

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO  
TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
For the year 1940-41

Gentlemen:-

Last year's Report stated that the year 1939-40 had for its background the war in Europe. It can be said with equal definiteness that the year 1940-41 has had for its background the war in the Near East, or Middle East as military authorities have come to describe it. During this year we have witnessed the British withdrawal from Somaliland, then its reconquest; also the conquest of Italian East Africa by the South Africans, then the conquest of Abyssinia by these same forces with the help of Indian troops and the conquest of Libya by the Australians. We have witnessed the German occupation of the whole of the Balkans, the limited military manoeuvres of the British in Greece and in Crete, then their loss of Libya and their occupation of Syria and Iraq. We end this year of continuous military changes with the British and Russian penetration into Iran and the attack of Germany on Russia. Certainly Egypt has provided grandstand seats for observers of military developments during 1940-41.

Taken as a whole the score seems to be in favor of the Allies, for certainly the Italians have lost Italian forces in Africa to the tune of at least 350,000 men and the German losses in Russia are certainly not less than 1,000,000, while the territorial gains of the Axis powers do not represent as yet, as compared with their conquest of Western Europe, any valuable industrial centers or areas of great material wealth.

So far as Egypt is concerned, the year ends with a feeling of comparative safety and security. June 1940 and May 1941 marked two moments when anxieties for Egypt's safety reached their height and raised questions as to the wisdom of evacuating the women and children of the staff, but for those who decided to remain in Egypt both crises passed by without any serious inconvenience or undue apprehension.

The political life of Egypt during 1940-41 has been chiefly under the leadership of Hussein Sirry Pasha as Prime Minister. His administration has been marked by great political sagacity. He has cooperated wisely with the British. He has held together various divergent Egyptian political elements, if not sufficiently to form a truly national government, at least sufficiently to provide a working basis of agreement for administering affairs, and finally he can be credited with a rare degree of executive ability which has kept the wheels of government administration turning without undue delays. Fortunately for the University, friendly contacts enabled us to secure him as our distinguished speaker at our Commencement.

University interests and activities during 1940-41 were affected by four main factors. There was the high cost of living which advanced according to official statistical reports from 15.4 in June 1940 to 37.1 in June 1941, beyond the pre-war standard. As this tallied very closely with the gain in exchange between the United States and Egypt, the Trustees allocated funds allowing a war bonus of approximately 20 percent of the salaries of staff, Egyptian and foreign. For this relief, the greatest appreciation was expressed.

Another outstanding factor in the year's record was the high enrolment, and attendance, in every section of the University's work. This will appear in the

the reports of the several departments, but it is the cumulative effect of this situation that is to be noted here. When every department bulges, when an extra load is placed on administration, upon buildings, upon staff, simultaneously in all departments, it may well be imagined that strain develops threatening breaks in the institution's organization. This was the situation and while we are thankful to God for the enlargement of our work, yet we are still more thankful that the year closed without any serious damage to our organization or personnel.

Of course a serious feature in the year's work was the reduction of our staff coincident with the enlarged scale in our operations. With two heads of departments in America and with the failure of short term teachers to arrive, the University had to have recourse to local help unused to our methods and unacquainted with our ideals, while at the same time we were without the directing and steadying leadership of two departmental deans.

Finally, the whole year was marked by continual anxiety due to a movement within the Ministry of Education which aimed at controlling foreign schools, imposing on them regulations hampering their educational freedom, limiting their free selection of their own personnel, and, above all, forbidding their giving any religious instruction to any student other than in his own faith, while requiring that Islam should be taught to Moslems. These proposals affected foreign schools in varying ways and degrees. As the University administration had to take a leading part in these negotiations, a very heavy burden of conferences, interviews, approaches to Government and writing of reports and memoranda was involved. A full account of these negotiations has been filed at the Philadelphia office, but one general observation should be made here.

Sometimes the question is asked why we should appeal to our respective governments and diplomatic representatives for protection. Are not all educational regulations the natural right of any country and nation in the administration of its own internal life? Why not accept Egypt's proposed educational policy?

The answer is twofold. One is that the rights and liberties we ask for are those which Egypt of her own free will promised to foreign schools at the time of the Montreux Conference when the Capitulations were annulled. Egypt, desirous of showing that she did not propose becoming a reactionary Moslem State in asking for complete sovereignty, gave engagements not only to foreign schools but to foreign business and foreigners in general, that she proposed to follow the broad and liberal policies of a progressive modern state. It is these privileges that we ask to have continued in line with Egypt's own promise.

The other reason for resisting encroachments is that there is every reason for believing that the present reactionary policy does not truly represent the enlightened sentiment of the country. Egypt's outstanding leaders send their children to foreign schools and even to mission schools. They find in them moral qualities and educational values not found in government schools. The present reactionary movement represents therefore an unworthy and unrepresentative influence, temporarily in power in the Ministry of Education, or else what is even more probable, an influence back of this Ministry making use of it either for political purposes or for fanatical reasons. As such, therefore, it is a real service to Egypt to resist by the entirely legal provisions afforded by the Montreux agreement.

We now take up the reports of the various departments of the American University at Cairo:

leadership wish to pay the trying spirit, he added to a of his ass success in

ground for 34 percent so in an e than forme activities that of th record in

in student per cent. education, other hand government that the G. ideals, th affords le the studen as compar fact remain and only le are Egypti that the 4, the only w life, to i its educat the Govern exclusion : speaking pe camp, there certainly that we won mission has ment among

and Matricu Sector. Be

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO  
TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
For the year 1941-42

Gentlemen:-

Introduction

This Report has been prepared under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. With the entire American staff and their families scattered by military evacuation, some to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and some to Eritrea, far removed from Cairo and its official records save as limited contact has been possible by mail, it may well be imagined that in some respects this record of the year 1941-42 will leave something to be desired. Furthermore, under such circumstances, it is difficult to carry oneself back to the peaceful atmosphere and sense of security belonging to the first eleven months of the year, following which the storm of war swept upon us with startling suddenness, threatening to engulf us and our work with total disaster. The story of 1941-42 really belongs to the quiet and calm, to the even militarily promising days of July 1941 through May 1942, rather than to the hectic period of June 1942, and in particular, that Black Wednesday of July first. In presenting this report I shall therefore endeavor to forget recent events and recover the atmosphere of calm in which the year's work was really carried on and actually brought to a conclusion, leaving to a later and separate section the record of the stormy days of June.

