paper, glass and ivory, which are emptied in it from the countries of Nubia, Ethiopia, India and China. The taxes fell except for the tax of tax imposed on agricultural, industrial and commercial money, and tribute is two dinars, and it is imposed on the capable young man without Islam in return for his defense, and it is a security for a pension if he is old and unable to earn. And fall for the sheikh, young one and women. Prosperity included everything, even the churches, and according to Bishop Yohanna Al-Nakisi, speaking of Amr ibn Al-Aas, he preserved and protected the churches and did not lay hands on anything from their possession. The first church was built after the conquest in the state of Muslim Ibn Makhlid (47-62 AH) in Fustat, then Mar Gerges in Helwan, and another in Qasr al-Sham` in ancient Egypt.

People entered God's religion in droves, races coalesced and the Arabic language

became dominant, and the language of transactions, exchanges, books, science and thought, not only among Muslims but also between Christians and Jews. And we will see how the years of this world have passed, to know that if injustice is prolonged, it is only a few hours in the vastness of time. And that the cloud that obscures the sun does not last long until it clears! And that this land is stripped of its animals and plants, and its condition does not last, and that he who stands on the top today, is roaming on the slopes in a not far tomorrow.