Egyptian Impressions

March 2001

Visit of King Fouad to Switzerland
Princess Nazly Fadel
Heliopolis Palace Hotel
S. Rokaya's Mausoleum
Film: AL Gens Al Latif
Egyptian Foul 2001

Egyptian Foul 1927
مصر... (1)

أيها الكاتب المصوّر صور مصر بالنظر الأنيق، الألقب عبرة الدهر في الكتاب العتيق ملعب مثل الفضاء عليه والتجاء البيتول(2) في وقت ضيق ففالفاروق(3) ومناما لنا فكسرى فذي القرنين دُول لم تُبَد، ولكن نوارت روضني آمينا، وأبدت خلابة مثل غبار من عجائز روما ضحك الماء، والآفاح(4) عليها نحو ركبتُمما فخمّت الشوق فإنزلا في عيون نرجسها الخض صبانا، وفوق خند الشقيق(5)

أحمد شوقى إبراهيم الشعراوى

(1) المصدى بوصف عليه السلام - (2) أمحى صعق - (3) الكليم موسى عليه السلام - (4) البيتول مرمى العداوة عليها السلام - (5) الفاروق عمر ابن اقتاب رضي الله عنه - (6) الآفاح جمع أفحاتك وهو نبات له زهر أبيض في وسطه كتلة صغيرة صفراء - (7) الشقيق زهر
زيارة حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك فؤاد الأول لسويسرا

تمّت الجالية السويسرية في مصر هذا الكتاب بمساعدته الصناعات السويسرية تذكيراً لرحلة حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك فؤاد الأول إلى سويسرا سنة 1939 وتوثقها الروابط الموجودة بين مصر وسويسرا.

وكتب على أن تقدر بالفرنسيّة والعربيّة، يُعطى لأصدقاءنا المصريين صورة إجمالية عن جمال بلادنا الطبيعية ومرافقها المختلفة. ويرجع الفضل في إمكان وضعه لمعاينة الكتاب الباقين والفنانين السويسريين إلى المساعدة القيمة التي قدمها السيو ج. ر. فيشي في الإسكندرية والسيو في شيخة في القاهرة والسياحة منساتة في لوزان.

إن الجالية السويسرية في مصر كانت تعلّق أهمية خاصة على زيارة حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك فؤاد الأول لسويسرا وقد فُنِّيَ خبر النجاح الكامل لهذه الزيارة بسرور من جميع السويسريين الذين أقاموا في مصر ونوعوا فيها بأروع مجالات الصيدليات في أمّ طويل أن تُتاح الفرصة لجيش الإخوان والشعب السويسري للكثير عن عرفانها الجميل لصهر باستقبالها جلالته ملؤها.

إن بلادنا لنتمني من صميم القلب أن تشمل العلاقات الموجودة بين مصر وسويسرا جميع الأوساط الإدارية والاقتصادية على السواء. وأعضاء الجالية في مصر يأملون أن يكتب نظرة هذه البلاد وجهودها في خُمس مصافحات انشاد ومحاصفها المختلفة. وقد أدّت زيارة جلالة الملك فؤاد الأول لسويسرا إلى توثيق أُروع الود الذي تربط البلدان بجعلهما يتبادلان التعارف والتقدير بصورة أقوى وأعمق.

ففي خلال إعادة حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك أُدّتقصيرة في سويسرا لم يُمكن للحفلات الرسمية دورها أكثر أهمية إذ أن القسم الأكبر من البرنامج كان مخصصاً لجميع الأساطير والثقافات المدنية والدارية والدارية والدارية.
جلالة الملك في بر

إيّدأت زيارة جلالة الملك الرسمية في برن وقد استقبلت عاصمة سويسرا جلالتها استقبالاً فخماً فحلّ قصر الإخاد عند وصول جلالته بالأزهر والرياضين وعلى الأخص كانت الرزبة الأكثر جمالًا في مدخل السلم الكبير وفيه استقبل مجلس الإخاد ويرتبت الدار بالأعلام المصرية والإغادية ونصب سّراديق بألوان مصرية في أول الدخل.

وقام القائد العام أحمد بن محمد بن عبد الحليم بن عبد القادر باستقبال جلالته وصلى عليه الصلاة والأعمال بصحبة المغتمرين من الشيوخ والعلماء وعند الساعات العشر والثانية عشر وصل سعدة السيسو ها أب رئيس الإخاد والسيسو شويرب وكيل الرئيس والسيسو ملّا مستشار الإخاد والكولونيل فرائ

وفي الساعة العاشرة وصلت فرقة بين الموسيقية بملابس النشيدات الكبرى واتخذت لها مكانًا على البلسون الطرابش والاشترطة المصرية احمراء من نادي الطلبة الصيباري في لوان ثم جاء معهم الطلبة المصريين من جامعات بالي ومدرسة الهندسة السويسرية أتت من جنيف وبالورنخ وبرن وفرق بورج وانضم إلى صفوفهم بعض الأعيان المصريين.

وقد أرسلت الشمس الواضحة أشعةها على سويس فرقة الخيالة المتشابدة أمام المختلطة وعلى صف طويل من جماد الشاه المصدق في البلدان البشر
وجرد خروجه من المخبأ رفع فرس سلاحة وعرم الموسفي بتحية العلم تم تقدير ضبط كبير، وحش الملك سيف فوالسه، وهو جنوده ففتهم جلالته، ومعه الدكتور، هو مُعجبًا بنتائجهم البديع، وكانت المُهملة المُهملة المُهملة المُهملة، وظاهر الفراح في النواض، وعلى السطوح المِجارة، والمهاجرين، على جلالة الملك، وتنهى له. وعلم أنها هذه المظاهر المُهملة ركبت جلالته الملك فؤاد الأول السيارة وتبعتها مركبات القيادة، مصحوبة بحُجاج مرتدين العاطف الإخبارية.

