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Establishing Political Science Between The Lion and The Rabbit

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ELITE

FEPS, Where elites are made..

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Dr. Osama El-Ghazali Harb , Politician and Political Scientist in an Interview with **ELITE**

Public Liberties Control our Image in The West



Our Editors (from Left) Farah Ezzeldin (Beside Dr. Osama) , Ramy Magdy and Esraa Yaacoub

Cairo : Ramy Magdy, Esraa Yaacoub and Farah Ezzeldin

In one of New Cairo Classy and Calm Neighborhoods, in his house decorated with a variety of tastes Pharaonic, Islamic and modern, Dr. Osama Elghazali Harb hosted us enabling our editors to conduct a very rich interview for ELITE. In the beginning, Dr. Osama mentioned his reason for choosing FEPS. The political environment influenced him at that time despite that his father wanted him and his brother to study medicine. His brother already did so, but Osama focused on another target inspite of his high grades in high school (82%). He insisted to join FEPS being encouraged by Hoda Gamal Abdel Nasser - daughter of President Nasser who was a charismatic figure- not only in Egypt but also in the entire Arab world.

About his student life and his relationship with the professors, he said that when joining the faculty, he and six of his colleagues have launched a wall newspaper and joined the youth organization and member of socialists thinking society.

He was keen on attending conferences and seminars and listening to Nasser's speeches. He was lucky to be taught by great professors like Dr. Boutros Ghaly – professors of political science, Dr. Hamed Rabie and Dr. Refaat Elmahgoub – professors of economics and other professors who taught him the great values of freedom, justice and equality beside other political and scientific principles. He graduated in 1969.

One the situations that he cannot forget during his study was with one of his classmates who was poor but brilliant -the late Dr. Kamal Elmenoufy – from Telwana village in Bagour Monofia governorate. He was so clever and was the top of his class but he once failed in a statistics exam, however he succeeded in other subjects with excellent grades. Since he was poor and from a humble family, he depended on excellent students' aid to complete his education so Dr. Osama advised him to write an appeal to President Nasser to be conveyed by his daughter and their classmate Hoda Abdel Nasser but they preferred to send it through her bodyguard. Four days later, the response to the appeal by president Nasser was to grant Dr. Kamal Elmenoufy 40 pounds a month until his graduation and it was one of the unforgettable situations and was never forgotten by Elmenoufy who went on to become dean of the faculty. Harb added that he studied political science out of his love for political work. He practiced politics first through illegal work and was arrested in 1972 for joining the "Arab Pioneer organization" and his relationship with founder Ismat Saif al-Dawla, although he was later on cleared from these charges. He was sentenced due to his membership in the Egyptian Communist Party in 1975. This also caused him not to join the diplomatic corps, but this contributed to his close acquaintance with the Egyptian communist movement, which influenced his intellectual and political maturity to a large extent.

He believes that there can be no student who studies political science without being interested in politics. There are two types of students: the first studies political science without interest in politics, the other studies it while wanting to be active or involved in politics and public life. Dr. Kamal Elmenoufy represents the model that studied politics without practicing its activities and also Dr. Mona Zulfikar, who was interested in the human rights field.

Concerning his opinion on the reign of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, he pointed out that his evaluation of the rule of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser comes on two stages of time. The first is as a young man, he was - like others - fascinated by the speeches and directions of the great Arab and African leader, and the second proves that the period of government was not all good, and there are great mistakes that could have been avoided in favor of Egypt and pan-Arabism as well.

We also talked with him about the most important stages in his political career, why he did not join the diplomatic corps. He explained that he joined the armed forces in 1969 after graduating from the university until February 1972, and that he was arrested from the unit and was not in the fighting, but in the accounts of the military facility in Mansheyet Elbakry facility. He was interrogated and spent about 6 weeks in prison, his membership in a political organization was disproved, this organization was the "Arab pioneer" and his military service was terminated. However, this investigation prevented him from joining the Foreign Ministry and from joining the diplomatic corps later. He was appointed by the Central Auditing Organization according to the decision of the labor force to appoint young people under Nasser.

He said that he owes thanks to many personalities in his life, including his father and mother, engineer Mohamed Adel Hassan, deputy head of the Central Auditing Organization in the seventies and the late Mr. Yassin researcher at the Center for Strategic and Political Studies at Al-Ahram and his teacher Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali. During his work at the Center for Strategic and Political Studies at Al-Ahram, he was surprised by the contact of the late Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation, Ibrahim Nafie, and his request.

He went to him and found Boutros Boutros-Ghali (the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations) asking Ibrahim Nafie to make Ghazali Harb, who was in his forties, the editor-in-chief of the magazine "International Politics" and not ElSayed Yassin, who was 15 years older. This was a great honor and trust that is still cherished to date, as he had an amazing ability to evaluate people and leaders in a few minutes. One of the most memorable moments of his life was when he visited Dr. Boutros in New York as Secretary-General of the United Nations and met his secretary, Dr. Fayza Abul-Naga, with Egyptian security guards and secretaries, and then he felt very proud.

As for his vision of the future of the Palestinian cause in the context of Jewish practices, it must be recognized that the Jews are historically older than the Arabs are. The Torah contains the name of Jerusalem 600 times. Judaism is not only a religion but also a nationality. It was the Arabs who gave the Jews a homeland in the land of Palestine according to the Sykes-Picot agreement. The problem is that they have collected the Jews from various parts of the world and gave them a free home at the expense of the Palestinians. They evade the rights of the Palestinian people and practice all kinds of political filth and international pressure in order to keep the situation as it is with regard to the Palestinian cause and control the path out of Jewish bullying, and he believes that the best solution to this problem is a two-state solution. He then spoke about his participation in the political system during the days of President Hosni Mubarak, explaining that his participation was very marginal. He was appointed to the Shura Council by a decision of Mubarak in 1995 to complete the term of MP Kamal Abu Aldahab and continued his appointment until 2004. He objected to the amendment of article 76 of the Constitution, which opened the door for Gamal Mubarak to be elected president of the country. Despite his close and personal relations with Gamal Mubarak, his rejection came in principle because he wanted a democratic climate for Egypt. He resigned from the National Democratic Party's policy committee and founded the Front Party, an opposition party. It was strange that the establishment was approved. He says that the members in his party were the young people who participated in the revolution of January 25, 2011 until he read the writer journalist Ibrahim Eissa, an article in the ElDostour newspaper, which confirmed that those who toppled Hosni Mubarak were Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and then Osama al-Ghazali Harb.

