

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO
TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Gentlemen:-

The year 1939-1940 has for its background the war in Europe. During the summer of 1939, threats of war flew thick and fast, yet there was just enough ground for believing, from repeated previous political crises, that war might be averted, so that the University staff and the Egyptian public proceeded with its usual summer plans much as in normal times. The result was that with the declaration of war on September 3, 1939, a considerable number of the staff, permanent men as well as short term instructors, were found in Europe and their return to Egypt involved excitement, anxiety, expense, and in some cases, considerable delays. However, in general, the activities of the University were resumed on time and on their usual scale of operation. The most determining factor in making this possible was the fact that Italy did not enter the war at that time and thus the Mediterranean was kept open for travel and Egypt's security was not in the least threatened. This situation continued until practically the end of the year, and all programs were carried on without any suspension or interference in all four departments of the University. This is not to exclude many effects of the war upon the work, as the departmental reports will show.

More significant in their effect on University activities were the political changes within Egypt, connected with the shift from the Government of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha to that of Ali Maher Pasha. While both Ministries may be classed as progressive, that of Ali Maher Pasha created a new Department or Ministry, that of Social Welfare, with which the University was able

to establish very intimate and sympathetic relations whose significance is elaborated in the Report of the Division of Extension. The activities of practically the entire year were carried on during the incumbency of Ali Maher Pasha as Prime Minister.

On the economic side, the University was affected to a degree by the marked rise in prices, in the cost of living and in the increases in taxation. This also bore heavily on the staff personally, both foreign and Egyptian, whose incomes are fixed but whose living expenses increased generally about ten per cent. Certain individual items soared far above this figure, especially foreign foods and clothing, while the cost of paper mounted to 250 per cent of its pre-war rates.

A much more serious ground of anxiety marked the last half of the year when legislation was brought before Parliament aiming at a total prohibition of Christian missionary work in terms of the limitation of any sort of religious presentations or utterances solely to adherents of the religion involved. This would have done two things both serious for Christian missionary programs of any sort. On the one hand, it would have excluded even free discussion of religious, philosophical, ethical and even social theories and topics owing to the totalitarian character of Islam which regards all these spheres as possessing religious sanction. On the other hand, it would have opened the door for endless petty persecution in the operation of the law, in cases where a single Moslem happened, even by accident, to be present at any public meeting possessing a Christian religious character. If it be asked what is the motivation for such legislative threats, diverse answers are possible.

Your Moslem will say, "The missionaries have too often resorted to unfair proselytizing methods". When asked to give instances, he speaks of the reported use of mesmerism, offers of money, offers of wealthy marriages or jobs as inducements in making converts; or in the case of the more liberal Moslems, it is claimed that all presentation of a rival religion to youth under eighteen is disturbing and unfair. In defense, the Christian missionary repudiates and denies all the unfair methods listed above, yet argues that freedom of thought should allow free discussion of all topics, whether economic or social, whether religious or ethical. Furthermore, he points to the absence of attack on any religion, the student's privilege under the conscience-clause to substitute for any religious class some other non-religious course purely ethical in character and finally the candour of the school in announcing its courses which are also open to inspection while in operation.

However, as a matter of record, the drastic legislation proposed did not pass Parliament. It was referred back for study, as its provisions seemed to limit Islamic teaching as well as Christian, yet unless it were applicable to both religions it would contravene the Montreux Convention agreements in which Egypt gave certain engagements relating to non-discriminatory treatment of religions, communities, and schools, whether Egyptian or foreign.

As this legislative proposal seems to have aroused misgivings in certain circles in America with respect to the future opportunity of Christian education in Egypt, the following observations may be introduced here:

- (a) In the first place as a matter of fact the legislation threatened did not pass and many declare it was purely a political trial balloon which never had any real chance of succeeding in the drastic form in which it was presented.

(b) Limitations upon unlimited missionary activity, if legally enacted and enforced, are likely to deal with primary schools and pupils under eighteen years of age rather than with mature students of college age.

(c) Such measures as the Conscience Clause, adopted in India, are more likely to mark the course of future repressive legislation than such sweeping and unreasonable legislation as was brought forward. Our institution has already adopted the Conscience Clause policy and finds in it no limitation to our Christian opportunity.