وبعدها ركبت مركبات القيادة، وتبعتها مركبات القيادة، مصحوبة بحُجاج مرتدين العاطف الإخبارية.
وكان للطر الغرير قد أدرك الإسنادات مدة ساعة قبل السفينة ولكن ما عتم الجو حتى صفا وظهرت قمم المجال البحري على البحيرة بظهور بديع جداً تكللها العيون البيضاء كأنها حساب خفيف قد أرسل على ذاك الشهد البهيج وقد تناول جلالته الفشان مع رئيس الإخوان ومسيئاتبه بالله الرودوان بجميع أنواع ورواد ورعاين جبال الألب حيث حدد لهم عن مسائل مصر الأخلاقية كالمبادلات وشعوان مصر الاقتصادية مدافعاً بعفيفة ثابتة عن قضية بلاده وكان الوصول إلى نون من ليرسن من Leissingen وفولنسي Spiez وسسبرين Faulensee، في جلالته للنون التي كانت تؤدي التخطيط وقطع السافة حتى العناصر بالأحاديث الودية وعبارات الصداقة.

تبدل الخطاب بين السيسوها أب وجلالة الملك مصر لمأج أو مجلس الإخوان وليمة عشاء جلالته الملك فواد في مساء الأربعاء ألقى الرئيس الخطاب الأثنى بين بدر جلالته:

كانت الباخرة بلومبرغ من أهبة وكان الجنود والعساكر من سواري وبدأت تناقل الراضئة ثم قام قسم منهم بأعمال مدهشة وهم بلايس العصور القديمة، وقد رفعّت الراية الحربية على البحيرة واستقبل جلالته الملك على ظهرها وقد من أربعة أقسام تشذب الملابس الأوروبية من صنع بين وباهن واحدة أفامد مدة في مصر فتحفظ بعض كلمات عربية.

وجلس جميع براحة فوق ظهر ذلك الباخرة وكان جلالته الملك فواد يتحدث مع أعضاء مجلس الإخوان.

وفي ذلك الحين كانت الإرسالات البنانيين تنتقلين على الشروب قبل أيديهم الساحراً والسيجار وتقدم إلى كل من الأيدي الكرام إلى أن رست الباخرة على سفينة البحيرة حيث ذكرت قبل هنار فنجان وأورهوفون وحشكين. وفي كل جهة حول الرسية كانت الماهر محشدة توجه نغاتها بابتهج إلى الباخرة التي كانت تتقلّ جلالته الملك وجلالته برد النشبة يرفع بده إلى رأسه.

والفجوات وعلى الأخص بالجموعة الشرقية التي عني بجميعها أكتشف هنري موريز.

وقد استمرّ أنظار جلالته مراقب الدروع والأسلحة القديمة والفنانين الغربيين الذين زارها الصويسريون في 1471 من شارل لي نبیر دوق بروجودا.

على بحيرة ثان

فاض جلالته الملك فواد بعد الظهر في بحيرة ثان وقد كانت الرحلة خالية نوعاً ما من العظائر الرسمية فرتك جلالته مع حامته فطاراً خاصاً مؤلفاً من صالون وجريرة للدرجة الأولى وأخرى للدرجة الثانية وصحب الركاب الملكي مستشار الإخوان ما عدا السيسو سولنيك الذي خلف لمرضه، وكانت القاطرة الكهربائية السريعة تسيرة بالقطار بين المزارع الجميلة التي نقصص البحيرة عن العاصفة فاجابت السافة في دقيقة وكانت الطبيعة تلبس جلالة قشبية من الأزهار والزوبوي لمجلّة بأسطورة سبديية من مختلف ألوان النباتات الجميلة.

ووقف القطار على بضع أمنار من محطة ثان أمام الرسية حيث
الحكومة الأخرى في المقام الأول دائماً، وبذلك تزداد انفاقها نظرياً، إن علاقتنا التجارية المشتركة المهمة يزيد في إثارة تكلفة واحد. وأما الوثبة في البلاد التي نفصلنها اليوم بزيارتها فإنها لا تملك نوراً مهماً إلا جدًّ أبناءها، وكدخِلهم وهم يعرفون أن تكون لهم مع جميع الأمم والشعوب أوفي الصلاحيات والعلاقات الوثيقة لذلك تنطوي بعض الصراعات، والإرث يُخطط لتحقيق الوظيفة إلى توثيق الروابط العديدة ثمينة بين مصر وسويسرا. نحن نحن من صميم القلب، عاد انطلاق يِكَّن كلنا الحكومتين من أن تقوم لدى جهولة الملك، با جهولة الملك إن مجلس الإدام السويسري يُغيّب بأن يُقدم خلالكم أصدقاء حقيقي وثبة من باد السويسرا وإننا لنرى في زيارتكما التي تُперед سفر التنمع بها حقاً رجل العطوف والإحترام بالشعب السويسري الذي يسمى أن يحبب للبلاد هذه المواجهة، وآم أن التصادمات. إننا نحبب في شخص جلالته، ومصر والأمة العجيبة التي نثرت ملدفها الإنسانية منذ آلاف السنين، وإننا نحبب الملك الحكم.
لِيَبْنَانَةَ الرَّئيْسِ،
إِنَّ كُلَّ مَا تُنْجِبُهُ الْجِنَّةُ وَالْإِنسَانُ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمَا جَمِيعًا
بِرُوحٍ الصَّدَاقةِ العَظِيمَةِ الْأَنْبَاطِ.
وَجَهَّزْنَا فَحَامِنَكَ إِلَىٰ ذَلِكَ وَإِلَىٰ ذَلِكَ فَأَشْكُرُكَ عَلَىٰ ذَلِكَ من
صِبْغَى فَلَيْبُكَ.
إِنَّ ذِكْرِيَاتِ الْعَصْرِ نُنْزِكِنَّهُ فِي الْنَّفْسِ
أَنَّا عَمَّيْمُ وَهُنَا كَانَا شَابَاً
أَبْهَاجَةً مَحَاسِنَ سُوِيَّسِرَا فِي الْطَّبِيعِ أنْ أُحْفَظُ لَهَا أَحْسَن
ذُكْرِيَ قَالَ وَيْلَوْنَ مَعْرُوفٍ إِلَيْهَا بَعْدَ مُدْتٍ إِلَيْهَا
مَرَارًا مِنْ قِبْلِ وَمَنْ الطَّبِيعِ أَيْضًا
أَنْ أَتَعْبِنَ عَبَنَاءٌ وَأهْمَامَ العَلَامَاتِ
الَّذِي نُرِيَّنَهُمْ الْفَتْحُ سُوِيَّسِرَا بِيَالِيْدٍ إِنْ مَصرٍ
فِي سَيِّرَةٍ فِي سَبِيلِ الرَّقَيٍّ
وَالْتَفَقَّمُ فَدْ أَسْتَعْنَتْ مَرَارًا
بِعِلْمَانَكُمْ لِسَاعِدَتِهَا فِي
زِيَادَةِ مِبْرَاتِهَا الْعَلْمِ لَفَوْانِدَ
الْعَلْمِ وَالْيَرَانِ السُّمْلُكَةَ
مِنْ كُنْوَةِ الْعَلْمِ الْعَرْبِيَّةِ
وُبَسِرَنَا إِنْ أَقُلُوْنَ أَنْ هَذِهِ
الْعَلَامَةُ السُّوِيْسِرِيَّةُ فَدُحِّلَتْ عَلَيْهَا بِبَسَاءٍ وَأَنْ
الْجَالِيَةُ السُّوِيْسِرِيَّةُ المَشْكُوفَةُ
بِأَسِمَّى الصَّفَاتِ تَعاونُ فِي جَمِيعٍ
مَانَجَحَ اِخْوَةَ الْإِجْمَاعِيَّةِ مُعاَوِنةٌ
ورئيس الإخاد ومُستشاريه موتًا
Pilet, Goltz ونيلبنت جويلر
مهاشبة جلالته إلى محطة زوريخ
في الساعة 9 والدقيقة 53 ثم
Winterthour
في الساعة 10 والدقيقة 42
حيث استقبل جلالته رئيس
الديبية السيوسو سترولاي
والمستشار الأعلى سويلر شميد.
وكان في ذات القطار بعض ذوي
الفيهات منهم السيوسو ترميلاي
والمسيو روبر فوشيندز ومدنوب
الأهرام الخاص وكريم ثابت متدوب
المقطم. هويته المُرتبك إلى
مصنع ألات شركة سولير حيث
عُرِض الدكتور سويلر شميد
والمسيو روبر سولير على جلالته
السيرة التي تُصَنَّع فيها أجزاء
محركات ديزيل المختلفة ثم محلات
التجار حيث عُرِضت محركات
صغيرة مختلفة ومضخات. ثم
زاروا مصنع التركيبات الكبرى
والسياحية حيث شاهد جلالته
سكل فلسطينة نزل عشرة أطاقم.
وقد شاهد الزائر صنع محركات
ديزل المستعملة في مصر للذين
حيث يستغلون سنين آلاف عام
يصنع المحركات البحرية التي تُعادل
وتحوّل من ٣٥٠ طالباً مقسمين على عشرة مدارس للتعليم، وتسعة بدأت أساسية كلهاً الإخاء السويسري ١١ مليون فرنك سويسري، وتميزت الدراسة بمساكن فخمة.