Last year's Report spoke of the administratively wise and efficient Government of Hussein Sirry Pasha as Prime Minister, yet mentioned politically divergent elements with which he had to deal. The year 1941-42 with which this Report deals enjoyed a continuation of the Sirry Government until, in February 1942, when the political divergences referred to became acute and led to Sirry's resignation and the appointment, under rather dramatic conditions of Mustapha Nahas Pasha as Prime Minister. This made for a greater sense of security in the country, first, because Nahas Pasha as leader of the Wafd Party undoubtedly commands the allegiance of an over-whelming majority of the Egyptian nation, and, second, because his Ministry is said to be more uniformly and completely in cooperation with the British than Sirry's Ministry could be because of the divergent elements within it.

For foreign schools, the political change brought a most welcome shift in the Ministry of Education, bringing into office Naguib el Halili Pasha, one of the most progressive educational leaders appearing on the Egyptian horizon. Last year's Report spoke of the anxiety with which all foreign schools viewed a movement (under the former Ministry) which "aimed at controlling foreign schools, imposing on them regulations hampering their educational freedom, limiting their free selection of their own personnel, and, above all, forbidding their giving any religious instruction to any student other than in his own faith, while requiring that Islam should be taught to Moslems." The incoming of a new Ministry was like the clearing of darkened skies, a change from hostility to fair play, a breath of fresh air from the mountain top coming to a closely confined valley. This is not to say that there are not real problems yet to be solved in deter-

mining t  
national  
and misu  
better a  
hope for  
where ne  
beyond c  
sing a c

serious  
College  
in my p  
to 374  
374 is  
ing sta  
Mr. Lu  
put on  
The Tr  
The fa  
for ye  
furthe  
Italia  
cause  
unexpe  
from  
Still  
budget  
trati  
\$38,8  
reco  
the C  
able  
staff  
ing t  
the c

tail  
reco  
trul  
succ  
of t  
occu  
and  
Fas  
Hil  
con  
scar  
rem  
to  
rig  
saf  
gro

mining the legitimate freedom that foreign and Christian schools may enjoy in a nationalistic and non-Christian country, nor does it mean that the old antagonisms and misunderstandings have been permanently removed, but it does mean that a better atmosphere exists and a more liberal spirit prevails which give greater hope for friendly relations with Government and for more equitable legislation where necessary. It is in deliverances of this sort, involving factors far beyond our own control, that we, as Christians, recognize the hand of God and sing a doxology in our hearts.

The other most important feature of the year 1941-42 and the most serious and far-reaching in its effects was the increased enrollment in the College. A similar experience last year was the subject of a strong statement in my previous report where the increase was shown to be from 279 in 1939-40 to 374 in 1940-41. What then can be said in this Report when the enrollment of 374 is seen soaring to 492, with no relieving factors of reinforcement of teaching staff from America in spite of the valiant efforts of the Trustees and Mr. Lum to get recruits out to us. I confess that in spite of great efforts to put on the brakes, the movement for this much expansion proved irresistible. The Trustees must give us credit for not yielding to an even greater expansion. The factors involved were many. For one thing, have we not been looking forward for years to such a growth? How could it be wholly refused when it had come? Furthermore a considerable part of the increase was due to the war. Greeks, Italians, Palestinians, Syrians, as well as British, knocked at our doors because they could not go out of Egypt owing to war conditions. Yet again, quite unexpectedly recruits for the staff were discovered locally: one man released from Assiut College, another from Robert College, another a stray Canadian. Still again, the increased enrollment yielded a very handsome surplus in the budget, which could be used to cover all sorts of increased costs of administration: compare our income in the College for 1941-42 with that for 1940-41, \$38,874 in contrast with only \$26,623. At any rate, in ways too detailed to record, provision was successfully made for the enlarged teaching operations of the College. Where toll was taken, however, and where the strain was unavoidable and in one case reached the breaking point was in the case of the permanent staff on whom fell the task of breaking in new and unseasoned personnel, coordinating the expanded activities and trying to maintain in this larger organization the esprit de corps and ideals of the past.

In concluding this introductory section and before turning to a detailed consideration of the various divisions of the University's work, I wish to record my own sense of gratitude to God and that of my associates for the many truly supernatural outworkings of God's providence enabling us to carry on so successfully through the year. Not least among these was the marvelous timing of the military crisis. Had the events of that Black Wednesday of July first occurred on Thursday June fourth, where would have been our Commencement program and its outstanding triumph of publicity with the new Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, actually in our academic procession, and his Minister of Education, Hilali Pasha, as our distinguished Commencement speaker? Had Rommel actually consulted us for a date for his all but successful attack upon Egypt, we could scarcely have hit upon a less interfering date for his disturbing action. This remark may seem to border on presumption, making matters of trivial consequence to hang upon matters of infinite moment for the great war, yet have we not the right to record personal and institutional blessings, however small, when vouchsafed to us by the providence of Him with whom not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge and care?

Gain in Exchange	\$5,043.70 (L.E.1008.740)
Increase in Tuitions in Exchange	12,112.87 (L.E.2422.575)
Unfilled Position of Mr. Gordon in S.O.S.	1,732.50 (L.E. 346.500)
Total. . . . .	<u>\$18,889.07 L.E.3777.815</u>

(4) Over against this Surplus, we acknowledge with gratitude a return to the University by the Trustees of the gains in exchange for the payment to the staff of a war bonus in view of the high cost of living and the willingness of the Trustees to carry in a separate account all exceptional expenditures due to travel to and from the U.S.A. during the war. These special grants offset in some measure the savings in question.

(5) The Auditors' Report is attached to the Bursar's Statement. In accordance with action of the Finance Committee in America the accounts for the farm are being checked under the auspices of Council and not by our regular auditors.

