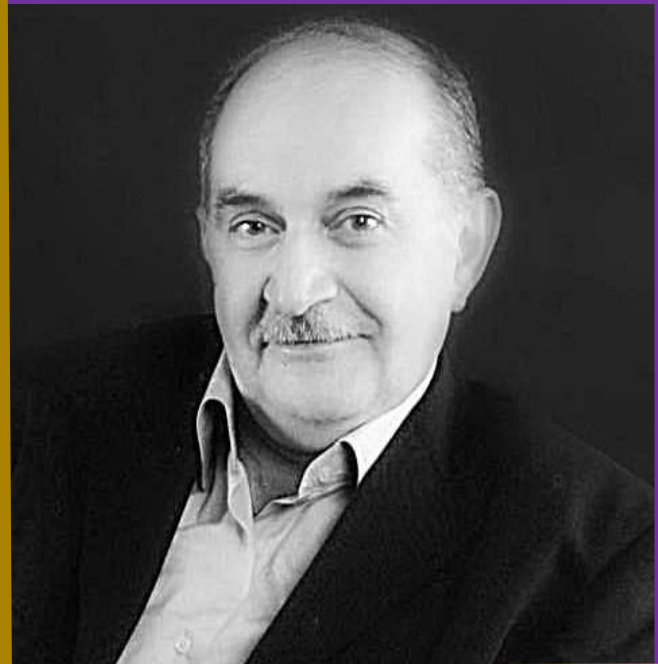


# ELITE

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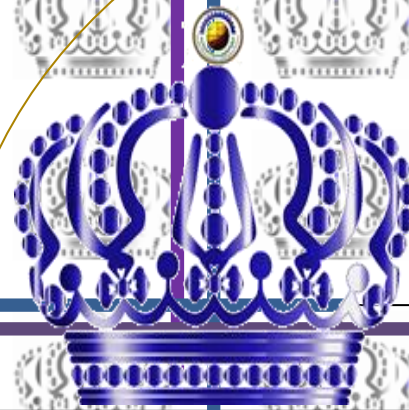
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• *Yousef S. Rizkallah : Special Interview*



• *Prof. Dr. Ortman on Hong Kong Protests*



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# ELITE

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# A Richer Cinema Culture Requires More State Care



Studying political science allowed me a better grasp of state apparatuses and news making



(From left) group photo gathers: our editors Farah Ezzeldin, Sarah Nasr Eldeen, Caroline Kamal (beside) Mr. Rizkallah

*Cairo: Sarah Nasr Eldeen, Caroline Kamal and Farah Ezzeldin*

Mr. Youssef Sherif Rizkallah is one of the most famous film critics. Many of us have lots of memories related to him, as he made numerous TV programs such as “Oscar”, “Tele-Cinema”, and “Nady El-Cinema”, but the wonder was that he graduated from the faculty of Economics and Political Science in 1966. Thus, «Elite» took the opportunity and conducted this interview with him in the Film Festival office in the Downtown.

At the beginning, Mr. Rizkallah explained the reasons and circumstances beyond choosing the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. He mentioned that he was ranked fifth among the national high school graduates. He added that his father rejected joining the Cinema Institute before getting the bachelor degree from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. Since this institute was newly established, so there was no assurance for its graduates’ future to be glorious. Hence, he joined the faculty in 1961.

After finishing his studies, he was appointed in the State Information Service that was part of the National Guidance Service (known later as the Ministry of Information). Later, the State Information Service had organized trainings for the new members, and Mr. Rizkallah passed it with an excellent score, as most of the subjects were taught in the political science major. As a result of his excellence in this training, he was transferred to the television staff as a member in the news sector since he was longing to work in the television.

He added that the study of political science helped him to understand the nature of working in the news sector and developed his perception.

When we asked Mr. Rizkallah about his life as a student, he told us that the student activities were a priority for him especially the theatre as he was interested in arts and cinema since he was a child. The faculty wasn’t the only place for his activities, he was writing articles for the magazines related to the cinema besides taking part in the culture salons and the associations which care about cinema and any sort of art. He continued talking about these associations especially the "film association" where a film was shown weekly in addition to giving chance to the audience to discuss and criticize this film.