فشكر مدير جلالة الملك فؤاد على شرف الزيارة وأعرب عن ارتياحه الكلى إلى الطالبين المصريين وعزل دواوين العلاقات المدنية بين هذا المعهد ومدارس مصر العليا.

من الطلبة المنذرين اللابس الرسمي بألوان رائعة للفريق جامعات شتى، وبعض منهم كان يرتدي بالسيف عند مرور جلالته. أمّلت خمسون راهبًا، ثم جمعت في فندق فاة الشرف ووقف الأساتذة أمام الملك الذي جلس على كرسيه.

وعندما ورد في حفل الدراسة تحت اسمه ورشسترة رئيس مجلس الدراسة والأساتذة بوسار بالنيابة عن المدير وكان الجمهور أُعتيّد حول الدراسة بحب جلالته بحماس وفي مدخل البناء الرئيس قدم خلالته ٤٤ وميدًا مصريًا تم ترتيبه بين صفين.
السفر من بَرْن

في صباح يوم الجمعه سافر جلالته الملك فؤاد وحاشيته من بَرْن إلى جنيف.

وقد رافق جلالته رئيس الإخوان المسوحي هاب ووكيله المسوحي شويرر ومستشار الإخوان المسوحي موتا والضباط المعينون خدمة جلالته والرئيس، والكولونيل قرار وقافر والمحرر إبراهيم والدكتور سجوي من الفصائل السياسية وكان في انتحار جلالته على أقفشة المسوحي رئيس Guegisberg Lindt.

الحكومة والمسوحي ليندت فومندان موقع بَرْن وبعض أعضاء الجالية السويسرية في مصر.

السيمو ستروني مستشار الدولة والسيمو هيبرلين عضو البلدية والسيمو روهين أستاذ في مدرسة هندسة الإخوان والسيمو شنيدير والسيمو وينير من الإخوان التجاري والصناعي بسيموسا والسيمو سولوزر المستشار الأهلي.

وكان السيمو ليهيم مدير التحف ينườ جلالته الذي أظهر اهتماماً خاصاً بعرفة الكثر، غرف القرون الوسطى وعرفة السلاح وقحم الساحة 17 ركي الدعوون الفضائر الفاسق إلى بَرْن حيث وصولها الساعة 18 والدقيقة 50.

المادة التي أقامها الملك

في مساء السبت أقام جلالته الملك في فندق بلفو وليمة عشاء إكراماً لِفُجُل الإخوان وكان الدعوون 118 مسافر 95 في يوم الأربعاء بينهم عدد من أعيان زوريخ نُحِص بالذكر منهم.

خلال الملك فؤاد في مصانع أوريلكون ماراً بإحدى فعاليات التركيبات.

His Majesty King Fouad I in Oerlikon Factory, passing through one of the Assembly Halls
الملك فؤاد في لوزان
وصل القطار الخاص الذي أُقلّ الملك فُؤاد إلى جنيف في الساعة العاشرة والنصف، وال دقيقة 17 صباحًا إلى محطة لوزان، وقد كان مؤلفًا من 3 غرف منها غرفة صالون، وفقط عند الرصيف شاهد 4 يحرسه ببطاقة رجال البوليس والجندية فأطلق جلالته من النافذة وشكر سبئاشة حاجيًا قُدِم لها جلالته باسم بلدية لوزان مؤلفًا عن الكاتدرائية، وكُتب آخر من تاريخ لوزان، وقد تُقَشِّى جلالته خيام الإجراز من طلبة الجمعية المصرية "مصر" التي خَطَب رئيسًا أحمد حافظ وتفضل جلالته بسؤال هؤلاء الفتيان عن دروسهم ووجدت إليهم بعطف مُؤثر.
وفي تمام الساعة العاشرة والنصف سار الموكب إلى جنيف بينما كان الملك مُقابلًا من النافذة بحبه عسكريًا بعض الأشخاص اللوجوين والجمهور احتشاد على الرصيف شاهد 2.