7. EVACUATION: In this separate section the main facts of the evacuation of the American staff should be recorded as a part of the Report for 1941-42.

On June 23 I was called to the American Legation and was informed of the seriousness of the military situation on the Libyan front and was advised that all Americans should be ready for evacuation and that women and children should be evacuated at once. As similar advice had been given to us, as a precautionary measure, in the summer of 1940 and again in 1941 without any really critical situation developing, the University circle had reached the conclusion that the final responsibility for any decision lay with itself. Diplomatic and Consular officials very naturally, if not properly, give consideration only to the physical safety of their nationals. They carry no responsibility seemingly for the maintenance and continuance of civilian services and among these services those that are purely philanthropic and missionary are generally given less consideration and their interests are given much less weight in any critical situation. The University, therefore, felt it had to make its own decision. As will be recalled, the military situation worsened very rapidly and very seriously with the fall of Tobruk and the capture of almost three tenths of the British forces and of an enormous quantity of the material. The University staff felt unanimously that it should provide for evacuation of families. As President I urged a total evacuation of all families and of the husbands with their families. I took this position for psychological reasons, for unless all the families were evacuated each was inclined to argue the example of the other as a reason for remaining and unless the men went, the majority of the families refused to move. It was decided to evacuate to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan as affording opportunity for further withdrawal by air to South Africa or to America if required. Once this decision was reached, the difficulty of securing permission to enter the Sudan emerged. This permission was secured for Americans through the intervention of the American Legation and the British Embassy at Cairo on condition that such evacuees should not use hotels or pensions in their stay at Khartoum. The University appealed to the American Mission in the Sudan for accommodations. Through Mr. Shields, the use of a large enclosure with some buildings formerly used as a native evangelical school was secured. Then followed most hectic days of endeavoring to get passports regularized and visaed, securing transportation accommodations and packing for an evacuation which might represent the last to be seen of all personal possessions. Meanwhile the military situation became worse and worse; rumors filled the air; all transportation became difficult; banks felt the strain of withdrawals and for our group it became really questionable whether it would be possible to get beyond the Egyptian frontier before a debacle occurred which would be fatal to public security even en

route.  
an exc  
was ap  
if a C  
on Tu  
to res  
in vi  
stand  
in ge  
of ou  
the r  
Wedne  
call  
of th  
the Y  
staff  
lands  
many  
reach  
ican  
esser  
one i  
arran  
This

west  
situ.  
reop  
desi  
the

the

evac  
of 1  
pens

fun  
in t  
ver.

onc  
sari  
exp  
of  
pre

route. For the control and continued administration of the University's affairs an executive committee of Dr. Boktor, Khalil Rizq, John Rizq, and Ismail Hussein was appointed, with additional members to be added to represent the University if a German occupation occurred. The evacuation of families took place by train on Tuesday evening, June 30. Dr. Cleland and Messrs. Patouillet and Janssen were to remain in Cairo a few days longer to complete certain arrangements more fully in view of the expected prolonged absence of Americans, but with the distinct understanding which I gave to Dr. Cleland in writing that they were to run no undue risks in getting away by way of American ships at Suez. This route had been ruled out of our plans for families, both because of shortage of transportation to Suez and the reported lack of conveniences on board ship. The day following, however, Wednesday July 1 the military situation became so serious that the day has been called Black Wednesday. That day, evacuation of Americans became general: sections of the Legation and of the Military Mission, the Socony and Standard Oil Companies, the Y.M.C.A., private civilians and also the remaining three members of our American staff. The latter drove in two cars to Suez and embarked on an American ship that landed them at Massawa, whence they went to Gura in Eritrea. The main group after many trials and anxieties and with emergency measures for transportation and food, reached Khartum on Sunday morning, July 5, in company with many members of the American Mission in Egypt. There followed days of community organization and of essential repairs and improvements in extremely primitive living quarters: men in one room, women in another, and women with children in the third and a community arrangement for boarding and for other essentials to sanitary and healthful life. This situation has continued for some six weeks, up to the present time.

During these weeks, the German advance has been held at Alamain, 80 miles west of Alexandria. Confidence has returned, even though no real change in the situation can be pointed. With the approach of September when the College should reopen, plans are being made for the return to Cairo of at least the men. It is desirable to have some marked improvement in the military situation before risking the return of families.

In this connection, I would make the following observations:

1. It will regularize the actions of the University Council and staff, if the Trustees will approve of the evacuation as described.
2. It seems reasonable as recommended by Council that the expenses of this evacuation should be borne by the University, including expenses of installation of living quarters at Khartum, but that individuals should carry all ordinary expenses of living.
3. The Trustees should express their deep appreciation of the loyalty, faithfulness and steadiness of Messrs. Boktor, Khalil Rizq, John Rizq, and Ismail Hussein, in the emergency which left them carrying administrative responsibility for the University in the absence of Americans.

-----

In concluding this Report for 1941-42, it only remains for me to express once again the gratitude which I feel toward God for His sustaining grace vouchsafed to me and to our entire staff in the varied experiences of the year and to express appreciation of the sympathy and cooperation of the Trustees and especially of the heroic efforts of Mr. Lum to break through the seemingly impassable barriers preventing new recruits and returning men to come to our relief.

As to the future, many are the questionings that can be listed. Will Egypt, even yet, come under the blighting influences of Nazi occupation? Will this world war continue across 1943 and 1944 or even longer? Will it be possible to reinforce our American staff by recruits from the U.S., or will the demands of health and family steadily reduce further the present force? Will Egyptian nationalism restrict or even shackle the University's freedom of action in coming years? Will American philanthropy be equal to the maintenance and development of the American University at Cairo, as private fortunes diminish and increasing taxation absorbs the margins of private wealth? To these and many other questionings the only answer is in patient waiting upon God for the answers and in a faith that will say:

"So long Thy power has led us,  
Sure it still  
Will lead us on."

CHARLES R. WATSON, PRESIDENT.

Khartum, A.-E. Sudan  
September 5, 1942.