Mr. Rizkallah was also asked about the challenges that face the students and the graduates, and he answered that the hardest one is finding job opportunities which suit their studies’ nature without favouritism and nepotism. Additionally, the effort made by the professors to simplify the information is one of the success factors for the students, besides the professors’ help to them.

Since his childhood, Mr. Rizkallah did love the cinema and was inspired by it. His passion continued till he finished the high school, it was also this passion that had driven his desires to join the Cinema Institute; however, his father’s advice changed all his thoughts.

Despite being enrolled at the faculty of Economics and Political Science, his desire towards the cinema was the same. Accordingly, Mr. Rizkallah worked in the news sector in the television until he got an offer to be a part of “Nady El-Cinema” crew, which was a boost for him to work in what he really likes.

Regarding the cinema culture, Mr. Rizkallah stated that lots of effort is really needed to spread it, and this will be achieved by managing the culture salons and the television programs effectively. According to him, the state has to interfere in the film production, as that interference will make the cinema more stunning and superb. He suggested that the state should establish a way to fund the best scenarios. To determine those scenarios, a process must be made, which starts by establishing a committee to evaluate the scenarios and the best gets the fund.

He elaborated that the fund will be saved from the cinema income by allocating part of the ticket price, which costs the state only little amount of money.

Sociologist and Former General Secretary of the Supreme Culture Council Prof.Dr. Saeed Elmasry in a special Interview with **ELITE**:

# Intelligentsia Became A Barrier Against The People Access To Culture



State institutions are born from the culture of society, and reforming them is never top-down



(From left) group photo gathers: our editors Essraa Yaccoub (Besides Prof.Elmasry), Ramy Magdy and Nouran Husam

**Cairo : Ramy Magdy, Essraa Yaccoub ,Nouran Husam , Nermine Tawfik and Yasmine G. Hussein**

Professor of sociology at the Faculty of Arts of Cairo University and Secretary General of the Supreme Council for Culture, Dr. Saeed Al-Masri, said that sociology impacts the pulse, life and requirements of the masses and must not be secluded from people in any way. Any barriers that do exist should be broken, especially the academic ones, in order to be able to reach others in every possible manner and view their ideas.

In addition, in his interview with "Elite", he added that the political scene is undergoing great transformations for the better and is currently getting rid of the impurities that prevailed during the reign of Hosni Mubarak. To add on, he stated that the slogan "The Police force is in the service of the People", which returned after the revolution of January, always needs to be renovated and added to. This is to ensure the continuation of a good relationship between citizens and the security forces which work to preserve the stability of the State.

He first talked about the reasons for choosing the field of sociology to study, saying "I have not been more than a visual artist since my childhood, and I was unable to pass the aptitude test which was required for me to join the College of Fine Arts after high school. This failure destroyed my hope for joining the college of my dreams, I gave up hope and wrote down a random selection of colleges to apply to. I acquiesced to my father's advice that it is the will of God, and I had no other option but to accept it. After I joined the Faculty of Arts, I was confused by many people's advice to study English, philosophy, psychology, geography, etc I was attending lectures in several departments so that I could choose the appropriate section. I remember that my first lecture was to Dr. Amira Hilmi Matar, but I was not impressed by her style.

And I attended a lecture by Dr. Mustafa Suef and he was very strict in his interaction with the students, so I did not get attracted to the study of psychology, and came by room 27 known for sociology, it was a tutorial by the then assistant lecturer Abdulla Loloa', I had a nice anecdote with him when I criticized him in the middle of the lecture and I was still a student, but he understood my position because of my young age. He encouraged to criticize and this encouraged me to be a sociologist. This taught me to help my students and to be their companion.

**As for his relationship with the students, he said:** "after gaining my doctorate degree and while teaching at the university, I was labeled as 'the discoverer of students' abilities'. I was also keen to maintain continuous communication with my students and be careful as not to diminish their hopes and dreams, yet at the same time I made sure to give to give them a clear view of reality. Many young people need hope and self-confidence in order to pursue the correct lifestyle.