الوصول إلى جنيف
بعد أن كان الطقس يهدد بالبرد، في الليل عاد فصحتا وفي الساعة
His Majesty King Fawaz I with his rentrée and high officials of the International Labour Bureau in Genève.
لمستقبل أفضل وجميعهم يكرّسون أعمالهم الصادقة في سبيل السلام، فتتـسقـح لـى جلالتهـم – وفي ظلّهم قد غمرت مصر من عهد التقدم والنجاح – أن أحبّ بها بإسمى وباسم مساعدٌ أكرم‌ تـرحـب ملتونسًا أن تنفصلوا مقبول دعائنا وشكرنا لزيارتهم هذه الدار.

رَذِ جَلَالَةَ الْمَلِك
قدَّرَ عَلَى جَلَالةَ الْمَلِك بِالْفَرْنْسَيَةَ فَأَلْبَّأَ إِنّي لَمْ أَدْخَلْ هَذَا الْهِيْبَكِ الْسَلاَمِ دَوْنَ أَنْ أُسْتَجِبَ مَنْ فَنَسَى بِالْإِنْقُلُ وَالْإِنْفَعْلُ الْطِّيْبِ وَهَذَا الْسَلاَمِ الَّذِي يَشِيْرُ بِهِ الإِنْسَانِيَةَ مِنْ زَمَنٍ يَعْقِدُ لَمْ يَعْقِدَ بَلْ مِنْذَ بَضَعِ سَنَانِ قَالَ فَقُلْ بِعَمَلِيْنِ إِنَّ أَمْرًا فِي جَنِيفَ دَوْنَ أَنْ أَتْلَى عَلَى هَذَا الْعَمَلِ عَمَلِ الإِخَادِ وَالْوَتَامِ بِنَبْهَانِ الْكَذِبِيَّةَ الْجَمِيعَةَ فِي سِبْلِهَا مَجَهُودُها الَّذِي لَا تُكَلُّ حَتَّى نَتَمَ مهْمَتُهَا وَدَوْنَ أَنْ أَعْجَبَ عَنْ إِبِجَابِ بِنْشَاطِهَا الَّذِي جَعَلَ مِنْهُ الإِشْتِراكَ بِالْدِّعاوَاتِ الْوَفِيقَةَ بِنَبْهَانِ الْأَمْمِ وَجَمَعَيْنِ الدُّولِ الكِبْرَىَّةِ والصَّغِيرَةَ وَفِي كُلِّ مَرَةٍ ذُبّيَتْ فِي هِمْ مَصُرُّا كَانَتْ تَغْتَبِطُ.

نَمْ رَكِبَ الْسِّيَارَةَ مَعَ الرَّئِيسِ وَالْوَكِيلِ وَسَارَ الْمَوكِبُ الْمَلِكِ إِلَى جَرَاغِ.

في جمعية الأم
في الساعّة التالية بعد الظهر وصل جلالته إلى قاعة البيلور الكبرى حيث ينعقد مجلس جمعية الأم، فاستقبل السيد السيد السكرتير العام، ودخل جلالته القاعة الكبرى التي عُقِدَت فيها تلك المؤتمرات الدولية وقد وضع في صدر القاعة مقعّد كبير مخزّن ووراءه ثلاث أحفاك جميلة من رجل جولدن وأمام النبر فَرُشَّت الطناشف العمجمة النفسية. واكانت هذه الزيارَة شخصية لأن مصر لم تدخل جمعية الأم المتحدة لم يكن في القاعة الكبرى عند وصول جلالته سوى الموظفين والصحفيين فلم يدخل جلالته وقف إلى اليسار رؤساء الأشغال في 15 قلم وهي الأفلام التي تتألف من مجموعة جمعية الأم، وكان هؤلاء الرؤساء ينتظرون وهم وقوف صفوًا يتقدمهم السيد السيد السكرتير العام، ولم يكن بينهم سوى سيدة واحدة هي...
نظرًاً لتعقيد النص العربي، فقد قررت أن أقرأه بشكل طبيعي.

ملاحظة: النص العربي قد يتطلب قراءة متخصصة في اللغة العربية والثقافة العربية للفهم الدقيق.

النص يشير إلى أهمية التعاون بين الدول العربية في مواجهة التحديات الراهنة، ويبذل المبادرات المشتركة لتعزيز التفاهم والمصالحة بين النations.

النص También يتحدث عن الحاجة إلى التعاون بين الدول العربية لمواجهة التحديات الراهنة، ويبذل المبادرات المشتركة لتعزيز التفاهم والمصالحة بين النations.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، النص يشدد على أهمية الوعي العالمي بالقضايا العربية والعربية، ودفع دول العالم للعمل على تعزيز الاحترام والصبر في حل النزاعات العربية.
ولقد تنبعتا جميع الأعمال التي تعملي في مصر لإعداد تشريع للعمل والعمال. ونحن نعرف الجهود التي تبذلها حكومة جلالتك لتصور للعمال المصريين تشريعاً يحميهم طفلاً للمبادئ التي كانت في الأصل أساس تنظيم هيئةنا. ومع دعاء المقيم جلالتك وسعادة شعبكم أستسق جلالتك بأن أقدر لكم نية عن جميع مقاومات في مكتب العمل الدولي أصدق النهائين بسلامة الوصول.

رد جلالته الملك

إنني أعين في رحيل مصري وحنين لأروع بملء المسيرة مكتب العمل الدولي الذي أقدر حق التقدم نشاطه وعمله الإنساني الجزيل الشمع.

وإن من مشاعر الكبيرة حالة طيبة العمال التي وجدت دائماً من السعادة الفؤد ومن دواي القبيطة أنني عند نامي للسفر من مصر ومضى الأجر الأول الأساسي لأول بيئة من بيئات العمال وهذه البيئة الأولى ستشهد على نظام نواحي في جميع الشروط الصحية فتكنّ وافراً يا جناب مديري بأنني أعمل في بادي لتحقيق حالة الفلاح والعامل وأني أشكركم على ما
بأعيانهم التقليلة بكل ما هنالك من جدارة واستحفاح وكفاءة وجد وثؤود وقد كان عمره نحو 50 سنة لما اعنى الفرصة فكان بنعم بإخبار الهالة بعيداً عن السياسة كأنه من أفراد الشعب بدون مياماه مع احتفاظه بعظمة مرتكزه، ورغمًا عن بساطته فهم زكى بيه تنطاع نفسه إلى معرفة كل شيء.