President

College

PRELIMIN

features  
have bee  
the east  
once dur  
conclude  
the pre  
question

previou  
classes  
certain  
enrollm  
perhaps  
there

did no  
was ma  
studen  
Mr. Va  
seats  
that i  
Facult  
of cl

fees.  
accor  
from  
after  
net  
Burs

the  
adop  
of E  
cand

deta  
have  
or

DIVISION OF EXTENSION  
Report on  
PUBLIC LECTURES, EDUCATIONAL CINEMA AND FORUMS  
1941-42

The Director  
Division of Extension  
The American University at Cairo

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith my report on public lectures, educational cinema and forums conducted by the Division of Extension during the year 1941-42.

Despite the steady development of the present world-wide war and the resulting disturbances to the intellectual life of the people, the history of the year under review is remarkable. Factors of success were not lacking from the beginning of the year. The return of the Director, Dr. Cleland, after a year's leave of absence in America, was a factor which gave us more vigor and confidence. The promised cooperation in Extension programs of the three ministries, namely: Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education was a strong impetus for the increased activities of the year.

The focussing of all Extension programs on national and international problems resulting from the present war, and the presentation of such problems in an unbiased program gained for us the generous participation of such prominent Egyptian leaders as Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha, ex-president of Chamber of Deputies, Moh'd Allouba Pasha, ex-minister of Education & Justice, Habib Henein el Masri Pasha, legal counsellor of the Ministry of Finance, Galal Fahim Pasha, ex-Under Secretary of Agriculture and many others, all of whom are authorities on the problems they dealt with.

Although the public meetings of the year amounted to 82 marking 10 meetings less than last year, owing to an unavoidable break between the two terms (See Section on Public lectures - Ministry of Social Welfare), yet they were so well attended that the total number present came to 45,134, an increase of 2,247 over last year, constituting a record for the last ten years.

In spite of the war time limitation on the size of magazines and newspapers, most of the lectures and forums were either published in full or summarized and commented upon in the press. The government's Magazine of Social Welfare published 11 of the lectures. Through the printed page and over the wireless (9 lectures being broadcast) the Extension message must have reached many more times the number that actually attended them. One can rightly say that Extension programs had no small part in stimulating Egypt's public interest in social reconstruction. This fact is obvious from the following more detailed reports on each of the three Extension main features.

#### Public Lectures

As in past years, this year's public lecture program was devoted to Egypt's social problems, although a new method of approach was introduced. In past years, the aim of public lectures was to point out Egypt's social problems and emphasize their seriousness, in order to stimulate the interest of public opinion and particularly of the leading personalities. The lecturers have been hammering on various aspects of social problems. The cry for social reform which arose from our platform has been



reechoed from the platforms of other organizations and the press through many articles. A natural reaction was the establishment of the Ministry of Social Welfare in 1939, and the declaration of its promising program of reform. The question which now arises is: "How to do it?" To answer this question adequately, one needs, first, to define the specific aims of Egypt in its different aspects of life and then work out a plan for achieving these aims.

This year's program of lectures was devoted to answering this question. The first term program aimed at creating interest afresh in Egypt's main social problems; viz. problems of youth, of students, of the family, of labourers & workmen, of peasants, of the government employees, and the series was concluded by a lecture on the problem of legislators in Egypt (See Appendix I). These seven lectures prepared the ground for the second term program, which was formulated to serve two purposes; first, to set an aim, a definite goal toward which Egypt must drive; and second, to work out a practical plan as to how to reach this goal. The general theme of the lecture program was "Egypt after a Quarter of a Century." Under this heading eight topics were dealt with, viz; the social, political, spiritual, scientific, artistic, recreational and economic life of the country. In each of these topics, the lecturer set an aim which could be achieved in 25 years and prescribed methods of achievement.

This theme was very attractive to both lecturers and audiences. Both terms were a success whether measured by the number in attendance, the material given or the way it was received. The average attendance of 446 tops by far the average over the last five years. The lecturers were frank and practical. To illustrate let me mention the lecture on "the Problems of the Government Employees" given by Dr. Ahmed Bey Zaki. The government employees form a distinct social class and have a feeling that they do much and get very little. Consequently, there is continuous dissatisfaction and grumbling which indeed uses up their energy and interest. In his lecture, Dr. Ahmed Zaki Bey very courageously and humorously but also truthfully denounced the superiority complex, and the undependable and irresponsible spirit which prevails among this class. He was very clever in disclosing the unsound ways of dealing of both the higher and the lower employees. This lecture was so true that it raised no protest and was, we hope, a healthy stimulus to this class of Egyptian society.

One other illustration is the lecture given by Dr. Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies on "Egypt's Economic Life." This question had been superficially treated and sometimes wilfully twisted by political leaders who put all the blame on foreign establishments which, they say, "absorb Egypt's wealth." The new law for the compulsory use of the Arabic language in such establishments and for the employment of a high percentage of Egyptians are attempts to solve the increasingly grave white collar problem. Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha, in his lecture, courageously went to the roots of the problem. He dealt with the unjust distribution of wealth and referred to the present unfair laws of taxation. He mentioned the recommendations made to the Senate to change these laws into a graded scale income tax, and the inheritance dues laws all of which had been rejected, by the Senate whose members are landowners. Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha, although a very wealthy landowner, made most unselfish suggestions to narrow the enormous gap between economic classes in Egypt. He himself has done much to better the standard of living of his dependents. His daring suggestions reached a very wide circle and had strong repercussions in public opinion. Not only was his lecture broadcast and commented upon by several papers, but also it was printed and copies mailed to members of Parliament; and only one copy was refused and sent back! It is by means of such vigorous and dynamic lectures that a change can be affected.

The establishment of a bureau for scientific study of Egypt's social trends was a direct result of another lecture. The following quotation from a letter sent

by I  
ingHal  
Soc  
a b  
the  
treHaf  
the

for

Mi

th  
Tu  
an  
of  
we  
ne  
un

Mi

at  
Fe  
no  
So  
A  
to  
v  
l  
e  
g  
s

F

l

e

M

l

e

l

:

:

by Moh'd Taher Pasha, King Farouk's cousin, to a number of social leaders, inviting them to join the bureau will tell the story.