About January 25 and how he describes it as an event, he said that it was a bunch of waves of anger against the policies and controls of the state security apparatus at first, and a rejection of the project to inherit the rule of Egypt - from Hosni Mubarak to his son Gamal - which was in full swing. The Egyptian change conference was held at the headquarters of the Democratic Front Party in the presence of Mohamed ElBaradei, which is a proud moment for him. He continued to say that January 25th is not a revolution, but an "uprising" that changed the regime and toppled Mubarak, and this is his scientific opinion as his master's thesis is on the concept of revolutions. He added that from the tragedies and disasters that followed 25 January is that there was no real alternative and a realistic perception of the demise of the rule of Hosni Mubarak, so the revolution reversed and led to the Muslim Brotherhood jumping to power. There was no strong party on the ground. The military council did not find anyone apart from the Muslim Brotherhood who ruled -with American and British help and blessing as an antidote to the Communist threat- and they were corrupted and toppled. Thus, we can say that the Left in Egypt toppled Mubarak but could not lead or govern because it was a fragile establishment on the ground compared to the popular National Democratic Party's popularity.

He then went on to talk about the shortcomings of the Brotherhood's rule. He admitted that Mohammed Morsi had come under the legitimacy of the ballot box, although it was somewhat doubtful for the little difference in time from his rival, Ahmed Shafik, but he was opposed to the principle of religious rule for taking possession of everything. A model to be taught in political foolishness and this is what they should be most blamed for. The reason for his objection to Mohamed Morsi as head of state at the time stemmed from his rejection of the principle and practices of Brotherhood that they wanted to implicate Egypt with. They fell victim to their own mistakes when they placed an editor as the head of the Ministry of Culture, and placed Salah Abdelmaksoud as the minister of mass communication, when it was possible to rely on dozens of respectable names. He added that he advised them despite his full belief that they would not listen to him and would not take anyone's opinion except their leader and group. However, as a patriotic and democratic man who loves Egypt, he wanted to avoid involving his country, in his simple words and humble opinion, in any clash on the ground. Even as they have allowed great freedom in the media, they faced political stupidity in governance.

Since Mohamed Morsi Alayyat's announcement of a detailed constitution dedicated to supporting the Brotherhood's rule in Egypt, the National Salvation Front was formed to save the country from the hegemony of the Muslim Brotherhood and force them to run the reins of government. This eventually led to the 30th of June revolution, and all of the salvation front's members were present (including Mohamed ElBaradei, Sakina Fouad, and others) in the statement delivered by the then Minister of Defense Abdel Fattah al-Sisi. As for his relationship with President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, he explained that he respects him. He is a strong patriotic person who sought to preserve the state at a difficult time to prevent the civil war, sabotage and destruction during the Muslim Brotherhood's rule. He met him when he chose him in the amnesty committee formed after the June 30 revolution. "They tried not to have young people in prison. There is no father who wants his sons to be in prison, and no one can find a job." However, he added that it should be recognized that the situation of freedoms has now declined significantly and there are criticisms from the West about the internal situation in Egypt, which currently lives in the time of the counterrevolution as Harb termed. He believed that public liberties controls Egypt's image in the West.

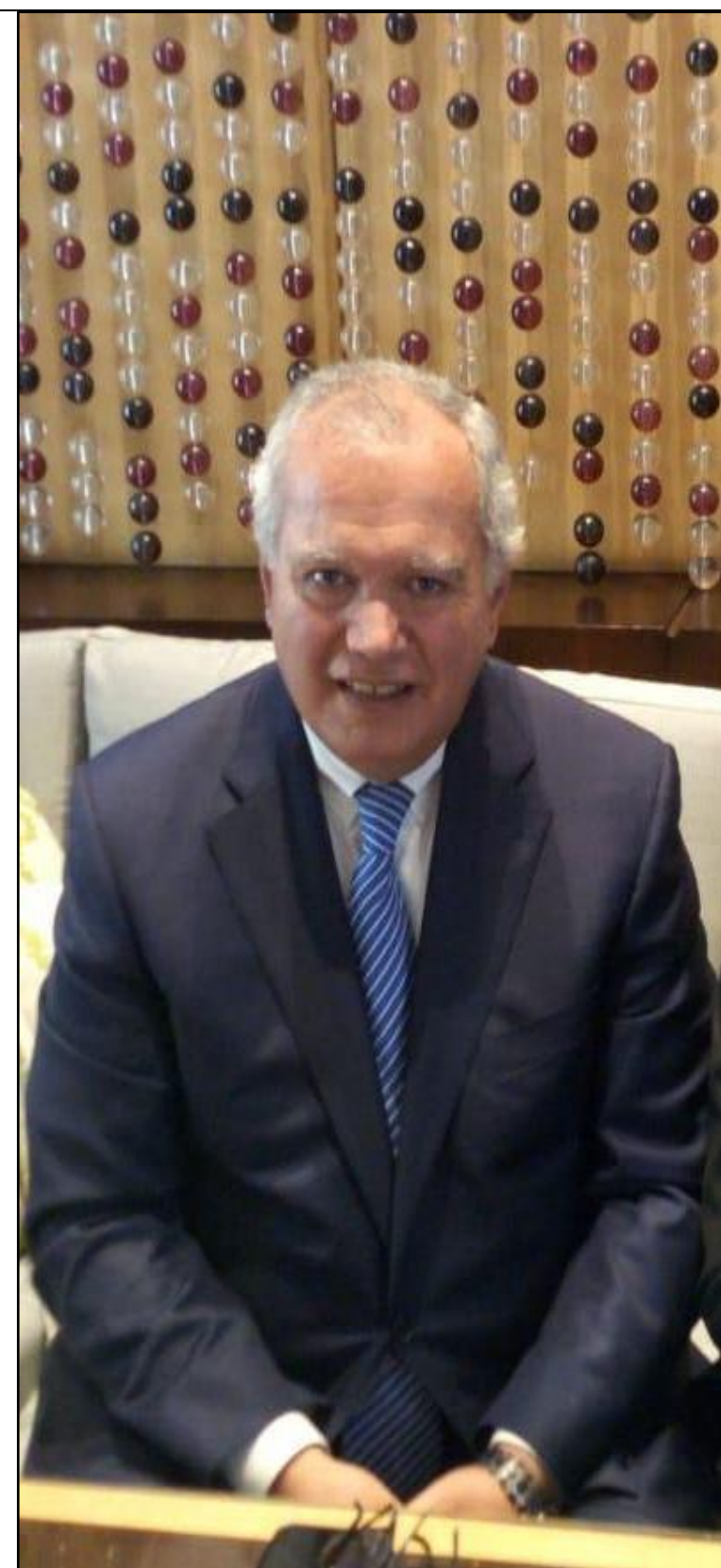
He concluded by saying that Egypt enjoys a special place in the world due to its history, great civilization, geographical position in the center of the world. A key feature is the international conferences that are held in Sharm El-Sheikh and Cairo, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is exerting great efforts in this regard. He wishes for Egypt to keep moving towards the best in all fields.