وقد أرسل جلالته إلى السيسوها آب رئيس الإخاد عند تركه البلاد السويسرية التلغراف الآتي:

"بهمني عند مغادرتي بلاذكم الممولة أن أوجه شكرى مرة أخرى إلى فخامتكم وإلى الحكومة السويسرية والشعب السويسري الحبيب لما لقيته في كل مكان زرته من المفاوحة العظيمة ودائم الصداقة الخالصة. وإن من بواعت سريو أن أضيف نكتيات جديدة طيبة إلى الذكريات السابقة التي أحضتها لهذه البلاد وإني مع رجائي أن تزداد العلاقات بين بلدينا أوثقًا كل يوم أمني من صميم

جلالة الملك فواد يغادر فندق كارلتن الذي كان معهد توبيكوج سايغاً.

His Majesty King Fouad I leaving the Carlton Hotel
هي أكثر أهمية، أما الصحف الأخرى فتعترض على قصاصاتها بواسطة رئيس مكتبته. ولا يقوته
فيسن البلدة كمبليرز في رفعه على
لكي ي 필فه التي نقل ظاهرها
والنحاسية لان فائر
كما إنه يعن بتعليقات الصحف
على شئين السائل المبتسم.
ويعرف
جميع كتابة الكتب وأفكارهم
ومراهقين ومطورات هؤلاء
وتعليقات أولئك.
ولا تنقص مطاعنه على الصحف
المصرية ينتعدا إلى النشرات
الأجنبية كالمجلات المتعددة والرائع
والدبلومات المكتوبات، وعشرات
الصحف والأتراك الفرنسية وأربع أو
خمس صحف إيطالية وعشر
الصحف والأتراك الإيطالية، وما
برلين (أوجوس) من الصحف
الإيطالية والأمريكية والفرنسية.
ونكون مصارعته في الغالب عند
الساعة العاشرة والدقيقة
وتظل بدون انقطاع إلى الساعة
الثانية بعد الظهر.
وبعد الظهر عندما ينتهي من
تناول الغداء يفحص جلالته شئى
السائل التي يعرضها عليه رئيس ديوانه
وتصدر أوامر وبوضوء المراقبين.
وقد كتب جريدة (الأسويس)
"جنيف" المقال الأخير بإباضاء
أوجين غراب بتاريخ 5 يوليو سنة
1929. سيكون الملك فؤاد في
صباح اليوم صيف حكومة جنين
وسيجد باستقباله مدينة تخلل
تالع العيد وما إنه قد عاش فيها
رحاً من زمن صياء فهو عليه يتقالبه
الودية ولذلك لن يستغرب قط
هذا الاستقبال الذي يصطف
بالصيغة الشعبية عند وصوله.
وأخصى من هذا وذاك أن جلالته
يرأس ملكة تغتفر من مبياه نهر لا
منبال له كثيراً تيمناً فهو يعرف
والخالة هذه ما لجنيف من فجر
على الدير لهذا النهر
ولهذا في هذا الظهر البديع يجعل
الملك فؤاد لزيارته معناها السامي.
وقد قال للذين أسعدهم الخط
بالتقلب منه أن رحلته كانت رحلة
درس واستطلاع وانه يعمل على أن
يستطيع طببه في بلاده من
وجهة تطبيق الرأس الاقتصادي
الأوروبي عليها، وهذا هو عهد
احترام خاص تعلمه بلادنا الصغيرة
على نفسها. فالآمس قد شرع
جلالته في فلب سويسرا وبين
معاملة الصناعة والعمال المناهرين عندنا
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
ساعة كرونومترية قدمتها الجالية السويسرية في مصر إلى حضرة صاحب الجلالة فؤاد الأول

ب泵سم هذا إلى أربع سنين، والعقرب الصغير الآخر الذي هو شكل ساعه فند عمّا إذا كانت السنة عادة أو كميرة. فندور هذه الإثرة الصغرى دورة واحدة فوق الميناء كل أربع سنين. وتنظير خذ الفرصة أيام الأسبوع وأيام الشهر الدفاع. وهذا اليوم الدائم الذي ينتقل في السنين العادية من 18 من عاج بفترة وليام نافينين تفتيش بهما أمير الفنانين السويسريين. أما السنة الكبيرة في 19 فيبرار، والدوار لإgings السفلى يقوم عليه عقرب النوافات العادية. وتظهر في HERA day على ذلك دوره العصر، ويتبعه ترقيم هذا الميناء الخاص الذي يتضمن علاوة على التواريخ من 5 إلى 5 أرقام الصغرى.

خُذت هذه الساعة الكرونومترية على جميع الترتيبات الهامة أي أنها تقصير الوقت إلى خمسة ثانية مع مراعاة معايير وبدائل للدقائق.

وهذه الساعة تبدو ساعات الأرباع والدقات، والأرباع تد Venue على ثلاث ناقوس ناقوس كبير وأخرى صغير - أما الناقوس الكبير فهو يُدق من تلقاذه دالاً على الساعات والأرباع وأما الناقوس الصغير فهو يدق الأرباع فقط. والإمكان إيقاف المطيع عند الطلب بواسطة درباس على دائرة طرف الساعة.

اليوم المعيّن الدائم مع دليل على الشهر بواسطة عقرب خاص في الميناء الصغير إلى جهة الشمال.

٢٩
This chronometer watch contains a combination of all fixtures and indications. It tells the time up to 1/5 of a second with a minute return, repeat and recount possibilities.

The watch sounds the hour and the quarter hour in several chimes. The main chime sounds automatically on the hour and every quarter hour. Another chime sounds only every quarter hour and it is possible to stop all the chimes if necessary by means of a knob on the outer rim of the watch.

The Special Day Dial Indicating the Month By Means of a Special Hand in a Small Inner Dial to the Left:

This is divided into 4 years. The little arrow-shaped hand denotes whether it is a leap year, by going around the face of the dial every 4 years. At the bottom, the day of the week is shown together with the date. This permanent day demonstrator that goes from 28th February to 1st March in ordinary years, shows 29th February in leap years.

The minor circular dial at the bottom shows the seconds, and under it is displayed the lunar cycle. The numbering of this special dial that shows the seconds in units of 5, also includes the numerals zero, and 29 1/2 which indicates the lunar monthly calendar.