As for the reasons for not participating in paintings in art exhibitions, he explained: My life turned towards the practice of academic work, which is very strict and did not leave me the opportunity to practice this hobby,.I have not yet been able to decide whether or not art has influenced my love for sociology. While I was in the Supreme Council of Culture, Some members of the Fine Arts Committee thought that I was a specialist in sociology and I was not concerned with fine art and what they knew about my art works, they was surprised by some of my paintings and enjoyed them.

**On the importance of sociology and its difference from Art, he says:** Sociology is one of the most important social sciences that benefit societies. Science in general is very strict, unlike the arts that are much more flexible. For example, scientific research has scientific steps which are calculated and studied when it comes to collecting and analyzing data, report writing and following structured steps to achieve sound abstracts and scientific results. On the other hand, the arts are characterized by a human experience driven by a touch or attitude and momentum in visual visions, the snapshot or the idea that drives artistic creativity. In contrast to scientific triumph that is characterized by deliberation. I love science the same way I love art and I don't care where the search ends, but it must be in a proper format.

**As for his most important writings, he said:** I have a book called "The Reproduction of folklore" which I cherish dearly. It took me years to write, which I did while living for months in the area of Bulaq Abu El Ola, until became a part of the lives of the people which lived in the region.The writing was different then because it is a product of cohabitation. It is important for the researcher to taste art, because it nourishes the mind and abilities and develops knowledge and opens up the perception of sensory and mental, it encourages social sensitivity or sociological imagination for a better the understanding of social behavior,



We must be attentive to the importance of art and culture to achieve respectable scientific product and credibility in expression.

**And regarding the role of consumerism in society which I discussed in his research, he pointed out that:** usually the consumption behavior between different classes is similar, in the past the difference between the rich and poor was clear, yet this is no longer the case. For my research, I gathered a sample of people's sightings in one of the famous supermarket chains to observe their consumer behavior. I asked about policies of seduction of consumption, as well as the negative view on the consumer behavior of Egyptian women. To add on, in one of my researches, I offered a look on how borrowing was considered a disgrace in the past, but now it has become normalized with everyone carrying a credit card as an essential element in their wallet. **As for the most prominent research on heritage,** Prof. Saeed stressed that Heritage is an essential element in the interaction between the social classes. The poor have the ability to produce and exchange their heritage because it is an important capital in their lives that provides them with the reasons for life and survival in a world of scarcity.

Heritage has a link to a specific space and time which cannot be disregarded. Also, each class has a specific perspective in terms of this heritage, which they know how to add to and how to delete from to match their perspective. Different classes have different behaviors when interacting with their heritage, and there is no one class which produces or is attached completely to the heritage. This is because heritage is a part of life and its meaning is mostly intangible such as the customs and traditions, the way of dressing, eating and cursing, this is all part of our heritage.

**As for his rejection of theories that believe in the inheritance of poverty among human beings, I think that the concept of the culture of poverty presented by Oscar Lewis is important in explaining how a poor part of the poor is re-producing and re-producing their poverty over generations and can not get rid of it.** However, it is not exclusive because poverty is the product of many factors, economic, social and political that shapes the structure of inequality in society, as well as cultural reasons

For example, there is a lady who makes her children despise expensive goods in order to prevent them from looking at them or asking to buy them, especially expensive food and clothing. We find that this is the policy of the poor to overcome the consumer blockade or poverty-related need. Some people unfortunately write about the poor from a "peephole", so they write about them from the perspective of the maid in his home or villa, or the keeper of the estate, or the seller who sees him accidentally in the street passing beside his car in traffic lights and squares. But there is a lack of writing which truly describes the lives of the poor, yet among the excellent writing about the poor from a sociological perspective, we have Galal Amin.

**He also spoke about the needs of young people saying:** the youth's aspirations are great and suppressed ambition accompanies large scale energies, the first of those being the youth. This was the main reason and motivation for young people to emerge in the revolution of 25 January 2011 and was the main contributor of the large numbers that came out then which were protesting the existing situations. The concern then was regarding the uncertainty of a better future. We discovered many barriers in society such as being unable to exercise freedom and pluralism and suffering from

Divisions in one's character. This all was present in a climate of treason and conspiracy and is influenced by the policy of the one rather than the whole. This created a noticeable crisis where community and individual attacks on the law took place after the climate of tyranny, especially the challenge of law, encroachment on agricultural lands, thefts and crimes, and the change in societal thought must be coupled with changes and meta-reforms to make the desired development happen.