Ambassador Mohamed El-Oraby , Diplomat , Parliamentarian and Former Minister in an Exclusive Interview with ELITE

Public Diplomacy Should be a Cornerstone in Our Foreign Policy



Our Editors (from Left) Abdelrahman Elhadidi, Aya Shaaban (Beside Amb. Oraby) and Silvana Sobhy



Cairo : Silvana Sobhy, Aya Shaaban and Abdelrahman Elhadidi

In Ritz Carlton, the pharaonically decorated hotel overlooking Tahrir Square, the square of revolution, Ambassador Mohamed Al-Oraby hosted us. Al-Oraby, former Ambassador in Germany, Parliamentarian and Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, enabled ELITE Team to hold one of its richest interviews. The interview with Ambassador Mohamed Al-Oraby was fruitful because his answers to the questions that were proposed by the journal were informative and beneficial. We asked him whether it was his ambition to work in the diplomatic sector, and he stated that indeed it was. The journey began since he was in his high school in 1967; the year when the June War with Israel took place. That was a turning point in his life per the fact that he started to have other kinds of interests than those he used to have. There was an advertisement for an admission for the foreign affairs test, and he made up his mind to enroll. He kept the advertisement, which he revealed to the journal as his ultimate goal. Thus, right after graduating from the Faculty of Commerce, Cairo University, he instantly took the exam. After graduating, he was called upon for military duty, within which he was commanded to return from Issna to Cairo in order to take his oral exam. Luckily, he got accepted in the diplomatic institute where he kept working there simultaneously with his military period from 1974 till 1978. He was then assigned to work as a diplomat in Kuwait in August 1978. He was one of the few at the time who had German as his second language. Most of his colleagues spoke French, which made him quite unique.

When he was asked about the challenges that face students nowadays; he pointed that long before, life was safer and future was more guaranteed than it is now for the youth. There is currently a consistent growth in population and the number of graduates is surging year by year; hence, competitiveness increases in the labor market. Therefore, there is a huge responsibility on the youth to invest in themselves appropriately in order to run income.

Furthermore, the most provocative thing is the state of uncertainty surrounding the future. And when we asked him to provide some advice for the students in accordance with his vast experience in life; he emphasized that in the past, there were plenty of opportunities, but human investment was a hard process. Now, it is the other way round; investing in the oneself nowadays, is way smoother in the era of technology, as we become more capable of attaining knowledge easily; and being more connected to the whole world, which we call "globalization", helped in facilitating the human investment process.

However, opportunities in the labor market are decreasing. Additionally, chances to travel abroad in order to acquire knowledge or to have a job are now stricter than they used to be long ago. To cut it short, the main advice was to set a specific goal that one wants to reach eagerly, and to keep on adding value to oneself, as well as inducing the students' parents to help them accomplish their own dreams, rather than seeking an unwanted dream.

Furthermore, when we inquired about the advice he would like to provide the students of FEPS with on how to enroll in the diplomatic sector, he mentioned that the faculty should do its best to put students on the right track, and how to appropriately work on their points of strengths. For instance, in the American universities, they assign or ask diplomats like Al-Oraby to raise awareness for the students in order to give them the chance to shape their minds about the world with regards to the experience they went through. Al-Oraby used to give a "negotiation" course for the

diploma students at FEPS. He used to prepare the material of the course from his "life" curriculum. His main advice to the students of the faculty, if they aspire to enroll in the diplomatic sector, is to learn multiple languages. Al-Oraby believes that the country should be benefiting from people whose lives were enriched with lots of experiences, and offer them to the current generation as a chance to give back the great opportunities the country provided them with. He believes that the true value of a person lies within passing his knowledge of life onto the next generations.

Moreover, when we asked for his assessment of the students' activities in the faculty and about the students' union, he highlighted that being the consultant of the union, he induces the union to be always attractive to the students because long ago, the unions were neglected in any faculty. Hence, he recommended the president of the student union to invite prominent figures like Ambassador Moshira Khattab, and Dr. Mostafa Al-Fekki to visit the faculty and spur up the spirit of challenge in them and inspire them with their real life challenges, obstacles, and their stories of success. Hence, the union would be more appealing to the students, who would feel tangible changes.

Ambassador Al-Oraby referred to several actions adopted by the government to narrow the gap between the academic framework and practical reality. He mentioned that "The Supreme Council of Universities" has decided to give the opportunity to non-academics to teach in colleges, in order to reduce this gap, and pointed out the need to apply this policy in the colleges, as Egypt is full of experts and professionals.

Political science researchers often refer to Ambassador and the former foreign minister Mohamed Al-Oraby as the pioneer of the golden age of Egyptian-German relations. Therefore, he was asked about the most important achievements that made Egyptian-German relations so distinct.

The beginning of Ambassador Mohamed Al-Oraby's mission in Germany on September 15, 2001 -four days after the events of September 11, which occurred in the United States of America- indicated that the smart diplomat must be able to measure the sensitivity of circumstances and perception of context in the place where he works. Working in the period following September 11 marked the importance of changing the stereotype image of all the inhabitants of the Islamic countries as being a threat to European society. Thus, "policy of openness" needed to be adopted with the authorities and the citizens of Germany. Al-Oraby has pointed the importance of what is known as "public diplomacy". It is the science of "people to people diplomacy," which shows that diplomatic relationships should be maintained with the country's officials as well as its citizens.