This watch is one of the finest and most beautiful chronometer Swiss watches, and is enclosed in an 18-carat gold casing with the royal emblem on its lid.

The emblem was painstakingly painted on ivory by some of the most talented Swiss artists.

The box containing the watch is made of precious wood with a crystal cover, on which His Majesty's name is inscribed in gold jewel-studded Arabic letters.

On the inside, the date of 1929 is written in gold numbers inlaid with precious stones, together with the Swiss cross and the royal emblem.

(opposite page)
Swiss machinery in Egypt

Electrical diesel centre in Mahalla El-Kobra

Three engines in the new power plant in the governmental station in Boulak.

Engine room for air circulation in Abou Kir

Diesel engine for cotton ginning - 400 h.p. 165 A.C.
Egypt’s acknowledgement, as we have clearly heard in His Majesty’s speech the day before last.

It would be curious if we did not say that we, as a democratic republic, welcome this great monarch as a friend of our country. This great king has succeeded in serving his people and adhering to his nation’s traditions and norms of the past and the present in an excellent balance.

We should also like to mention in connection with this friendly relationship between Egypt and Switzerland, His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Kadry, the most capable Consul, whom we hope will continue in his post amongst us as a prominent official.

If our community in Egypt has gained its hosting country’s welcome, we find that the Egyptian community in Switzerland and the many students living and receiving their education in our universities, have found a very hospitable atmosphere here.

His Majesty King Fouad is well acquainted with that. He himself as a young man with a glorious heritage gained from his schooling here the knowledge that “obedience teaches wisdom” as the famous saying goes.

Our royal guest will always remember those happy times and we hope those memories will strengthen His love for our city. They are indeed happy times when these memories come back to him, and now he departs from us with more memories to resume his royal duties, those duties that King Fouad performs with excellence.

What we site here are not mere words of welcome befitting the occasion, but rather what His Majesty would receive knowing that “true literature is from the heart.”

Eugene Faber.
“Le Suisse” newspaper, Geneva.
July 9th, 1929.

“Everyone who came close to His Majesty King Fouad knows very well that all his efforts aim to enhance his country’s conditions according to the best modern practises. In spite of the fact that cultural aspects hold a special interest to His Majesty, he nevertheless exerts tremendous efforts in all that has to do with agricultural advancement and property distribution. Which His Majesty feels is not done adequately.

His Majesty modestly alluded to the fact that his army is made up of 6000 soldiers, in a country with a population of 15 million. This could go up to 25 million if the growth rate continues at the current percentage. His Majesty feels that “Egypt’s main powers should be the path and the plough.”

Studying his country’s past, whether economically or artistically takes up a great deal of his Majesty’s time. For he follows with great interest all the excavations under way and sees that there is still a lot more work to be done in that field. His Majesty’s words about that were:

“Our excavations which brought forth amazing results, are still at the beginning. What was found cannot show the world what Egypt of 2000 years has to say. Yet in spite of the fact that the excavations done till this day are not enough, we have found out a lot about the Egyptians in the Pharaonic days, more than about them in the Middle Ages or even in the 17th or 18th centuries.”

Everyone who has heard His Majesty speak enthusiastically about his country’s future and the reforms being carried out in it, have drawn the conclusion that its monarch is intelligent, brave and kind hearted.”

July 11th, 1929.
With respect to public health, a number of precautions were taken to enhance levels of hygiene and for the prevention in particular of infantile mortality, and such maladies as typhus, and other contagious diseases.

His Majesty increased the number of hospitals, and elicited the assistance of a Swiss physician, Dr. Bernard, to establish Fouad Sanatorium in Helwan to fight tuberculosis.

That sanatorium is built after a similar establishment in Switzerland.

In his pursuit for the enhancement of education, he has in his current stance of monarch completed what he had started before ascending the throne. His Majesty sent for a Swiss Psychologist in Geneva University, Dr. Clairparid, and requested that he lay in Egypt the foundation for an elementary and high school system that would suit Egypt's special needs. This was done in conjunction with a project for the reconstruction of a school for teachers' training. The University took a big leap in His Majesty's reign. Various adjustments were made in the School of Engineering under the supervision of 2 Swiss professors, Mr. Boteira, former professor of the Union School of Engineering, and Mr. Andre who resigned from his position as Principal of the School of Engineering in Zurich to head the Cairo School.

"Lausanne" newspaper, Fribourg.
July 2nd., 1929

"Today King Fouad is the guest of the Geneva Government and he will find in his reception a city in ceremonious attire. Seeing as how His Majesty has passed some time of his youth in this city, He is well acquainted with its friendly traditions, and this reception of great public hue will not come as a surprise to His Majesty. Furthermore, He rules over a country that drinks from a river that is considered an unequaled treasure. His Majesty is therefore aware of Geneva's best wishes for the welfare of that river. In such a wondrous atmosphere His Majesty King Fouad gives his visit a sublime meaning. For He confided to those who have luckily been close to Him that His trip is one of gaining knowledge and research. He added that He intends to invest all its best aspects and apply them to Egypt, especially through the application of European economical progress.

This is a vow that our small country has taken upon itself. His Majesty Has seen in Himself here in Switzerland and in its industrial premises that the leaders of our industries together with our skilled labourers can meet all demands needed for any assignments.

With His Majesty's quest for knowledge and understanding, and the application of this in everything He does, as per everyone's testimony, He has undoubtedly secured the elements of future accomplishments. Switzerland will not, we think, be far from this.

It would be unfair not to say that our community in Egypt, that has always shown qualities of the finest calibre, has always been keen on knowledge. This, together with their hard work, perceptive minds and their love for that country with a glorious past, had always projected a brilliant vision of the future.

Everyone of them, especially Geneva scientists, and men of industry or trade, has coupled his efforts with those of this nation whose king is leading to a new realm. All those have the right to be proud of the fact that they have all served Egypt with their work, projects and efforts. We should also mention that this has gained
"I would like before leaving your beautiful country to thank Your Excellency, the Swiss Government and Swiss people for the excellent welcome and hospitality I was shown every where I went. It gives me great pleasure to be able to add new treasurable memories to the ones that I already cherish for this country. And I, in addition to hoping for our countries' friendly bonds to grow stronger, wish Your Excellency all the best, and pray for Switzerland's welfare and prosperity."