"I had the privilege of attending a lecture delivered in Ewart Memorial Hall by Dr. Abdel Monem Bey Riad, Judge in the Mixed Courts on the subject 'Egypt's Social Life after 25 Years.' I was much impressed by his suggestion to establish a bureau for social research. The task of this bureau will be to collect data about the various aspects of social life in Egypt, coordinate this data and deduce the trends of Egyptian society so that future conditions may be adequately met."

The bureau has been established. One of its committees, including Mme. Hafez Afifi Pasha, Ashmawy Bey and Dr. Shanawani, is busy at the moment studying the wages of the land labourer.

It is hoped that all this year's public lectures will be published in book form.

#### Ministry of Public Health:

Besides the two main themes of the year, the first term program included three dramatic performances dealing with Bilharzia and Anklystoma, Eye Hygiene, and Tuberculosis, respectively. The second term program included one dramatic performance on "Venereal Diseases". These plays were written and directed by the Ministry of Public Health. As in past years they drew large audiences (See Appendix I) and were very effective. It is hoped that this part of our program may be continued next year, since the present Minister of Health is a good friend of the Division under whose auspices he gave five lectures during past years.

#### Ministry of Social Welfare:

The direct collaboration in public lectures of the Ministry was discontinued at the beginning of the second term. On February 7, 1942, in his letter to King Farouk, Premier Mustafa el Nahas Pasha, stated his new policy of economy which necessitated the abolishment of three ministries among which was the Ministry of Social Welfare whose activities were turned over to the Ministry of Public Health. At that time the second term program was in the hands of the printer. We were eager to know how to modify the phrase "These lectures are delivered under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare," which has appeared on our programs since 1939. It took the government authorities three weeks to advise us to omit the phrase entirely. We had to hold the program all this time and thus our second term program started three weeks later than had been planned and consequently it included a smaller number of lectures than last year.

However, on March 30th, in the speech from the throne, Mustafa el Nahas Pasha announced the restoration of the three ministries which had been abolished.

The cooperation of the Ministry's magazine was not discontinued. It published 11 of our lectures. The personal relations and cooperation of the director and his assistant with the officials of the Ministry have been kept up. Now that the Ministry of Social Welfare has been restored, it is to be decided, in the light of past experience, whether it would be wise to resume our official relations with it and the extent of such relations. We regret that the shift of Abdel Khalik Hassouna Bey, the ex-Under Secretary of the Ministry to the position of Governor of Alexandria has deprived us of a great friend and good supporter.

#### Joint Program:

In line with our cooperation with the Youth Union during the past two years, a joint program of two meetings was conducted. In each meeting three addresses were

given dealing mainly with different aspects of family life. These meetings are well attended, the average being 625. The audiences in these meetings were in the main other than the Extension constituency.

Perhaps the most significant impression that one may have got from listening to the lectures given this year is that the lecturers did not feel that they were in a foreign institution. They felt so much at home that they got over their national sensitiveness and dealt scientifically with the pathological conditions of Egyptian society. This wholesome attitude is the result of the active and sincere interest shown by the Division in Egypt's problems and its continuous efforts to stimulate social reconstruction.

### Forums

The present international conflict is still the focus of attention of all people. Propaganda for or against conflicting government systems is still influencing the attitude of Egyptians. Democracy is still misunderstood even by its adherents. Its liberties and rights are overemphasized, its responsibilities and duties are unnoticed. A pressing need for understanding the real meaning and demands of democracy has been felt. The forums of the first term were devoted to meeting this need. A symposium of eight forums dealt respectively with the following topics: meaning of democracy; psychology of democracy; democracy and government; ... and economic life; .... and morals; .... and social life; .... and scientific life; the last forum dealing with the future of democracy (Appendix II).

This series held the interest of the audiences and stimulated their thinking. In the forum on "Democracy and Government", the matter of religion in a democratic system was brought up. Would democratic Egypt tolerate the change of one's religion according to the terms of its constitution which guarantees "The freedom of belief"? What then about the Shar'ea laws which deprive a converted Moslem of his rights to inheritance? The speaker, a Moslem himself, pointed out that there was a conflict between the Shar'ea laws and the constitution and that the stipulations of the former were not democratic.

We were fortunate indeed in securing highly cultivated and broadminded lecturers to give this series of forums. It was discovered later that five of them were among the founders of the Democratic Party in Egypt in 1914. The material of the forums was so significant that five of them were broadcast. The Division decided to print this series of forums in book form. Arrangements were made with Al Muktataf and four out of the eight were printed. The manuscripts of the other four have not been received in spite of the repeated promises of the lecturers to send them. It seems that they are afraid of a German invasion of the country and as the lectures are obviously in favor of the democratic system, they do not want to commit themselves. However, if war conditions in Egypt improve, it should be possible to get the manuscripts and complete the book.

The second term forum program was conducted jointly with the Department of Education of this institution. Our plan was to deal with the problems of the different grades of education in Egypt. The controllers of elementary, primary, secondary, technical, artistic and girls education were invited to participate in the program, each of them to deal with the problem of his grade of education. They all sent favorable replies and the program was in shape to be printed when unexpectedly, the Wafd Cabinet was formed. As soon as the change was made, all the controllers withdrew their promises to lecture. In Egypt, the changes in cabinet were followed by shifts among the higher officials and therefore they think that "Silence is the best policy" until they know the attitude of the Minister. There was nothing else left but to cancel the proposed series of lectures and work out a new program. This was done in a great hurry as we were already late for the beginning of the second term. Thanks to the collaboration of the Department of Education

and the good will of the lecturers, a nine-forum program was planned to deal mostly with "Moral Education" (See Appendix II). The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Education gave the concluding forum on "The Effect of the French Revolution on Egypt Education."

Both in the first and second terms, the forums drew selected audiences and stimulated their thinking. The demand for tickets was greater than the restricted number which helps to ensure successful discussion; and so many of the applicants for admission were turned down. The questions and answers that follow the delivery of the material have been a stimulus for both the speaker and the audience. The tendency in the forums has always been to continue the discussion after the time limit. Thanks to the promptness of the Chairman the audiences were dismissed at the exact time.