**And from His point of view in the document issued after 25 January, and participated in it about "how the police serve the people", he said** first in all documents, The police in all the countries of the world is a security agency that guarantees both legal and international human rights. The Interior Ministry after the January revolution reinstated its old slogan "Police at the service of the People" as a way to improve the relationship after the complications which occurred. We asked about the standards that translate this slogan, the principles that serve on this matter and we merged it into a document. Afterwards the Ministry of Interior issued -at that moment - a document to specify the conduct of policeman. In addition, I was at the time working as an advisor at Center for information and supporting decision-making. It was incumbent upon us at the Center to assist the police in developing its system of work by issuing a document clarifying the criteria against which the police slogan can be achieved really in the service of the people.

**As for the similarity between the Egyptian and Gulf communities in terms of societal values, he said:** The Egyptian society is in close proximity to the social values prevalent in the Gulf Society, this is because there are commonalities between the two societies and the similarities have increased with the large emigration trend from Egypt to the Gulf to escape to the labor market and the high standard of living. The idea of male domination over females is a common culture in the Gulf and Egypt, also the culture of consumption. But the Gulf societies are sometimes different and have a cultural diversity of multiple nationalities. The Gulf has also dominated the media significantly, while Egypt lagged behind in media dominance.

On intolerance, he pointed out that our cultural heritage is saturated with fanaticism and we must recognize that and face this negative aspect of our heritage. Cultural heritage promotes sorts of discrimination between males and females and discrimination on the basis of color, race, social class, family origins and physical disability. We must recognize that the roots of this intolerance exist in folklore.



**Looking at terrorism and the ways to confront it, he said:** terrorism is a dilemma and a crisis facing the whole world, not only Egypt, but our country is facing extraordinary extremism directly and indirectly and needs great cultural action to react and confront this danger. Also, confrontation must be parallel with the security and military role, it is necessary to translate cultural programmes to confront intellectual extremism and intolerance, and then comes the role of culture and its significant part in achieving broad-based development.

**He concluded by talking about the current political landscape and highlighted the transformations that have taken place:** Egypt is now undergoing a very significant transformation towards the reconstitution of the new political elite after the stage of the regime of Hosni Mubarak, which saw the formation of the elite in terms of families, clans, stakeholders, power alliances, which were all running the state. Now they have been replaced by mechanisms which are still under construction. To add on, there's now a difference between the ruling class and the political elite, the current political system is keen to purify itself of any impurities or elite which had dominated the political or economic scene previously.

**Al-Masry pointed out that the intellectuals have become a barrier against allowing the reach of culture** to the people since because some of them focus on directing the resources of cultural policy to serve their interests in publishing, which prevents the dissemination of culture in a suitable manner to the people, making intellectuals a negative barrier to the ability of cultural institutions to reach people.

In addition, AlMasry stressed that the various institutions of the state are not separate from society but that they are the result of society's culture. Previous experiences clearly show the ineffectiveness of top-down reform. I think Reform of any institution should consider that cultural reform is intertwined with official efforts.



# A Note on Hong Kong Protests

From Hong Kong: By Prof. Dr. Stephan Ortman, Political Science Assistant Professor at City University, Hong Kong

**Chinese Extradition Law flames protests across Hong Kong**



*In June 2019, Hong Kong experienced mass protests that the city had never experienced before. The marches were larger than the July 1<sup>st</sup> protest in 2003 which had drawn 500,000 people. Back then, protesters had rallied against national security legislation under Article 23 of the Basic Law, the territory's mini-constitution, which many saw as an assault on the highly cherished freedom of speech and assembly.*

Similarly, the current proposed changes to the extradition law are viewed as an attempt to undermine the territory's rule of law as criminals could be sent to mainland China, which is infamous for its opaque legal system and frequent television confessions. As such, it is viewed as a threat to the "One Country, Two Systems" principle which has guaranteed Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy for at least 50 years since the handover from British colonial to Chinese control in 1997.