Egypt's excellent reputation worldwide offered a very fertile and solid ground for the adoption of a policy of "open doors" for German and non-German citizens, including school students and the elderly. He illustrated several creative activities carried out by the Egyptian embassy in Germany. For example, the Egyptian embassy established an art exhibition inside its building. The main theme of this exhibition was translating parts of Salah Jaheen's Quartet to different languages then converting written text into painted images. Several embassies took part in this exhibition such as the embassies of Korea, Japan and India. These embassies participated in the phase of translation to their own languages and their own artists painted what was translated.

The German Foreign Minister was impressed by the idea of this art exhibition which reflects the reactions of different cultures to the same theme. Accordingly, the Egyptian embassy has become not only a diplomatic building, but also a cultural center that radiates positive energy through art exhibition and other activities, such as seminars and lectures as the lectures by the late writer Gamal Al-Ghitani. All of this, he said, follows an approach and a cultural perspective to develop relations between the two countries. Among the remarkable activities conducted by the Egyptian Embassy in Germany was inviting the best achievers in the secondary stage education to Germany and allowing them to meet the German Chancellor. The policy adopted by Ambassador Al-Oraby was so successful that he remained in his position as ambassador of Egypt in Germany for eight years, which is exceptional in the diplomatic work.

Regarding Egypt's current foreign policy and the challenges facing Egypt and the region, Al-Oraby pointed out that Egypt is witnessing an unprecedented success in its foreign policy, under very difficult conditions, both by official diplomacy and by presidential diplomacy. He pointed out that there are many challenges facing Egypt and the region. This is elaborated mainly by the unconventional alliances and the strong existence of cross-border terrorism.

The region is in general inflamed, but Egypt is able to walk on a highly successful road and this is reflected by Egypt's presidency of the African Union, Egypt's participation in the Munich conference, and the establishment of the Arab-European summit on the land of Egypt. He added that the situation of the Egyptian diplomacy is in its best form despite the complexity of the circumstances in the region. Fortunately, this indicates the success of Egypt's foreign policy.

Regarding the absence of the role of the House of Representatives in foreign policy, he pointed out that there are visits from parliamentary delegations to some countries, but they are not sufficient. He attributed this to the absence of the culture of using the parliament by the state as a tool in foreign policy. He explained that there is a difference between the parliamentary diplomacy carried out by the parliament and the public diplomacy carried out by delegates of Egyptian citizens after taking permission from the state.

Finally, He insisted on the fact that the Egyptian state should prepare cadres that can communicate with the different perspectives. He pointed out that there is a shortage of cadres who own this trait and everyone should use their utmost to uphold their country's name because they all are serving their beloved country "Egypt."

The Filière Turns 25'

FEPS French Section Celebrates Its Silver Jubilee in The French Embassy in Cairo and A New (FEPS-Paris 1) Class Gets Graduated At Cairo University

ELITE Covers The Event And Explores Professors' Impressions



Graduation Photo for FEPS-PARIS 1 CLASS



French Ambassador Stephane Roumatier's Speech at The Ceremony

Cairo : Nahed Taha, Mayar Tarek, Amr Samy, Mai Osama and Dina Ehab

On March 4, 2019, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, in cooperation with the French Embassy in Cairo, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the establishment of FEPS French section, in addition to the graduation of a new batch from the University of Paris Penthéon Sorbonne cooperation.

The ceremony was attended by a number of prominent public figures, including Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Said, FEPS Dean, Dr. Hala Al-Said, Minister of Planning Follow-up and Administrative Reform, and the French Ambassador in Cairo, Ambassador Stephane Roumatier.

During the ceremony, the professors who founded the French section, its former directors, and the French professors who contributed into making the agreement with the University of Paris 1 possible were honored.

The agreement between the faculty and the University of Paris 1 - Pantheon Sorbonne is a model for successful academic partnerships at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and academic exchanges levels. Congratulations to our graduates, wishing them the best of excellence.

In the framework of the celebration of the College 25th anniversary since the foundation of the French section, ELITE went to interview Prof. Maha El Ashram, Prof. Laila Elkhawaga and Prof. Mostafa Kamel professors at the department

Dr. Maha ElAshram expressed her positive impression of the celebration in terms of organization excellence, in addition to being an opportunity to reunite the graduates of the section again. She also stressed that the presence of Dr. Hala Al-Saeed gave the celebration a special taste.

Speaking about the section's ability to achieve its objectives, Prof. Maha said that the section has achieved its objectives since its establishment, in terms of its cooperation with the University of Paris and the Sorbonne. And the delegations of a number of French students to study at the section, as well as sending the section's students to study abroad and the exchange of a number of faculty members from both sides which reassures that the section has achieved a lot of its objectives. And about what she hopes for the section in the next phase, Prof. Maha talked about her ambitions to add Statistics to the program of Political Science and Economics in the future.

Prof. Dr. Laila Elkhawaga expressed her excitement with the event against which she stressed the success of the French section as an idea and referred to the increasing scholarships the filiere students received. In addition, ElKhawaga aspires that the English Masters program with Sorbonne will further develop the French section. Finally, Khawaga wishes more students to decide taking the filiere as their choice.

Prof. Dr. Mostafa Kamel Elsayyed on his part expressed his confidence on the high level of excellence French section students show, he also appreciated their linguistic mastery, punctuality and dedication. Kamel found that the French section is an experience that needs to be an exemplar for the rest of faculty, though Kamel ushered to the need of improving the library of the section. As for the ceremony Kamel expressed his admiration of it although he wished for a more time to honor excellent students of the section. He also wished a more extended period for exchange professors and a more resources for the French section in general.



Prof. Dr. Maha El-Ashram



Prof. Dr. Mostafa Kamel Elsayyed

Bonne Anniversaire Notre Filiere



Prof. Dr. Mahmoud ElSaid (The Dean), Prof. Dr. Hala Elsaid (Former Dean and Planning Minister) Honors The French Ambassador



Prof. Dr. Mahmoud ElSaid (The Dean), Prof. Dr. Hala Elsaid (Former Dean and Planning Minister) Honors Dr. Mona Amer



Prof. Dr. Hala Elsaid (Former Dean and Planning Minister) in a photo with a group of the French section professors

Ms. Mahitab Montasser, FEPS TA at Osnabruck Germany Master's Program writes

German Notes



In the summer of 2017, I have flown to Germany to get my MA after graduating directly from the Department of Political Science - Cairo University. Actually, I had a great amount of enthusiasm and passion but were encapsulated with some feelings of fear of failure, especially because I did not know anything about the German language, which I discovered later that this language has the ability to expand your imagination and provide the mind and soul with various vocabularies that make it easier for you to explain what you feel in a brief way without losing the delicacy and tactfulness during talking to anyone regardless his or her intellectual background or even age and gender factor.