(d) But even if there is a total banishment from the curriculum of direct Christian instruction and religious courses, are we to abandon the field? Are Christian missions in Turkey where such legislation exists, without fruitful Christian influence? Is not Christianity taught as well as taught? Is it not our Christian commission to find a way through, rather than to abandon the field? If we were able to appraise the most penetrating influences exerted upon our students today, I doubt not we should find that, valuable as are our religious courses in explaining to the student the intellectual content of Christianity, it is human friendship with Christian teachers and the spirit or atmosphere of the College life as a whole that really impress the student most and transform his individual life.

I. The College of Arts and Sciences

By virtue of my extended absence in America, I was able to gain a more vivid impression of Dean Badeau's leadership in the College than was mine while working with him before I went to America. His gifts and splendid qualities stand out more clearly as he has gained his stride across this his second year as Dean of the College. His easy use of Arabic is such an enormous advantage. His human qualities, his personal interest in the lives of the students, his organizing gifts, his wisdom in discipline and above all the deep and strong religious interest which actuates all his life — these are invaluable assets in the position which he has so efficiently administered. If his past missionary experience has not been along distinctly educational lines, a College faculty, made up of many personalities with varied gifts but possessing a well developed corporate experience, has been his to steady and guide him where technical educational

Division of Extension

Public Lectures and Forums 1938-39.

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The Director
Division of Extension
The American University at Cairo.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on lectures and forums conducted by the Extension Division during the year 1938-39.

Ever since the Division of Extension was organized, and until two years ago, its programs have consisted mainly of public lectures. Two years ago, a new feature was introduced, viz., the educational talking picture, which became a regular weekly activity. Several series of forums given in Arabic last year, one each week, constituted our third regular feature. Beside these three different features which engaged three days of each week (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday) occasional lectures were given on other days, and at Easter time the "King of Kings" film was shown eight times on other days of the week.

This variety of Extension activities has provided the public with a choice, according to their interests and led to an apparent decrease in the attendance at our public lectures, which is now only one of our features. However, it is gratifying to see that this variation in our activities has led to a large increase in the total number of persons attending the Extension programs. The 80 meetings conducted last year by the Division were attended by 29,477, which figure is the second highest in number of meetings held at the University and fourth in record of total attendance.

The number in attendance is but one measure of the success of our activities. One of the fundamental aims of the Extension Division has been to set forth a model of ways and means of serving the community, which could be followed later by others. In addition to what has been stated in previous reports, two facts may be mentioned in this year's report to indicate the extent of our success in achieving this aim. The students participating in the Village Health Contest organized by the Division some years ago, attempted to give health talks in mosques, in accordance with instructions set out in the Contest Manual (cf. Manual, 1931, p.13) they found it difficult to do so on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Imams. Some of the high officials acting as Judges in the contest were informed of the situation and promised to take the matter up with the authorities. Now it seems that the movement started by the Division eight years ago has been occupying the thoughts of responsible officials ever since. Last week the newspapers announced that the Ministry of Waqfs, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health, has arranged for health talks to be given by the Imams (sheikhs in charge of mosques) in all mosques. (CP. Al-Masry, June 12, 1939).

Another indication that the Division's example is often followed by others is the establishment by the Ministry of Education of a Bureau for Cultural Cinema this past year. Although this Bureau employs several officials and is well financed, yet it has shown only three films during the past year, and each film was shown but three times. Judging by the achievements of the Bureau so far, it seems that it will take a long time before it gets well organized and gives satisfactory results.

As an evidence of the effect which the Extension activities bear upon the thoughts and actions of Egyptian leaders, we might mention a book written by

Dr. Taha Hussein this year, "The Future of Culture in Egypt", which aroused a good deal of interest and controversy among the educated Egyptians and the Azhar people. In the introduction to the book the author, who has been the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Egyptian State University and one of the most courageous thinkers in Egypt, has stated that the idea of the book was inspired in him by a lecture which he had given under the auspices of the Division of Extension on "Egypt's Educational Responsibility after its Independence."

Another aim of the Division has been to get the public and the University as a whole into closer touch with each other, and especially establish friendly relations with the leading persons in the country. This is achieved by two means, (1) inviting leaders to take part in our programmes and thus make them familiar with and interested in our work, and (2) inviting them to attend our threefold programmes, which they have been appreciating. Many distinguished personalities have attended our meetings. The financial contributions given this year by four important persons for the promotion of the Extension work, is a sufficient proof of the appreciation of our work. One of the contributors is the present Minister of Finance and another is the Minister of Commerce and Industry. It is also to be noted that three of the contributors have lectured once or more for us, and the fourth has promised to give us a lecture.