The fear that Hong Kong could lose its special status prematurely led to mass mobilization as more than a million people protested on two consecutive Sundays in June and clashes between protesters and the police occurred during the week. While the government under Chief Executive Carrie Lam eventually decided to postpone the law, she did not withdraw it as protesters had demanded. This angered many who then demanded the resignation of

Lam. Clashes between protesters and the police occurred during the week. While the government under Chief Executive Carrie Lam eventually decided to postpone the law, she did not withdraw it as protesters had demanded. This angered many who then demanded the resignation of Lam.

So far, all she has done is to "sincerely" apologize. These events contrast with 2003 when the protest successfully led to the shelving of the law, while the chief executive Tung Chee Hwa eventually resigned, although not officially as a response to the protests. The current events have also been compared with the previously so-called Umbrella Movement of 2014 in which activists had demanded real universal suffrage. However, although a large segment of the population took part in the 79-day street occupation, its official goal then was not simply the preservation of Hong Kong's

autonomy but to enhance it through real democratic elections.

Eventually, the government also did not make any concessions such as changes to its very limited electoral reform proposal, which was eventually voted down in the partially democratically elected legislature. Unfortunately, for Hong Kongers, the Chinese government has viewed the protests with great concern and has sought to increase its control after each protest. While this obviously is not having the desired effect, it seems possible that further restrictions on the local system are imminent. The future of Hong Kong is becoming increasingly uncertain and any further erosion of autonomy will have devastating economic consequences as many already are considering emigrating to other places such as Taiwan, Singapore, or North America.



**Stephan Ortman**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Asian and International Studies, City University of Hong Kong



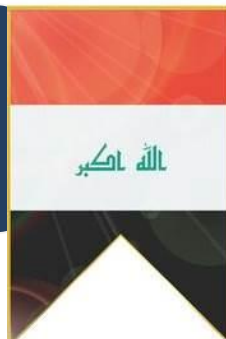
Hong Kong Protests Flag



## Where Is Iraq Standing From The US-Iranian Crisis?

**Dr. Hashem Elawady**

**Directory of the Iraqi African Center for Strategic Studies**



**Amid escalating** tensions in the Middle East, with the collapse of Tehran's nuclear agreement with world powers, and Washington re-imposing sanctions on Iran, as the crisis between the two countries is escalating into a volcano of fire targeting the countries of the region, Iraq has been wedged between the hammer of US sanctions against Iran, and anvil of the demands of the Iraqi market, which relies heavily on Iranian products.

**As Iraq** is the biggest loser as a result of such tensions. At the level of the political process in Iraq, it is a process of compromise, as Baghdad is trying to come out with a unified opinion that maintains the national security of Iraq, and this issue is not easy in the presence of pressure on the three presidencies in Iraq.

**On the economic level**, Iraq has found in Iranian products a possibility to cover the needs of the Iraqi market in the food and energy sector. Iraq imports up to 28 million cubic meters of natural gas from Tehran.

**In view of** the damage that may be caused to Iraq by these sanctions, it has been included in the temporary exception in addition to some countries such as China, Italy, India, South Korea, Turkey and Taiwan; however, there are the limitations of this exception and the accompanying US statements that Iraq should comply with US sanctions and search for sources alternative to the needs of the Iraqi market, in addition to the frequent targeting of oil tankers in the region, and the strong and hidden insistence on infusing the region into war and instability. Therefore, considering the indications of this regional and international scene, the Iraqi government is to adopt the strategy of "strategic hedging" on different tracks:

### **First track: Iraqi Diplomacy**

Strategic "hedging strategy"; in accordance with this strategy, Iraq adopts the principle of keeping pace with respect to the behavior of the United States of America and the behavior of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while working to --

develop its internal capabilities at a level that balances this behavior, which reduces the seriousness of the conflict on the short term and allows the exhausted state to maintain its contingency plans, in order to face the long-term strategic threat, and support the role of Iraqi mediation in the crisis.