Because the program is based on the mandatory attendance of German courses intensively, the experience of stumbling and inability to communicate with the German society was the most difficult experience at all, similarly in the Egyptian society we find that the Arabic language is the basis of communication other than the non-Arabic speaking person will feel with a severe inability to do the smallest things which are very necessary. This is exactly what happened to me, which made me encounter experiences that I cannot imagine before. Some of those experiences left good impressions and beautiful memories and the other made me judge that this is inevitable to be classified as clear racism and arrogance which is unjustified.

But once I have already gained the basis of German language structure and I moved to another city where my current university and started my programme, I felt that the matters went calmer and less pressure. Thus, I could find new paths in order to react with the surrounding environment differently. Also, the German society is rich and fertile with numerous issues starting from people's interaction with each other and their interaction with their city and the other German cities' structures with all their details concerning transportation, the entertainment and picnic spaces, learning and education spaces, the housing procedure with its volatile policies, and the medical and health structure with its complicated bureaucratic system especially for the non-Germans, passing on the major issues which are related to the domestic policies with the connection to the German citizen and its relations with the regional interactions at the European level and how could be considered the correlation between the German citizen and the German state institutions based accumulated functions, ending with the international issues which have a profound impact on the German society, the most important current issue is Syrian refugees and asylum and how has the German society considered the Syrian society, which reflected changes and fluctuations that left the impressions of hope and optimism in some cases but sooner those impressions changed into the impression of terror and deception on both sides, whether German society with its all backgrounds, or similarly with Syrian counterpart which brought out the background of war and destruction. Also, it reflects storytelling that is able to easily change your vision of life in a remarkable and recognized manner. regarding the curriculum and student life, there was a fear of stumbling from the curriculum and the program's content. But latterly I discovered that there are intersections between what I studied in the Department of Political Science in Cairo university and my current program at Osnabrück University. these common areas could be described to be somehow solid and strong, but not as the degree of cognitive depth that I sometimes experienced because of the differences of research interests, levels of analysis, adopted concepts and theories, adopted methodologies, and contemporary issues that preoccupy German society in particular and other European societies generally. The department at the Osnabrück University is determined by the term of social and human sciences. Within it, you can find the branch of political science, which in turn is not divided into the common divisions in our Arab societies, rather it is divided according to what is witnessed and required by the society to examine and study both on the local and international level. That's why the content of the programmes is in dynamic status and profound change, but of course there are some fixed aspects that are considered to be the fundamentals of political science.

In general, the cognitive content tends to focus on small, articular issues and after the student has studied the broad Macro pathways in the first semester which it could be numerated briefly as following: political theory and civil society, introductions on research methodology in political sciences, introductions on international relations, economic sociology, political economy, and criminology in relation to the complexities of societies, contemporary issues in comparative political systems, comparative policy analysis and good governance, civil society from comparative perspectives, theories of democracies and Transitional junctures studies, and the European Union from legal and comparative legislative and analytical perspectives. After that the specialized studies with tiny issues and intensive analysis issues sphere come into the consideration. I can summarize as far as possible some of them as following: Contemporary societal issues between climate change and conflicts, social welfare and sustainability, gender studies from the sociological perspective, poverty and scarcity in Germany, The professional market and occupation from the perspective of political economy, digitization and the future of work in contemporary societies, energy policies, asylum policies in Germany, migration and the south earth, the sociology of migration, migration studies and migration research, gender studies in Syrian refugee crises, emotional sociology, economics and society in Europe, city and local politics, dynamics of family relations, political thought and social movements, violence and protest studies, comparative civil-military relations.

Thus, the pattern of these courses tends to turn the ordinary person into a specialized person who can discuss public issues that are easy for the German citizen to discuss, but with methodologies and methods that can apply the academic and scientific nature and come up with ideas and outputs that can solve the reality and be applied at the grassroots level. That's what I felt with my third semester. However, at some stages, it was easy to find cognitive blanks about non-European perspectives and the lack of regions studies such as Arab region, African, Asian and Latin region, but perhaps the focus attention on the issues and concerns of the German and European society is attributed to cope with the current issues to be answered and examined Scientifically and academically. regarding the professors and teaching staff, they have largely reflected a satisfactory degree of flexibility and accept different views and perspectives despite their clear focus on European perspectives, but this does not prevent them from understanding and revealing their passion to know how the other thinks and because of the nature of the whole program which gathers among students from different geographical cultural background whether from Africa, Latin America, the Arab region, the Asian world and others.

To sum up, I find that experience, which has not yet been completed, and I hope that it will end with writing my dissertations, presented and will provide me with many new ideas and people with good hearts and souls. I was also exposed to situations through which I have found my stake and support, which I did not expect but came from God to make me able to finish what I started.

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Soffar writes:

Establishing Political Science: Between The Lion and The Rabbit



Translation : Maries Adel

For so long, those who deduced the cultural and historical centrality of the West, have overwhelmed us with the theory of the Greek miracle; Greece was a beautiful flower in the barren desert of history. Greece has cherished the fruits of its poets and philosophers amidst the wilderness of poverty that pervades it; the civilization of Greece and its thought has been born out of its own inspiration and returns to it, and it owes nobody a favor. This theory makes the West look like a miracle at all stages of its historical development, so only non-Westerners can look for a true and false proximity to the West, the model of higher humanity. To be fair, the Western researchers has revealed in the last century the falsehood of this theory, and highlighted the ethnic segregation it promotes, linked to the historical conditions of the centuries the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Senior scientists of the rank of George Sarton and Martin Bernal revealed that the civilization of Greece benefited from the neighboring civilizations, and those who achieved political, cultural and military supremacy in Egypt and Phoenicia and Babylon. Did not Thales, the first Greek philosopher, declare that water is the origin of everything, because he lived in Egypt before that, and the prevailing religion there believed that the world was created from water.