Public Lectures. In preparing the lecture program each year, careful consideration is given to the choice of subjects as well as to getting competent lecturers to deal with the subjects. With regard to the subjects, these fall into two categories, (1) General questions of permanent social importance, and (2) Problems of topical interest. As an illustration of the first type of lecture, those dealing with public health, social problems, and general culture might be mentioned. The second type is represented by the series of lectures given this year on the international problems of the day. In the 25 meetings held this past year, a number of 37 lectures were delivered, as at certain meetings more than one lecture was given. The lectures are classified as follows: Health Problems, 16; Social Problems, 11; International Problems, 7; Culture, 3. The average attendance at these meetings was 269.

This figure might suggest that there has been a fall in the interest commanded by our public lectures. While it is true that public lectures in general have lost their attractiveness as a novel experiment in Egypt, yet some study of the question of audience reveals that our meetings still continue to lead in this field. A study of the lectures arranged by other organizations last year has shown that an average of six meetings were held daily in different parts of Cairo, whereas a few years ago the idea of public lectures was new in Egypt. However, these lectures are not to be considered as competing with ours in a serious way. Most of these lectures are of limited interest and generally attract special groups of persons, as they are usually on religious subjects or dealing with professional questions. The Extension lectures are still the only programs which appeal to the public in general.

Our lecturers, or most of them, find in the democratic atmosphere of Ewart Hall the freedom to make drastic suggestions and constructive criticism, which is not the case in many other places. Two illustrations may be given of this fact. One is when we invited Nafes Afifi Pasha to give a lecture on the subject, "My advice to

Youth". Contrary to the customs of other leaders who would seek popularity by unduly flattering young people, Afifi Pasha boldly pointed out that Egypt could not expect much of the present generation of young people who mainly give themselves to unfruitful political antagonisms, instead of devoting their time and energy to the cultivation of knowledge and preparing to serve their country sincerely and efficiently. This criticism on his part was called forth by the numerous strikes which have characterized the past school year.

The second event which might have some influence on the future policy of Egypt is the lecture by Senator Wahib Bey Hoss, a prominent lawyer, in which he made a suggestion that Egypt should lease the Suez Canal to Great Britain for a period of fifty years following the termination of the Suez Canal Company's concession, and thus be sure that Great Britain would be more interested in the immediate defence of the Canal and at the same time insure the safety of Egypt. According to him, this policy would help to relieve the country of the heavy expenditures which are being made on armaments. As this idea is contrary to the present public sentiment which advocates the complete arming of the country to realize its full independence, it seems doubtful whether any person would have had the courage to voice such an opinion elsewhere.

Forums. A practice hitherto unknown to Egyptian audiences, was introduced by the Division of Extension last year, when a series of forums was organized in Arabic in Oriental Hall. Although the Egyptian public was not familiar with the idea of forums, yet it was noticed in several of the public lectures conducted by the Division that the interest aroused by certain subjects was so great that there was a feeling that the audience wanted to discuss points in the lecture, especially if it was of a controversial nature or of profound significance, but could not find any means to satisfy its desire. Our experiment with the forums was welcomed by many people from our constituency who were interested in discussing serious subjects, and applications to participate in certain forums were greater than we could grant. With an average attendance of 89 (cf. Appendix III). Twelve of these forums were included in three series of four forums each. The topics of the series were, (1) The Egyptian Home, (2) New Governments in Europe, and (3) Birth Control. The first series was exclusively for women, while all the others were for mixed audiences.

The forum system being a new idea in Egypt, it was not easy to get the audience or even the chairman and the lecturer, to conform to the rules and instructions explained at each meeting, and sometimes it was difficult to carry out discussions satisfactorily particularly when, at some meetings the audience went up to 200, most of whom were friends of the speaker. However, we are hopeful that our efforts in this direction will bear fruit before long and the public will soon appreciate fully this form of democratic gathering for discussion and exchange of ideas.

Lecturers. A good deal of the credit for the success of our lectures and forums is due to our lecturers who generously cooperated with us. Fifty-two persons of different religions, political parties and professions lectured for us during the past year. They are classified as follows according to religion: Moslem 39, Christian 13, and according to profession, physicians 17, educationalists 15, journalists 7, ex-ministers 3, senators 3, others 7. Aside from individual lecturers, we had the cooperation and collaboration of other social organizations, such as the "Health Week" group, in collaboration with whom we had organized the "Health Conference" meetings, and the Egyptian Association for Birth Control, some of whose members conducted the forums on "Birth Control".