His Majesty also sent the following telegrams to the Head of the State Council and Head of Geneva Province:

"I am happy to convey to you my utmost content with the reception I got in Geneva for which I carry the fondest memories, and I sincerely thank you - Fouad"

The Voice of the Swiss Press

King Fouad is indeed one of the modern monarchs who carry out their duties with valour, diligence and success. He was 50 years of age when he ascended the throne and had to that day led a quiet life away from politics, just like any other of his subjects without extravagance, but in a way befitting his great position. He is a simple man yet bright and intelligent, with fervency for knowledge. He starts his day at dawn by reading the newspapers in his private suite during the first hours of the morning. Priority on his list is given to Egyptian daily newspapers whether Arabic or foreign publications. Clippings from other newspapers are presented to him by his Chief Secretary. Nothing escapes His Majesty's attention, for he as a king who cares for his subjects pays close attention to things that might seem ordinary on the surface. His Majesty shows a keen interest in press comments on various issues. He is also familiar with all the journalists' opinions, styles and inclinations.

His Majesty does not confine his reading to the Egyptian Press, but also follows the foreign press releases, and different publications in History, Literature, Science and Arts. In addition to this come tens of French newspapers and magazines, several English, and some Italian and American newspapers. He grants audience starting 10:30 and continues till 2 p.m.

In the afternoon, following lunch, His Majesty attends to affairs of the State that the President of his Bureau presents to him, issuing his orders, and signing decrees. At 3:30 official receptions take place. When these are finished, His Majesty meets with his high officials and works with them till late at night.

"La Liberté" newspaper, Fribourg, July 1st, 1929

The Crown Prince Fouad inherited the throne of Egypt following Sultan Hussein I. Setting His Majesty's political accomplishments aside, let us take a look at his efforts on the economical, social, and humanitarian spheres. Once he ascended the throne, he declared his desire to dedicate himself to accomplishing for Egypt the highest cultural and material positions. He therefore worked with his Cabinet to decree these laws that guarantee economical balance for the country and to better transportation, public health, education and logistic endeavours.

Due to His Majesty's belief that advancement of his country will not be complete except if it is backed up with statutory justice, laws were passed to forbid drawing up of marriage contracts for those under a certain age. His Majesty also studied the possibility of prohibiting divorce and polygamy.
the Carlton and mentioned to his guests some of his past memories during his years as a student in the same building which had now been turned into that very same hotel.

His Majesty and his ministers extended all forms of hospitality to his guests.

Mr. Boissonas, Head of the State Council sat to His Majesty's right and on his left sat Mr. Paul Lachal, Head of the Higher Council. Among the guests were Mr. Alfred Blanche, the State Chancellor and Vice President, Mr. Alfred Martin, the Deputy to the City Council and its Chairman, and Mr. Albert. Also present were some of the members of the League of Nations, and members of the Press, men of the scientific and literary fields, as well as some elite from the Swiss and Egyptian communities.

The Rain

Heavy rain fell in the afternoon and prevented His Majesty from watching the Rhone festivals that took place in the open air.

His Majesty received a delegation of the Egyptian students in Geneva and Louvanne, all wearing red fezzes and white caps.

They presented His Majesty with a plaque inscribed with "1879 - 1929" which are the dates of His Majesty's coming to Switzerland, as a student then as a monarch. The following words were also inscribed on it:

From the Egyptian students in Louvanne, as a token of our great loyalty.

In the evening, His Majesty had dinner with Mr. Boissonas, Head of the State Council.

King Fouad's Departure

On Saturday morning at 11 a.m. King Fouad left Geneva to Paris by car, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Egypt's Minister Plenipotentiary in France, his private doctor, and his chief secretary.

Prior to his departure His Majesty despatched a telegram to Mr. Ha Ab, President of the Union Council saying:
has not become reverent except a few years ago. That is why I could not have passed through Geneva without coming here to praise the work being done. This work is the unification and harmony between nations which the League is diligently striving to achieve, and which I greatly admire. Egypt has always been happy to accept the invitations extended to it to attend the international congregations under the auspices of the League of Nations. In the name of Egypt and myself I thank you for your kind words of praise to my country and I hope that your organisation will succeed in all its endeavours.

Mr. Filan then presented the department heads to His Majesty who then visited the Hall of Archives where the different treaties between nations are kept.

In the International Labour Bureau

At 3.30 His Majesty left the League of Nations building and proceeded to the International Labour Bureau. There he was met by Mr. Filan, Head of the Political Chamber on behalf of Mr. Albert Toma and his Deputy Mr. Potter, who were out of town.

Mr. Filan gave the following speech:

"Your Majesty,

In the absence of our chief Mr. Albert Toma, I beseech Your Majesty to accept our gratitude for your kind visit to our Bureau during your stay in Geneva. This visit reflects Your Majesty's concern and interest in the works of this Bureau established simultaneously with the League of Nations. This Bureau aims to enhance International peace between nations on the basis of social justice. This visit, with which you honour us, has a great meaning, namely Your Majesty's concern with social affairs in unison with all other aspects of modern life.

We have followed everything that is being done in Egypt for the establishment of labour Decree. We are also aware of all the efforts of Your Majesty's Government to guarantee Egyptian labours the protection they need, in accordance with the principals that are in essence the basis for our Bureau's vocation.

I wish to extend to Your Majesty and your people our sincere hopes for a happy future and please accept in my name and on behalf of all my colleagues our heartiest welcome and congratulations for your safe arrival.

His Majesty’s Reply

I have taken this opportunity of passing through Geneva to visit your International Labour Bureau, and I am genuinely happy to have done so, as I have always appreciated your work and humanitarian efforts that are of great value.

One of my main concerns is the status of the labours to whom I have always rendered assistance. I am happy to say that before I left Egypt I have lain the cornerstone for the first habitation for labours. This will be constructed according to the best sanitary conditions.

Rest assured, Mr. Director, that I work in my country towards enhancing farmers’ and workmen’s conditions. I thank you for all your good wishes for my country and myself and sincerely hope for the ultimate success of your Bureau’s work.

His Majesty then greeted the high officials, signed the Gold Register, and toured the various halls in the premises.

Following the completion of his visit His Majesty returned with his retinue to the Carlton Hotel.