Based on this, the search for a beginning of political science extends beyond the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and turns to the East, according to Dr. Muhammad Husain Heikal. In this context we have to look beyond the texts of classical philosophy (that is, the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle), even though they took on an unusual form or character for us, after we broadcast an age relating to the covenants of the West, its philosophies, currents, ideas and concepts. Here we find the tradition of the literature of advice or the royal literature or mirrors of princes, which was famous in the Islamic world as one of the traditions of studying the phenomenon of power in the vicinity of juridical politics and civil philosophy. If we follow this tradition in its infancy, it will lead us to the text of "The Five Books", which was written between 100 BC and 500 BC in ancient India. This book starts with an acknowledgment that reveals the purpose of its authorship. The book is dedicated to three characters that we do not know, but it is clear from the description of the book that they have written books in political science, and to those the book grants "the most sincere signs of sincerity and reverence." The introduction to the book shows us the circumstances surrounding its writing, which make it easier for us to reveal the subject and purpose of the book. The introduction begins with a very critical paradox; there is the Indian king, whose power is so immense that his feet are illuminated by the rays of jewelry in the crowns of the kings who kneel down to him. He was not only the king who held the power of the country, but also the wise man of all arts, chiefly the art of ruling. It is as if we are talking about the king - the philosopher king - whom Plato made "the divine", as the ancients called him, at the head of the ideal regime of the republic. However, this king is subjected to the tribulation that always afflicts those great kings. He has three children, they are idiots and they know nothing, as their father describes them, and they are completely ignorant of the principles of political science.

This paradox puts the King and the entire Kingdom in the face of a very serious problem. The succession of his rule to these princes only means the loss of his power, the collapse of his kingdom and the distortion of his legacy to future generations. The problem is not confined to the king alone, but includes his entourage, in the language of the Royal literature, where their political interests and social status and material wealth and property coincided with the continuation of the regime of the king after his death, he proposed the issue to his ministers who agreed that only the old wise man can save the situation. He is able in his wisdom to teach the foolish princes the principles of power and the origins of governance in a short time. So the purpose of the book as it will be clear is to teach the principles of political science to the ignorant that is Political Science for Dummies; also called novice books nowadays. The purpose of the book was not theoretical education, but it was for practical purposes. This issue also relates to the relationship between the king and the wise or between the prince and the educated in our contemporary language, as revealed by the dialogue between the king and the wise.

The king asked the wise to do him and his children a favor; the wise man shall teach the foolish children the art of ruling and in return the king will generously reward him. The truth is that the relationship, even if it bears the description of a favor, it is just by name, for as long as the wise man receives a reward for his knowledge, the two sides become equal; no favor, no service. The wise man was aware of this, and because he wanted the favor to be a real one, he refused to take anything in return, and thus has the upper hand. And even more, he put himself in scientific and educational challenge; he called it the challenge of the ingenuity of thinking. Within six months, the ignorant princes will become "experts in the art of administration," otherwise the king will punish him by denying him access to the court or deportation. The wise man has turned the equation and made the relationship between him and the power unequal in his favor; he will not receive a reward, but he is testing himself.

The educational form of the book, which will facilitate the achievement of its purpose, is that the teachings or principles of political science will be presented on the tongue of birds and animals. The personification of

abstract principles - in the form of a bird, an animal or a human being - makes the lessons of science more accessible, enjoyable and less difficult for the learner. The theme of the book is the study of politics from two aspects, as reflected by the book sections, the first aspect is the area of politics, and it is in turn divided into internal policy; process of interaction between the center of power and the parties surrounding it under the same political unity. And foreign policy focusing on the process of interaction between different political actors with no supreme authority over them; the jungle is the most descriptive adjective for it. The second aspect is the instruments of political practices, it is concerned with two instruments, namely the use of words or what the political Aristotle call the art of rhetoric and he makes it a part of the political science, as well as the use of acts or what Plato call "the divinity", the art of legislation and devotes a special book to it, the ancients later on will translate it as "The Laws."

Although the purpose of the book is to enable the ruler to exercise his role while being aware of the origins and principles of the art of politics, as evidenced by the introduction and sections of the book, as we have shown, which enters the book in the tradition of literature of advice, but if we look closely we will observe that it tend to correct the political relationship through enabling the ruled to resist. So politics is in the book, although the wise man did not reveal it bluntly because of his wisdom he knows the limits of his sayings and the consequences of trespassing it, I say that politics is broader than the mere exercise of ruling over the ruled, but also the practice of resistance against the rulers, because the practice of politics is not separated from ethics, or what Plato calls theoretical virtues. Perhaps the story of the rabbit and lion with its metaphors reveals this clearly.

It is said that the Lion was very brutal and does not hand over animals from his harm; he was executing the animals in bulk, without any purpose or mercy. Thus, the lion symbolizes in the story the very tyrannical and authoritative ruler who abhors the oppression and abuse of his subjects, and does so according to purpose and lust, as Ibn Khaldun says. As this ruler has subjugated the governed, all they can do is to remind the lion with the doomsday, the judgment and the sins that will deny him from eternal blessings; this reflects the submissiveness and helplessness of doing anything against the lion. But more than that they subjected themselves to the lion and despotism, where they distributed the cost of tyranny over everyone, that they were worshipping themselves to the tyrant. They agreed with each other that each tribe, respectively, would send one of its members each day to be served as a meal to the lion, and that individual, the victim, would go with his feet to his death. Do you see a greater humiliation than this in the face of tyrannical authority? As a result of this humiliating submission, the lion acknowledged them for the humiliation they committed themselves to.

In this context, the rabbit appears on the political scene, as the victim whose turn has come, and the rabbit is the objective opposite of the lion, symbolizing cowardice, weakness and sedition. The gap is wide between him and the lion, and the imbalance of power between them is enormous. Which is intended because the rabbit has refused to be led to die and go by himself to the clutches of death, the rabbit highlighted the trick, which is the basis of governance and its outcome, as it enables its owner to overcome his disability, no matter how weak. The rabbit has decided that it will kill the lion by the trick, so only wisdom can bridge the wide gap between the two extremes in the political equation and restore the balance of power between them. Even worse, it will enable the weakest of the neck of the strongest. Thus, the weak rabbit walked slowly to arrive late for the time of the lion's meal, thus making an occasion to provoke the lion's anger and vexation. When the lion asked him why he was late, he spawned his trap. He mentioned that he had met another lion who did not recognize the tyrannical power of the lion and despised him by calling him the thief. The rabbit has said all what he wish through the imaginary lion's tongue, from which he has made a hypocritical enemy of the tyrant to stir his strength, by aggravating his anger and provoking him, in the direction he wants.