King of Kings Film. The sound version of this film was at last released by the Ministry of Interior to be shown only in Ewart Memorial Hall and to Christian communities, without announcements in the press. Therefore, private invitations were sent to all the Christian communities in Cairo, i.e., Copts, Orthodox, Protestants, and Catholics. While the Catholics, as usual, did not accept our invitation, only three Protestant churches, out of 16 in Cairo and its suburbs, promised to give the invitations to their congregations, and one of them, the Faggala Church, refused the invitation later. This boycott by the Protestant churches was due obviously to our allowing Om Kalsoum to sing in Ewart Memorial Hall. They consider any singing which is not religious as immoral. The Coptic church responded very favourably to our invitation and on two occasions, out of eight exhibitions, the Hall was packed and some hundreds had to be turned away. The average attendance is shown as 701 on account of the very small audience at three exhibitions given especially for the Greek, Armenian and English communities in turn.

Contrary to our experience in past years, the showings proceeded in complete silence, which fact may be ascribed to the use of the sound version of the film.

Audiences. While in past years the highest percentage in attendance used to be that of the student groups, this year there has been a marked decrease in their percentage. Our lectures are now attracting more adults, which may be due to the general enlightenment of the Egyptian public during the past few years, whereas interest in cultural discussions in the past was confined to students of higher schools and a small number of educated persons. On the other hand, political activity has been the chief activity occupying the minds of students during the past two years. The following figures show the percentages of subscribers in our programs according to groups:

	Students	Govt. Officials	Professional	Women
Subscribers in Lectures. . .	.23%	.32%	.33%	.12%
" Forums10%	.22%	.47%	.21%
" Cinema. . .	.35%	.32%	.24%	.9%

Publicity. Although none of our lectures were printed this year in book form, many of them had wide publicity thanks to the cooperation of the Arabic press. Ten lectures were published in full, eleven in summary form, and four were commented upon in daily papers and magazines. Our announcements of lectures were all published free of charge. The friendly attitude of the Press toward the Division, which was undisturbed this year, has been of great value to our work. Every effort must be made to maintain these friendly relations.

Hafez Afifi Pasha's lecture on "My Advice to Youth", was broadcast over the Egyptian State Broadcasting Station. It is hoped that more lectures will be broadcast next year, as we have received a request from the broadcasting authorities to allow the broadcasting of selected lectures in our series.

It is obvious that, whether in lectures, forums or educational cinema, our work could not have succeeded were it not for the cooperation of different persons and organizations, such as schools, clubs and other societies which posted our programs, and the newspapers which gave us space. These are just as important as the lecturers in making our work a success. It is equally true that unless we cooperate with others and give of our time and service, we cannot expect them to continue to cooperate with us. On my part I would mention 2 lectures which I gave to the students of the Cairo School of Social

Work on the subject of "Sociology of Egypt", - as part of Dr. Cleland's series there, as well as six lectures in the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. about my experiences in America. In addition to these lectures I volunteered to undertake the editing of the Arabic edition of the Social Workers Bulletin.

HANNA RIZK
Secretary

Cairo, June 27, 1939.

Report
On Educational Cinema Program
1938-1939

If the tendency in attendance can be taken as a measure of the interest taken in our Educational Cinema programs, then the average of 602 this year, as compared with 362 last year, is an indication of the growing interest of the Egyptian public in this type of visual education. Another proof of the success of the Extension Educational Cinema programs in promoting interest among educational bodies in the movies as a cultural instrument is the fact that many girls' schools, Egyptian and foreign, in addition to boys' schools, have sent their students in groups to attend our cinema meetings. Although some of the films had been already shown several times at picture houses, yet our public included scores of persons who would not go to public shows on moral grounds, such as French Sisters, religious people and other educational groups. The atmosphere of Ewart Memorial Hall seems to make people better disposed to appreciate the moral and educational values of well-chosen films than public theatrical halls. People come to Ewart Hall to see something instructive rather than to be entertained only, and they send their children and wives with the conviction that they will not be shown anything harmful.

The Educational Cinema season was inaugurated this year by a specially arranged demonstration program which was attended by 185 persons, being headmasters and teachers of Government and national schools, as well as pressmen. A carefully selected list of films, representing the type of program to be shown at the weekly programs was prepared (cf. Appendix V). The Director and Secretary both introduced the program by short talks in English and Arabic, explaining the purpose of these programs and calling attention to the development of the cinema as an educational instrument in the West.

The First Term was opened by the film "Rhodes of Africa" in view of its topical appeal at that time, when the question of colonies was proving to be of great importance in international politics. The Secretary introduced the film by a concise lecture on the history of colonisation and its present problems. This plan was followed throughout the year, every program being preceded by an explanatory talk from a person competent in the subject forming the program.