The success of this method of adult education may lead us to conduct more than one series of forums each term dealing with various topics.

### Educational Cinema

In last year's report on "Educational Cinema" a speech given by Abdel Rahman Bey Fahmy in Parliament comparing our cinema program with that of the Ministry of Education, was quoted. We felt that his high estimation of our work might stir the jealousy of the Ministry of Education and thus deprive us of the cooperation of government schools. To reinforce our friendly relations with the Ministry, the controller of the Cinema Bureau was approached for suggestions to improve our educational cinema program. This friendly gesture resulted in the Ministry's participation in our programs. It was given 15 minutes at the beginning of each performance to exhibit and explain free of charge its own educational films. Besides the value of the Ministry's films, its cooperation encouraged the schools to urge their students to attend the Extension Cinema programs.

The 24 regular exhibitions of the year included a choice of educational films such as "Young Tom Edison", "Edison the Man", "This Man Reuter", "Grapes of Wrath", etc., etc. (See Appendix III). Each film was introduced in a five minutes talk to point out its educational or social values. This feature of Extension programs has become very popular so that on several occasions we were unable to accommodate all applicants for admission. On two occasions the big crowds at the gate forced their way in and the number in attendance in each case was well over 1500 (See Appendix III). Ever since the Extension cinema program was introduced to the public as a regular feature in 1937-38 the number in attendance has been continually increasing each year, the average for the first year being 467 and in the following year 602,685,751 and this year 970. In order to reduce the pressure of crowds on the regular programs, additional exhibitions were arranged at 3 p.m. on the same regular cinema day, showing the same film. The number in attendance at the ten additional exhibitions of last year indicate that only a fraction of the audience prefers the 3 p.m. exhibition.

This Extension feature has also been copied by other institutions. The Egyptian University conducts a weekly cinema program for the public, using the same heading "Educational Cinema." Many other schools and charitable organizations have been conducting public cinema programs. However, these programs, including those of the Egyptian University, are not educational at all. They are entertainment programs, the purpose of which is to raise money for students in need. Therefore, our cinema program is still the only educational one of its nature.

### King of Kings:

The sound version of the King of Kings is still exhibited with great success

under the restrictions made by the Ministry of the Interior. Although no publicity in the press about the film is allowed, yet the seven exhibitions around Easter were attended by 6126 persons, making an average of 875. As usual the announcement of the dates of showing the King of Kings is made in all churches, irrespective of domination.

At the request of the chaplain of the British Army, the King of Kings film was loaned four times to be shown to troops in the Libyan Desert. It was reported to us that each exhibition was attended by several thousand. Although we were very pleased to lend the film for that purpose yet we may not be able to do so next year unless replacements of certain reels are made, which is unlikely during the war.

### General

#### Lectures:

Thirty eight Egyptian leaders of different creeds, religions, sex and professions, but all socially minded, contributed a lecture or more from the Extension platform. The lecturers are classified as follows: 32 Moslems, 6 Christians; 33 men, 5 women; 17 educationists, 5 senators, 7 government administrators, 3 journalists, 2 under-secretaries of state, 3 lawyers, 1 physician.

Besides the lecturers, about 50 men and women (a considerable number of whom were physicians) participated in the dramatic performances.

#### Audiences:

The number of individual subscribers in one or more features of our programs has increased from 1656 last year to 1972 this year. (cf. Appendix V). They are classified as follows; Religion: Moslems 73%, Christians 25%, Jews 2%; Profession: 61% students of all grades, 19% government employees, 12% professional class, 8% others; Sex: 90% men, 10% women.

The high percentage of students is due to their subscription to the cinema programs.

#### Literature:

The Ministry of Social Welfare has been giving us each month 300 copies (120 pages) free of charge of its Magazine of Social Welfare, for distribution among our constituency. Besides the valuable material in the magazine, this year's issues contained 11 of the Extension lectures. Two of this year's lecturers, namely, Moh'd Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha and Galal Fahim Pasha printed their lectures on their own account and distributed them free of charge. The Ministry of Public Health has distributed to our audience health pamphlets in connection with its dramatic performances. The following pieces of literature were distributed to the Extension constituency this year:

	Copies
Miscellaneous	350
Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha, Commencement Speech	400
M.P.H. - Bilharzia	500
M.P.H. - Eye Hygiene	300
M.P.H. - Venereal Diseases	500
Galal Fahim Pasha's lecture	150 *
Bahei el Din Barakat Pasha's Lecture	600 *
Social Welfare Magazine	3000
	5800

We are in process of printing last year's forums and lectures. The difficulties which caused a delay in the process have already been mentioned.

\*This is the number of copies distributed by the Extension Division, other copies must have been distributed by the lecturers themselves.

Extra

the S  
Direc  
do th  
very  
I ga  
twen

Conc

ciat  
The  
coll

Extra Divisional Activities:

Besides my work in the Extension Division, I was called upon to teach the Sociology course to the Senior Class of the College (3 hours a week). As the Director has approved of the College's request and furthermore encouraged me to do the job, I was glad to have the experience which I must say has proved to be very valuable. This year again, at the request of the School of Social Work, I gave the Sociology course offered to the first year of that School. This is a twenty hour course.

Relations with several other organizations have been kept up as well.

Conclusion:

In conclusion I wish only to express my hearty gratitude and appreciation for the continuous encouragement I have been getting from the Director. The cooperation of the heads of other departments have been invaluable. My colleagues in the office have been as faithful as always.

Respectfully submitted,

HANNA RIZK,  
Secretary.