### **Second track: Economic Alternative.**

1-To activate the will of the National Authority to achieve "structural economic diversification" by prioritizing government investment projects funded by oil revenues to influence growth paths in other sectors to find new sources of production, incomes and exports.

2-Speed up the completion and development of infrastructure projects necessary to provide the appropriate environment for increasing production and private investment and openness to the Arab environment, as was the case at the tripartite meeting (Iraq - Jordan - Egypt), where Iraq signed an agreement to establish a pipeline for the export of oil from the port of Aqaba for a length of 1700 km and at a cost of 18 billion dollars, as well as the construction of an industrial zone on the border at a depth of 2 km and width 6 km/ They also discussed the establishment of a pipeline for the export of Iraqi oil through the Egyptian ports on the Mediterranean Sea as an extension of the Jordanian oil pipeline.

**To resolve** the Iraqi electricity crisis, Iraq signed a memorandum of understanding with the US Company GE to reform the electricity sector, after signing a similar agreement with the German Company Siemens. According to estimates, the deal could end the country's energy crisis by attaining self-sufficiency over a two-year period at the latest.

**In the end**, the strategy of "strategic hedging" is in line with the reality of Iraq, as it seeks to achieve the greatest benefits through interaction with the regional environment through economic and cultural institutions and connections, in addition to achieving indirect military balance through the modernization of Iraqi military capabilities and international security links.



## Theatre of the Oppressed

**MAI YASSER HAMAM**

**FEPS2017 Graduate and current**

**UNHCR Officer**

No one can deny the eternal link between politics and art as an expressive tool and a mirror to social and political events. Launching theatre of oppressed by the Revolutionary Paolo Augusto Brazilian national in the 21st Century –Take in consideration the political context in Brazil at that time - is to crown the relationship as a revolutionary theatre to encourage people to embrace the political discourse of persecution.

Paolo considers that every human activity is political in itself, which is obviously reflected in his theatre which spreads in the developing countries. He described his theatre as a political theatre is aimed at empowering and encouraging individuals to revolutionize the oppressed. The oppression- in their social semantic field- often refers to imbalances of social context and to authoritarian political practice that cause people feelings as oppression and hatred.

This theatre , with its impassioned approach to cause an actual change, is an interactive theatre that limits the traditional theatre style that limits interaction by the public and displays the ideas of its authors and actors .The Theatre of oppressed is based on a short scene that shows incident out of its spectators concern or an event which is the starting point for the show, when Joker asks the spectators about their point of view and how to change the scene for the best of the oppressed to encourage to do rather than talk and activate the inner revolutionary spirit that cause an actual practices in real life. In which spectator turns to be spec-actor.

When Paulo described the main core of Theatre of Oppressed he asks spectators not to tell what to do while sitting on the audience 's chair but go to stage and show How to do. Theater of Oppressed is used as a therapeutic means to empower the oppressed and to activate their inner revolutionary spirit and their willingness for change. For example, war victims and women who experienced gender-based violence.



## Human Capital In Africa: Opportunities and Challenges

**Farida Bendary**

**PhD researcher-Faculty of Higher African Studies - Secretary  
General of the Scientific Society of African Affairs**

Human capital, like any other type of capital, accelerates the increase in investments in human beings, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to promote justice and economic growth. The human capital index quantifies the contribution of health and education to the level of the next generation of labor force productivity.

There is universal recognition that the innovative requirements of global developments and the competitiveness of countries will be dictated by the quality of human capital stock in each country and across different continents. In other words, it is human capital that will create the conditions for technological and economic progress. Countries with high investments in institutions and processes that create human capital development will advance their competitiveness while those that fail to invest their human capital will remain competitive. The development of Asian countries such as Singapore and Korea has been driven by a focus on investments in high-quality technological innovation along with the development of the human capital required for these investments.

The African continent has a competitive advantage in owning human capital. Over the next 50 years, Africa's largest single asset (which may constitute the Achilles' heel) will be its young population. While Africa's population is expected to reach 2.7 billion in 2060 (about one-third of the world's population), it will be responsible for 28% of the world's youth (or 1.2 billion) in the 15-29 age group.