Similar to last year, the cinema program was divided into two "terms", with 12 weekly performances each term. However, during the first term two extra performances were given upon requests from two schools - a Government primary school and the Faculty of Commerce of the Egyptian University (cf. Appendix V, Dec. 7 and 15).

The following is an analysis of the programs of the first term according to the topics dealt with:

Dramas: Literary	3 performances
Historical	2 "
Sociological	2 "
Geography and Travel	2 "
Natural History	2 "
Science and Industry	1 performance.

The programs of the second term were divided as follows:

Dramas: Literary 4 performances

Historical 3 "

Sociological 2 "

Geography and Travel 2 "

Science and Industry 1 performance.

It will be noted that in each term we had three dramas selected for their particular interest to students of literature in secondary schools, viz., during the first term (1) Rhodes of Africa, (2) As You Like it, (3) The 39 Steps; and during the second term, (1) King Solomon's Mines, (2) Kidnapped, (3) Romeo and Juliet.

The highest record of attendance, 1018, goes to the film, "The 39 Steps", the majority of the audience being students of the 4th Government schools, who were studying the textbook in their literature classes. The program of the year was closed by an Arabic talkie, "The Doctor" which dealt with a sociological problem deeply felt in Egypt, viz., the tendency of the rich landlords to leave their country towns and live in Cairo and Alexandria. The attendance at this performance was the second on record, 1000, a large number among them being Egyptian ladies of high class families. The principal actor in the film, a nephew of Ahmed Zivar Pasha, a former premier of Egypt, on hearing of this performance, attended the performance and was greatly pleased to see his film shown in our hall. It is also interesting to note that Shakespeare's "As you Like It" as well as Martin Johnson's film on Borneo commanded large audiences, the first 945, and the second 941.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. AVRAMIDIS

Appendix I

Statistical Report On Extension Public Meetings Since the Building of Ewart Memorial Hall 1928-1939

Year	Public Lectures		Forums		Ed. Cinema		King of Kings		T o t a l	
	Meet- ings	Av. Attend- ance	Meet- ings	Av. Att.	Meet- ings	Av. Att.	Meet- ings	Av. Att.	Meet- ings	No. in Attendance
1928-29	28	637	-	-	27	412	-	-	55	28,934
1929-30	44	625	-	-	13	305	-	-	57	31,469
1930-31	52	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	29,673
1931-32	58	458	7 (English)	40	7	352	27	953	99	55,061
1932-33	35	441	6 (English)	53	-	-	-	-	41	15,706
1933-34	33	290	-	-	2	380	9	288	44	12,908
1934-35	43	439	-	-	3	402	1	550	47	20,634
1935-36	46	408	-	-	5	427	2	895	53	22,694
1936-37	50	352	-	-	-	-	5	429	55	19,726
1937-38	28	263	-	-	28	382	-	-	56	18,081
1938-39	25	269	19 (Arabic)	89	(24 (4	602	8	701	80	29,477
										247 ^x

^x These were four additional exhibitions given at the request of certain schools, with the exception of the first which was a demonstration program (cf. Appendix V)

Appendix II.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON EXTENSION LECTURES, 1938-39

<u>First Term</u>			
<u>Date</u>	<u>L e c t u r e r</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>	<u>Attend- ance</u>
<u>1938</u>			
Nov. 11	Antoun Bey el-Gomayel	The International Political Situation	276
18	Mohamed Kamel el-Nahas	Psychological Differences Between Men and Women	412
30	Dr. Labib Shehata	Poisonous Gases	152
Dec. 2	Dr. Mohamed Awad	Birth Control & Population	165
13	Mme. Huda Sharawi	Woman's Role in World Peace	264
16	Dr. Fakhry	Birth Control from the Health Point of View	127
23	Prof. Fouad Sarruf	Democracy Today	211
30	Mohamed Bey Rifaat	The International Situation and the Mediterranean	236
<u>1939</u>			
Jan. 6	Dr. Abdel Hakim El-Rifai	Birth Control from the Economic and Cultural Points of View	109
13	Dr. Dalgamouni	Leprosy Treatment in Egypt	276
20	Wahib Bey Doss	Egypt's Duty Towards the International Political Situation	288
Total			2516
Average			229