Appendix I  
PUBLIC LECTURES - 1941-42.  
FIRST SESSION

Date	Lecturer	Topic	Attendance		
			Women	Men	Total
1941- Nov. 21	Aly Allouba Pasha	Problems of Youth	27	431	458
28	Mohamed Farid Abou Hadid	" " Students	42	453	495
Dec. 5	Min. of Public Health	Dramatic Performance on Bilharzia & Ancylostoma	80	900	980
12	Hoda Sharawi Hanem	Problems of Eg. Family	57	448	505
19	Dr. Ahmed Zaki Bey	" of the Employees	16	344	360
1942- Jan. 2	Min. of Public Health	Dram. Perf. on Eye Hygiene	150	770	920
9	Abu Seif Radi Bey	The Labor Problem	5	271	276
16	Galal Fahim Pasha	Problems of the Fellah	7	299	306
23	H. El Masry Pasha	" of the Legislator	13	302	315
30	Min. of Public Health	Drama on Tuberculosis	350	880	1230
		TOTAL ATTENDANCE	747	5098	5845
		AVERAGE, 10 lectures			585

SECOND SESSION

Feb. 20	Soliman Naguib	About to get Married	37	301	339
27	Dr. A. Moneim Riad Bey	Eg. After Quarter of A Century			
		"Social Life"	23	298	321
Mar. 6	Allouba Pasha	"Political Life"	21	324	345
13	Dr. I. Bayoumi Madkur	"Spiritual Life"	14	332	346
20	Dr. Ahmed Hussein	Social Welfare Centers in Eg	12	108	120
27	Dr. Ibrahim Nagi	Psychology of Women	29	333	362
Apr. 8	Dr. A. M. Musharrafa	"Scientific Life"	12	133	145
10	Ahd. Shafik Zaher Bey	"Artistic Life"	43	165	208
17	Dr. M.K. Abdel Khalik Bey	"A Health Program"	5	118	123
24	Min. of Public Health	Play on Venereal Diseases	400	600	1000
May 1	Mtre. Riad Shawky	"Sports Life"	5	59	64
8	Bahi Dine Barakat Pasha	"Economic Life"	30	204	234
		TOTAL ATTENDANCE	637	2975	3606
		AVERAGE, 12 lectures			301

P.S. The eight lectures written in quotations above were given in the series, "Egypt After a Quarter of a Century".

JOINT PROGRAM WITH YOUTH UNION

Feb. 25	Saleh Enan Pasha	Family Nutrition	50	700	750
	Miss Zeinab Labib	Cooperation in the Family			
	Prof. Mazhar Said	Life of Family Outside the Home			
Mar. 4	A. Kader Gamal Pasha	The Family as a Social Unity	50	450	500
	Khalil Thabet Bey	Patriotism & Family Life			
	M. Zaki Abdel Kader	Economic Organization of Family			

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 100 1150 1250  
AVERAGE, 2 lecture conferences 625

Total Attendance 1st Session 5845  
" " 2nd " 3606  
" " Joint Program 1250  
GRAND TOTAL 10701

Appendix II  
F O R U M S - 1941-42

<u>Date</u>	<u>L e c t u r e r</u>	<u>T o p i c</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1941	FIRST SESSION		
Nov. 22	Dr. A. El-Arabi Bey	The Meaning of Democracy	133
29	Dr. Amir Boktor	The Psychology of "	149
Dec. 6	Dr. Mahd. Azmy	Democracy & Government	145
20	Dr. Aziz Mirhom	" & Economic Life	93
1942			
Jan. 3	Dr. Mansour Fahmy Bey	" & Morals	88
10	Dr. Taha Hussein Bey	" & Social Life	300
24	Prof. Fuad Sarruf	" & Scientific Progress	74
31	Dr. Bayoumi Madkour	The Future of Democracy	77
		TOTAL ATTENDANCE	1059
		AVERAGE, 8 MEETINGS	132
SECOND SESSION			
Mar. 7	Miss Ibnnet El Shati	Home & Morals	145
14	Mme. Ihsan El Kosi	School & Morals	119
21	Dr. Abbas Ammar	The University & Morals	122
28	Mme. Nazli El-Hakim	Sex & Morals	124
Apr. 4	Mtre. Mazhar Said	Psychology & Education	96
18	Mtre. Habib Gorgi	Renaissance of Eg. Art	62
25	M. H. ElOMakhzangi	Egyptian Education & Modern Methods of Pedagogy	110
May 2	Shafik Ghorbal Bey	Effect of French Revolution on Egyptian Education	54
9	Mohamed Fahim Bey	Extra Curricul Activities in Egyptian Schools	86
		TOTAL ATTENDANCE	918
		AVERAGE 9 Meetings	102
TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1st SESSION		1059	
" " 2nd "		918	
GRAND TOTAL		1977	



Appendix III  
EDUCATIONAL CINEMA - 1941-42  
 FIRST SESSION

<u>Date</u>	<u>F i l m s</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
1941			
Nov. 11	Young Tom Edison. . . . .	1516	
18	Anne of Windy Poplars. . . . .	1050	
25	Dr. Erlich's Magiz Bullet. . . . .	1100	
Dec. 2	This Man Reuter . . . . .	1045	
9	Edison the Man. . . . .	1500	
16	The Spirit of Culver . . . . .	771	
23	Geographical Films. . . . .	941	
30	Tropic Fury. . . . .	963	
1942			
Jan. 6	Swanie River. . . . .	991	
13	Grapes of Wrath. . . . .	904	
20	Florian. . . . .	978	
27	North West Passage . . . . .	1289	
	TOTAL FIRST SESSION		13048
	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	1087	
<u>Additional Exhibitions</u>			
Nov. 4	Abe Lincoln in Illinois. . . . .	655	
9	Edison the Man (at 3 p.m.) . . . . .	262	
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL EXHIBITIONS		917
	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	459	
	GRAND TOTAL 1st SESSION		13965

SECOND SESSION

Feb. 10	Citizen Kane. . . . .	782	
17	One Million B.C. . . . .	1053	
24	The Qizard of Oz. . . . .	1234	
Mar. 3	The Howards of Virginia. . . . .	882	
10	Girls Under 21 . . . . .	995	
17	Little Old New York. . . . .	757	
24	Mutiny on the Bounty . . . . .	993	
31	We Who Are Young . . . . .	624	
Apr. 7	The Shop Around the Corner . . . . .	734	
14	Target for Tonight & Travel Talks. . . . .	634	
21	Waterloo Bridge.. . . .	969	
28	Flight Command. . . . .	567	
	TOTAL SECOND SESSION		10224
	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	852	
<u>Additional Exhibitions</u>			
(3 p.m.)			
Mar. 24	Mutiny on the Bounty. . . . .	177	
31	We Who Are Young. . . . .	150	
Apr. 7	The Shop Around the Corner. . . . .	220	
14	Target for Tonight & Travel Talks. . . . .	200	
21	Waterloo Bridge . . . . .	478	
28	Flight Command. . . . .	366	
May 5	We Are Not Alone (3 p.m.) . . . . .	213	
	" " " " (6 p.m.) . . . . .	337	
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL EXHIBITIONS		2141
	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	268	
	GRAND TOTAL 2nd SESSION		12365
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE YEAR		26330