The rabbit went a step further, through inciting the logic of authoritarianism inherent in the mind of the lion, the rabbit told him that that lion is waiting for him and is challenging him in a battle or power struggle in which the victor wins the rule of the jungle. As the tyrannical logical dominate the lion's vision and practice of power, he accepted that call for the battle because it is based on the same logic, which is that the rule of the people of the forest for this who wins. After the rabbit manipulated the lion psychologically and intellectually, he had to direct his movement to drive him to death and get rid of him. He led the lion to the imaginary enemy, and actually made him move towards a deep pure well. As the tyrannical lion was a licentious ignorant, he did not know anything about the mirror and reflectivity, when he saw his image on the surface of the water, and certainly was sullen and motivated to fight, soon he jumped on the reflection in the water or the enemy he thought is challenging him. He died. This story refers to the ability of wisdom to deal with imbalances in the balance of power; facing the rule with resistance, making the establishment of political science, that the book wanted to establish on practical terms, done by the weak rabbit in the face of tyrant lion.

To be continued...

EGX INDICES MONTHLY ANALYSIS

With a market cap of \$953 billion dollars, the Egyptian stock exchange (EGX for short) is considered to be one of the important markets for investment in Egypt. In this article we are spotting the light on a one month performance of EGX. In particular, we'll be talking about EGX 30 and EGX 50. What do these indices mean? EGX30 stands for the top 30 companies in terms of liquidity and activity. The Index is weighted by the adjusted free floated market capitalization. EGX50 includes top 50 companies in terms of liquidity and activity. The index is designed to balance the impact of price changes among the constituents of the index as they will have a fixed weight of 2% at each quarterly review.



Mohamed Fawzi
Economics. 2nd Level

General overview

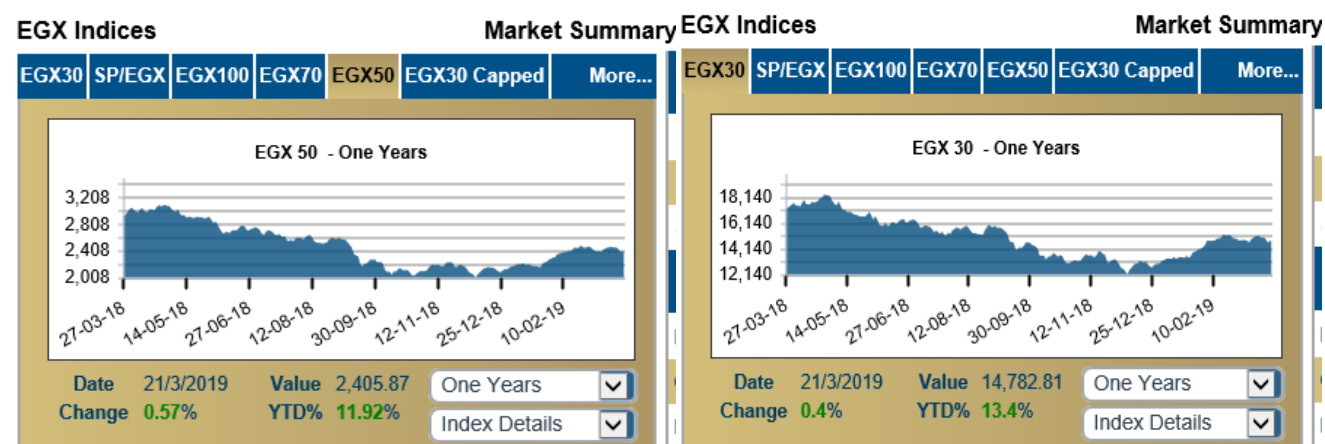


Fig 1.1

Fig 1.2

As we can see the general trend of both indicators over a year is heading for an increase but in a decreasing rate until it reached its trough on the x-axis in the 9th of December 2018. It's worth noting that this trend does not mean that EGX is acquiring losses however it's acquiring positive rates of change at much smaller rates than previous percentages in earlier months of 2018.

Feb\March Performance

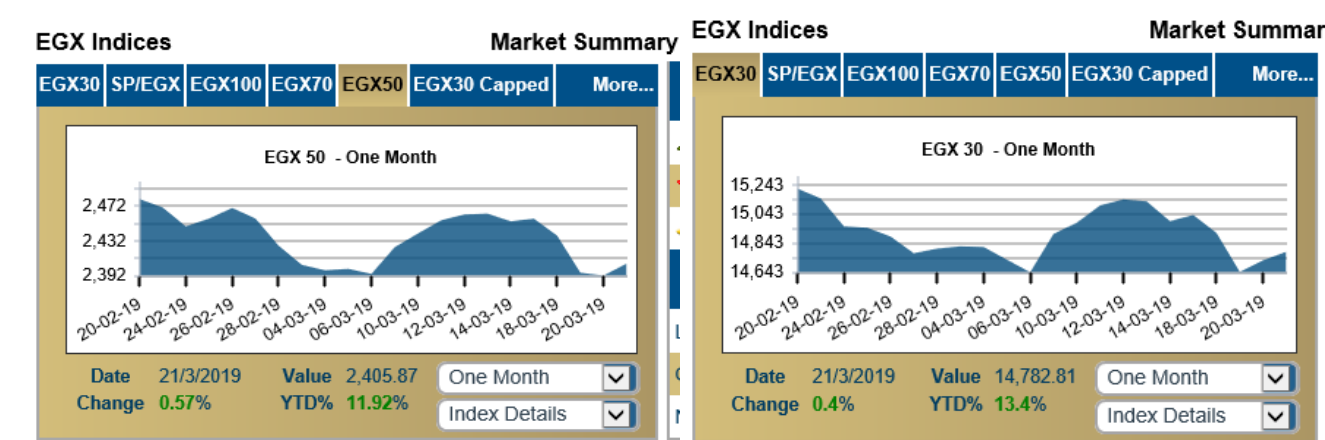


Fig 2.1

Fig 2.2

Both graphs show a decreasing trend until the line touches the x-axis at the 6th of March 2019 with a few fluctuations in both indices to reach a level of 14,643 for EGX30 and 2394 for EGX50. Let's understand then, why would a level decrease? This happens when at a certain time, too many shares of a certain company are being sold and thus the supply of a share is high while the demand on it is low. If we look on the macro or aggregated level, we can find that even more companies are witnessing this occurrence and it resulted in a very small positive change in the percentage. However the question remains, why would shareholders sell their shares in the companies? Simple answer, the company they're investing in is not giving them satisfactory dividends; the company might be making losses, or their might be a better investment elsewhere and this is the actual reason of the decline in 6th of March 2019. Before I state the "better" investment, it's good to link it with the general economic flow of Egypt first.