In many African countries that are described as fragile states, young people under 25 represent about 60%, and under 15 years, 43%. This large population represents an investment opportunity and platform for human capital and economic development in Africa. There is therefore an urgent need to pursue policies and strategies to address this issue and to transform threats and risks into opportunities.

We do not forget that it was African human capital that pushed Western economies from the postcolonial era of slavery to progress and industrial development. There is no doubt that the human capital indicators of Africa are in a deplorable state, where human resources in Africa have not been conducive to a better life for the majority of African citizens.

Although we have seen countries that are making progress, such as Ethiopia and Rwanda, and this proves that transformative changes can be made that will positively affect future African generations, the sub-Saharan countries have experienced major setbacks in human development, due to a range of challenges such as HIV / Thus, the average life expectancy index fell to 0.35, the lack of access to limited educational institutions due to insufficient available institutions and education support mechanisms, and political coups and military dictatorships have resulted in a major destruction of social structures in the displacement of human capital and Immigration and asylum, which leads them to take the path of violence and become targets that recruitment by terrorist groups.

The African Union's **Agenda2063** has not ignored this African human resource. One of the seven aspirations of Africa is **"Africa is the people-led development and depends on the potential of the African people, especially its women and youth, and cares for children."** This aspiration is aimed at empowering and supporting young people and children, and promoting a revolution in African skills. The agenda places a high priority on the creation of well-educated African citizens benefiting from the skills, science, technology, and innovation revolution, accompanied by the full delivery of good health care. This carries the potential to shift the risk of demographic growth and disease burden to a demographic dividend leading to economic transformation of the continent.



**Engy Khaled**

**Political Science Teaching  
Assistant writes:**

***On The  
Machiavelian  
Dilemma***

No wise man in the political thought was able to gain higher reputation than Nicola Machiavelli and his book, "The Prince". May be this was because of his marvelous theory which is: *"Among the intensity of the political conflict from which Italy was suffering during that epoch, the prince should advance the interest upon values in the light of 'End justifies means'".* Actually, this theory extends even to more ideas, however, the "Machiavellian Dilemma" was one of the most important ideas generated from his theory: *which would win in this eternal conflict: the interest or the values?* Although the political reality compels into believing that the "interest" would overcome at the end, this dilemma is resolved in favor of values in the religious balances. By paying a look into Prof. Dr. Mohammed Soffar's article, (*Fi Bab Al I'tbar w Al-Maw'ezah : Al-Humar w Al-Tha'lab w Al-Asad* (Lit. a Chapter on Lesson Learning and Advice : The Donkey, The Fox and The Lion), the holy Qur'an and its several verses upon reward and punishment, as well as the prophetic statements support the values. This is as if the god's message is *"Whatever you watch in this 'life': the victory of injustice and the fall of fairness, the cycle did not reach its end. The end, for him, lies in the day of judgment"*. As I have read before, the honesty of any religious call is signified through the existence of realistic clues that emphasize its correctness and tear up the doubts. And I have seen in reality what supports the truth that: values are more permanent than interests, more victorious, as they rise out of Allah himself, that immortal living entity. Furthermore, whoever bows to him and to his teachings, would get much good in this life (through nice reputation and convenience of the consciousness), in addition to the afterlife (the continued paradise). On the contrary, those following the devil's steps, their life is a hardship. Applying to the life of those politicians who get their hilarious wealth from the suspected trades and work, it is full of fear, turbulence, blackmailing and exploitation no matter what else appeared to us.

This vision was not cited in the religious writings alone, but there are many wise men' stories which assume this vision as the stories of wise Aesop and his story recited by Dr. Soffar in his very article. It tells the tale of a donkey which allies with a wolf to protect each other against the threats of the lion. This is before the wolf breaks his promise and cooperates with the lion to deceive the donkey. After the donkey falls as a prey to his trust in the wolf, the lion hurries to attack the wolf feeding upon it. Even if this story sounds idealistic, and the political reality shows the victory of the wolf and the lion at the end, I am still in high faith that this...