REPORT ON FORUMS, 1938-39

First Term

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Nov. 9	Fahmy Aboul Kheir	Spiritualism & Modern Science	233
16	Abdel Aziz Abdel Megid	Simplifying Arabic Grammar	66
Dec. 7	Mrs. Elder	Organization of the Home	30
14	Dr. Behman	Social Life & Nervous Troubles	31
21	Miss Asma Fahmy	The Egyptian Family and Character Building	80
28	Dr. El-Hefny	Health Advices to Families	30
Jan. 4	Hanna Rizk	Communist Russia	83
11	Hanna Rizk	Nazist Germany	75
18	Hanna Rizk	Fascist Italy	55
25	Mustapha Amin Youssef	Egypt and Its Relations with Dictatorial and Democratic Countries	69
Total			752
Average			75

Second Term

Feb. 8	Dr. Ibrahim Rashad Bey	The Cooperative Movement in Egypt	78
15	Prof. Ralph Harlow	America's Place in Solving World Problems	82
22	Mr. J. I. Craig	Australia (illustrated)	50
Mar. 1	Dr. Bishr Fares	Etymology of the Word Honor	42
8	Sheikh Shaltout	Birth Control from the Religious Point of View	183
23	Dr. Annous	Birth Control from the Health Point of View	182
Mar. 30	Dr. Mohamed Awad	Birth Control from the Social Point of View	73
Apr. 12	Abdel Aziz A. Metid	Nationalism	45
26	Mme. Huda Sharawi	Birth Control from Woman's Point of View	

MARY: Total First Term 752
" Second " 935
Grand Total 1687
General Average 89

Total 200
Average 935
104

Appendix IV.

Report on Attendance
At "King of Kings" Meetings.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Audience</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
March 13	Copts	528
16	"	856
23	"	1098
26	Greeks	486
April 1	Armenians	407
2	Copts	1126
3	English Community	155
5	Copts	<u>953</u>
	Total	5609
	Average	701

Appendix V.

Statistical Report on Extension Cinema
1938-1939

<u>Date</u>	<u>F i l m s</u>	<u>First Term</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
		<u>S h o w n</u>	
Nov. 2	Demonstration Program:		185
	Travel talks on Copenhagen and Jerusalem		
	Fruit Canning in Australia		
	Marine Creatures		
	Construction of Motor Cars		
	How Talkies Talk		
	Previews of Rhodes of Africa and Borneo		
8	Rhodes of Africa		302
15	Industry and Commerce of Motor Cars (11 reels) (Courtesy of General Motors)		580
28	Borneo		941
Dec. 6	Cities of the West: Vienna, Paris, Geneva, Copenhagen, London, Ireland, Brazil		451
7	Additional Show: Program of Dec 6, repeated by request of a Government Primary School		218
13	International Settlement (topical drama picturing horrors of the Sino-Japanese war)		491
15	Additional Show: Program of Nov 15 repeated by request of the Faculty of Commerce of the Egyptian University		420
20	The Devil is a Sissy		537
27	The Life of Emile Zola		695
Jan. 3	Natural History: Aspects of Life among insects, birds, wild animals, sea creatures, and animals of the Antarctic (4 reels)		473
10	As You Like It		945
17	Cities of the East: Morocco, Jerusalem, Turkey, Bombay, India, Siam, Java, China		747
24	The 39 Steps (Prescribed for the 4th year Government students)		1016
31	Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (Arabic version)		566
			8567

<u>Second Term</u>		<u>Attendance</u>
<u>Date</u>	<u>Films Shown</u>	
Feb. 7	King Solomon's Mines (prescribed for the 3rd year Government students)	753
	Second showing of above film for students and the public	165
14	A Scientific Expedition through Central Africa to Morocco	579
21	Kidnapped	389
28	The Prince and the Pauper (based on Mark Twain's Novel)	557
Mar. 7	Applied Science: Mechanism of Modern Automobiles; Modern Inventions	253
14	Lord Jeff	548
21	Ben Hur	596
28	Marie Malewska (historical film on Napoleon)	576
Apr. 4	Crime School (dramatic film on the reform of delinquent Children)	483
10	Geographical films on Norway, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Rhodes and Constantinople	342
18	Romeo and Juliet	638
25	The Doctor (Arabic talking drama) Commerce Around the Coffee Cup (a short film of one reel loaned by the U.S.A. Dept of Commerce through the offices of the Commercial Attache)	1000
Total 2nd Term		6879
" 1st "		8567
		<u>15446^x</u>

x This total is made up as follows:

Grand total for 24 regular shows 14,458 with average of 602

" " " 4 additional " 988 " " " 247