Things You Need To Know

: Back in 2016, Egypt has requested a loan of US\$12 billion from the International Monetary Fund(IMF) to be paid on basis of 6 imbursements. To my analysis, I don't think Egypt is in great need of that loan however, this act was one by the government to provide a green signal to the world that our credit rating is good. However, in order to receive our green passport or our desired loan, the IMF has to support the Egyptian authorities in the structural reform to ensure that we will be able to repay back the debt. We've heard about important reforms such as exchange rate flexibility, subsidy reform, and spending more on health, education and infrastructures. Yet, the most important one was the encouragement of investors to invest their money. The government is planning to do this by issuing shares for 5 massive public companies. The companies are 1)Eastern company for smoke 2)Abo Qir for fertilizers 3)Heliopolis for housing and development 4)Alexandria for Mineral Oil 5)Alexandria container & Cargo handling company. It's worth noting though that a recent decision was made and Alexandria for mineral oil has been excluded from the offerings program.

Reason for decline :

As we have previously mentioned, these companies are the biggest and most profit-making public firms in the Egyptian economy. Thus their offerings are such a very attractive investment to all types of investor. As far as I can see, the general decreasing trend of the indices in Figure 1.1 and 1.2 is because of the following reason. Ever since the Minister of Finance announced that the price estimation of the offered shares is calculated based on the average price offerings on the previous month, big investors (price-takers) were trying hardly to decrease the indices' value so that they will be able to buy the shares of the 4 companies at a low price and thus doubling and tripling their profits.

In my opinion, they're winners because of two reasons. The first one is they're buying very important shares for a low price and second thing is that a company like Eastern Company is always profit-making and thus there will always dividends to distribute for shareholders. Back to our main point, the first company shares to be offered are Eastern Company's on the 3rd of March. Unlike what was expected, declarations by the government state that that the price of Eastern's share was not undervalued and 17EGP/share is its normal price. Let's have a look on figures 2.1 and 2.2. We can see EGX30 and EGX50 declined exponentially until it touched the x-axis at the 6th of March. At that date, the final disclosure note of the company was published and this is why we see the lowest trough at that date. We can see other troughs for the second time in both figures 2.1 and 2.2 however I wasn't able to find a clear reason to it after looking at Egypt's internal affairs at that date. On an international scale, I found that most of the international stock exchange markets, especially the New York stock exchange in Wall Street, faced a sudden and exponential decline. The decline was due to Fedex announcing that it has incurred losses at that date. It does sound a little bit reasonable since if we took a look back at the graphs we realize that the drop was sudden between the 19th and 20th of March. The good news, though, is that this week ended with a positive percentage change of 0.4% & Year to date of 13.4% for EGX30 and 0.57% & year to date of 11.92% for EGX50. The trend seems to be rising again and I expect that it will improve more especially after Fitch ratings raised Egypt's score to B+! This will encourage foreign investors to put their money in EGX.

FEPS & UNICEF BOND



FEPS & UNICEF Agreed on Producing High Quality Research on Children and Adolescents

The Faculty of Economics and Political Science has recently signed a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Child Fund-UNICEF Egypt. The cooperation aims at developing evidence-based high quality research to help formulate and implement better public policies in a number of developmental fields; related to sustainable development and achieving multi-dimensional equality for children in Egypt. The cooperation also targets capacity building for promising researchers that are able to identify innovative evidence-based policy solutions to improve the well-being of children and adolescents in Egypt. The cooperation coincides with Egypt's endeavors to achieve justice and social inclusion in its 2030 vision.

Within the framework of this cooperation, the end of February witnessed the successful launch of the first research activity, in which FEPS' faculty members and students were invited to prepare research papers on "Child and Adolescent Wellbeing in Egypt". Research papers are to be presented in a conference that will be held in October, 2019.

Prof. Mahmoud El-Said, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, delivered the opening speech in the presence of Prof. Ommeia Helmy, Vice Dean for Post-Graduate Studies and Research, Prof. Mona Esam Fayed, Associate Professor at the Economics Department and the coordinator of the cooperation agreement. UNICEF was represented by Dr. Luigi Peter Ragno, Chief of the Social Policy (SPME), UNICEF and Ms. Marisa Foraci, UNICEF Social Policy specialist. Many faculty members and students participated in this event.

A number of the faculty members and senior students have recently sent their research abstracts to be evaluated by a committee of Economic professors from both FEPS and UNICEF. The authors of the eligible abstracts will go into a process of many specialized workshops to end up with a high quality evidence-based research paper ready to be used in public policy making



Nadine Alaa
Economics TA
FEPS-UNICEF TEAM

EXISTENTIAL!

A poem

Can you feel it too? The slow death of your atoms? ..The burning out?
 You're not a stranger,...Not for now.
 Maybe when you detach from that blackhole that sucked you in,
 And stop wondering what makes you "you"...You're not the only one who hears them...I hear them too.
 They whispered all the things you didn't want to hear and left you in despair.
 But you forgot.
 It's a shame that you can neither stop time nor keep up with it....You know the truth, it lies within you.
 So close yet so far away...You just need to silence the voices..Open up your mind,
 And see.
 You know why you're here....You just don't know what you know yet.
 The closer you get to the answer the more frantic your eyes get..Don't be so scared.
 You cannot possibly live in two bodies...This is your home, stranger.
 You're young and you're old...You're a misfit toy in this crowded isle.
 And in some strange way you belong here.



REEM Mustafa
Political Science, 3rd Level



This issue is dedicated to our praying victims in Christchurch, New Zealand
 #HelloBrother

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