Continued in> p6

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Engy Khaled's article continuation>>

... earthly life stops at the point of Aesop's story in which the wolf betrayed the donkey and broke his promise with it in order to ally with the stronger: the lion. This means we still have plenty of time for looking at which penalty the wolf would receive in this life and the afterworld life: either it would end up with the betrayal of the lion to it as well and places its assault upon it -which was exactly what happened in Aesop's myth- and then somebody would come to punish the lion -either someone or the time itself in which the lion would get aging and humiliated as the case of most of old people-. Or we should wait the afterlife in which Allah would hold everyone accountable. In this flow, I consider that myths and legends as well as the stories are mirrors of reality and its reflection. Totally I am convinced that Aesop's story is an embodiment of the political reality where there are plots, dilemmas and conspiracies. It is not a difficult task to pay a look upon the political life in the former ages -and now in the tyrannical fascist ages- to see it based upon deception and the Machiavellian interest to reach the peak even at the expense of others. It is not rare that the man to gets into the summit would get

rid of his assistants whom empowered him. It's not only because he loses the correct criteria of justice -as mentioned in the original article- but also he is afraid of their deception. They helped him before at the expense of others. Herein starts the so-called "suspicion" and "doubt": what hinders them from repeating it again and aiding another one to turn him over and remove him?

In summary, despite the fact that many thinkers resolved the dilemma in favor of the interests, claiming that the religious calls and wise men' statements are just naive attempts to bring about a distorted failed hope, the dilemma is still existent and the values still express themselves in a strong manner. The political scene lays down half of the truth and half of the end. The rest is either kept as a secret since it relies upon time and its changes, or because it is a shame and while it occurs exactly through plots and deceptions, it is not good for those politicians to publicly clarify it.



# OUR STUDENTS ORGANIZE AFCON2019

ELITE Editors **Farah Haitham and Dina Ehab** Help Organizing AFCON2019 In VIP Lounges



Dina Ehab



Farah Haitham



Cairo : Dina Ehab & Farah Haitham & Ramy Magdy

This year Egypt won the privilege of organizing the 2019 African cup of nation (AFCON2019). FEPS students same as their faculty were on the spot showing their exceptional personal skills. Our students and ELITE Editors Farah Haitham and Dina Ehab were among the organizing committee team members in charge of VIP lounges in Cairo Stadium and Alsalam Stadium.

Farah Haitham Al-Sayed- a to-be second level student at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science and a part of vice-deans team in Elite magazine -participates in the local organizing committee of the African Nations Cup in Protocol Team in Al-Salam Stadium.

She described that the participation in this event is a pride for every Egyptian who loves Egypt and feels a sense of belonging/

She found organizing this tournament and organizing the impressive opening ceremony which took place with participation from many of the pioneers of artists, athletes and others to show the whole world that our country is great and has a honorable history and a bright future. Farah is among those in charge of the Al-Salam Stadium VIP lounge. She said” we are doing our utmost to show the world's a proper appearance. I would like to thank the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Captain Mohammad Fadl, for giving the youth this opportunity to participate in this great event.”

Dina Ehab, on the other hand, is a to-be-fourth level student next September. She is also an editor in Elite editorial team, working

mainly among ELITE freelancers team. Dina holds a very important place among the members within AFCON2019 organizing committee. She, first of all, is among the main team in Cairo stadium, the hot spot of the tournament and the soil of the Egyptian team. And within Cairo stadium she is responsible for the VIP lounge.

Dina organized the spectacular opening ceremony and was being in charge of the VIP lounge hosting the president, FIFA president, CAF president, the PM and other important official figures.

We wish Dina and Farah all the best of luck in representing the uniqueness and excellence of FEPS at AFCON2019.



# GET WELL SOON , NADA !

تمنياتنا بالشفاء العاجل لمحدرتنا الطالبة المتميزة ندى فتح شعبان ,  
راجين من الله سرعة الشفاء و دوام العافية.

ندى فتح شعبان, طالبة في المستوى الرابع اقتصاد بدءا من سبتمبر المقبل- تعرضت لحادث مؤسف دخلت علي إثره المستشفى و ندعو الله لها بسرعة الشفاء  
Nada Fath Shaaban, a to-be-senior student next September in economics, went into car crash that injured. We pray for her speedy recovery