## Appendix IV

ATTENDANCE AT "KING OF KINGS" MEETINGS

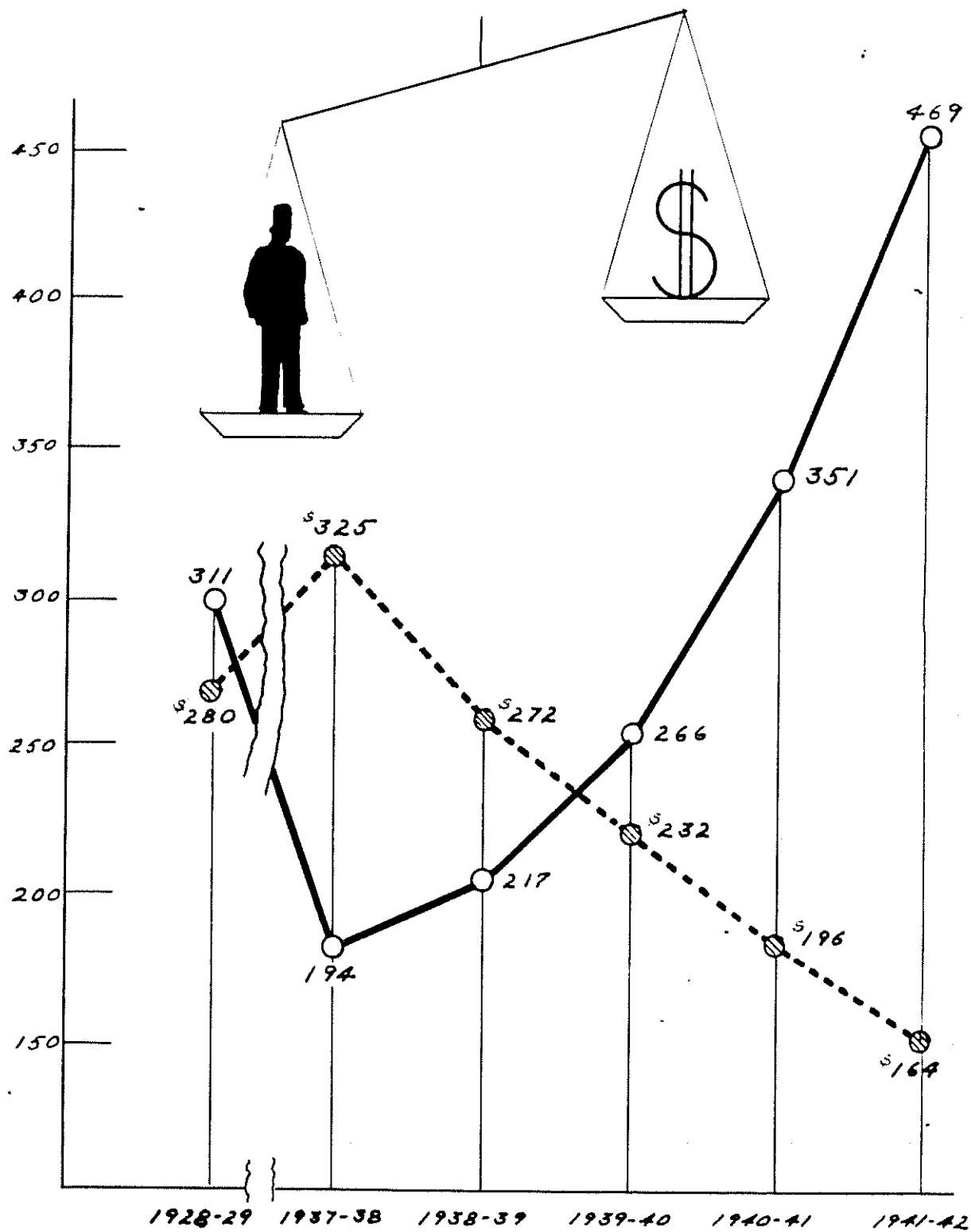
March 22 - Sunday . . . . .	314*
25 - Wednesday . . . . .	458
29 - Sunday . . . . .	1196
30 - Monday . . . . .	826
April 1 - Wednesday (3 p.m.) . .	400
" (6 p.m.) . . . . .	1393
2 - Thursday . . . . .	1239
TOTAL ATTENDANCE WITH	
TICKETS	5826
ADMITTED W/OUT TICKETS	300
GRAND TOTAL	6126
AVERAGE 7 meetings	857

\*Including 34 with complimentary tickets

## Appendix V

CLASSIFICATION OF EXTENSION SUBSCRIBERS

<u>M E N</u>	<u>Moslems</u>	<u>Christians</u>	<u>Jews</u>		
Students:					
Higher Schools	246	79	1		
Secondary "	292	170	31		
Religious "	222	4	-		
Primary "	26	2	-		
	786	255	32		1073
Government Employees	302	70	1		
Professional	144	29	2		
Employees in Private					
Institutions	23	17	1		
Employees in Private					
Business	16	9	-		
Others	53	22	1		
	538	147	5		690
<u>W O M E N</u>					
Teachers	11	3	-		
Students:					
Higher Schools	8	14	4		
Secondary Schools	53	51	-		
Employed by Government	3	1	-		
Employed by Private Institutions	-	1	-		
Others	42	16	2		
	117	86	6		209
TOTALS	1441	488	43		1972



COMPARISON BETWEEN  
COST PER STUDENT  
AND  
ANNUAL ENROLLMENT