His Majesty Gives a Dinner Banquet

On Friday evening, His Majesty gave a dinner banquet at
glorious deeds in the realm of knowledge and higher education. Your Majesty has founded the Egyptian University, which is indeed an important support to the development of knowledge and science. This comes as a result of Your Majesty’s kind attention to men of science and literature.” Mr. Warnier then went to mention 2 Geneva scientists, Messieurs Edward Naville and John Nicole, and Mr. Claparéde and his group of exchange students.

Mr. Warnier ended his speech thanking His Majesty for his kind interest in Geneva University.

His Majesty accepted the Doctorate Certificate and expressed his deep appreciation for that honour which reflects a genuine love for his country.

Following this reception His Majesty toured the hall where Mr. Boissonas explained some of the historical features that mark it. His Majesty got into the car with his entourage and headed on to Garange.

At the League of Nations

At 3 p.m. His Majesty reached the Crystal Room where the members of the League convene. He was received by Mr. Avinol Deputy to the Secretary General of the League of Nations. His Majesty entered the Hall where the renowned convention sessions take place. At the front of the Hall a large gilded chair was positioned for His Majesty, and 3 tapestries from Goblin establishment were hanging on the wall. Several Persian carpets covered the floors. Egypt had not yet joined the League of Nations, so His Majesty’s visit was considered private. The grand Hall thus only contained the employees and journalists who came to receive His Majesty. The department heads, 15 all in all, stood on the left. Presiding over them was Mr. Avinol, Deputy to the Secretary General. Only one woman was present, Mrs. Rachel Croody, Head of the Preventive Sanitation Department. Mrs. Croody is specifically concerned with the drug problem, especially opium.

His Majesty remained standing, and so did the other high officials of the League of Nations.

Everyone present listened attentively to Mr. Avinol’s speech that was delivered on behalf of the Secretary General Mr. Dreimond who was away on leave.

Mr. Avinol’s Speech

“Kindly accept our sincere gratitude for the honour that Your Majesty has bestowed on the Secretariat of the League of Nations by your esteemed visit. This visit clearly shows your interest in the League’s role and efforts to facilitate co-operation between nations. This is especially of value since Your Majesty rules a country of great history and civilization, one that has influenced humanity’s advancement and prosperity. This honour that Your Majesty bestows on this organization is of great value to all those who have confidence in it and who believe that it holds a guarantee for a better future dedicated to world peace.

Under your patronage Egypt is enjoying an age of prosperity and success, so kindly allow me Your Majesty to welcome you here, and hope that you will accept our best and most sincere wishes and gratitude for this visit.

His Majesty’s Reply

His Majesty responded in French saying:

“I could not enter this shrine of peace without experiencing a wave of benevolent emotions. The peace that humanity has long striven for
At 11:15 Mr. Boissonas, Head of the State Council arrived with his deputy, Mr. Debailler and Mr. Bret, all dressed in tail suits and top hats.

Two cars were set ready for His Majesty and his retinue.

Following the reception formalities, the Egyptian Consul’s young daughters, Kadreya and Nefisa, presented His Majesty with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. His Majesty then rode the car and the convoy proceeded to the Carlton Hotel.

In The Municipal Building

The building was adorned with wonderful decorations and the Egyptian flags together with the Union and Provinces colours flew over all the windows.

Mr. Boissonas and Mr. Debailler received His Majesty upon his descent from the car. His Majesty and his suite then entered the Government Council Hall while guards stood saluting His Majesty at the entrance, on the stairway and along the hall.

The reception ceremonials were held in the hall where members of the Government and Mr. Abbaret, Head of the Administrative Council, were present. His Majesty took his seat on an armchair while the Head of the Council and members of the royal suite sat on armchairs in rows facing His Majesty.

Mr. Boissonas greeted His Majesty mentioning His Majesty's past stay in Geneva during his studying years, and thanking him for His Kind appreciation of that city. He also mentioned that he, on behalf of all Geneva citizens, thanks His Majesty for his warm feelings towards Geneva and Switzerland, and wished Egypt prosperity and happiness.

His Majesty thanked Mr. Boissonas in brief, and expressed his joy at the warm reception he was granted by the people of Geneva. The Director of the University, Mr. Warnier then presented His Majesty with an Honorary Doctorate Certificate in Economics from Geneva University. In his speech, he greeted His Majesty saying:

"This is in appreciation of Your Majesty’s favours and
between his institution and the Egyptian colleges at large. The visitors then went to see the laboratory, then to the Institute of Natural Sciences and the local Museum. The rest of the school departments were dismayed that His Majesty could not visit them.

Mr. Liechman, the Museum Director, explained the displays to His Majesty, who showed particular interest in the Treasure Room, the Middle Ages Room, and the Arms and Weapons Room.

At 12:00 the invitees got on the special train to Berne which arrived there at 18:50.

The Banquet Given By His Majesty

On Saturday evening His Majesty gave a dinner banquet at the Bellevue Hotel, in honour of the Union Council. 128 people were invited, including some influential people from Zurich. Also present were some of the Swiss living in Egypt, and who had been invited to the Union Council dinner banquet, and the Zurich luncheon. The meal was followed by a magnificent musical concert.

Leaving Berne

The following Friday His Majesty King Fouad I and his suite left Berne for Geneva. His Majesty was accompanied by the President of the Union Council, his Deputy Mr. Shoeir, and the Union Council Chancellor Mr. Motta. Colonels Fifer, and Fric and Major Arlach, the officers assigned to accompany His Majesty and the President during the visit were also there, and so was Mr. Stoki from the Political Bureau.

At the station, His Majesty was received by Mr. Guesisberg, Head of the Government, Mr. Lindt, Commander of the Berne Garrison and some members of the Swiss community in Egypt.

Upon the completion of his visit to Berne, His Majesty's official visit to Switzerland ended.

King Fouad in Losanne

The private train carrying His Majesty arrived at Loussanne Station at 10:27 a.m. and stood at platform 4. His Majesty looked out of the window and thanked a chamberlain who presented him on behalf of the Municipality, with a book about the Cathedrals, and others about the history of Loussanne. His Majesty also received welcoming words by members of the Egyptian Association "Misr". Its President, Ahmed Gahin, delivered the speech, and His Majesty asked the members about their studies and showed kind interest in the words he exchanged with them.

At 10:30 the train proceeded to Geneva and His Majesty stood saluting the crowds from the window.

Arriving at Geneva

Following some speculation about bad weather the night before, the skies cleared. At 10:30 the station surroundings were packed with people, as the citizens of Geneva did not wish to miss His Majesty's arrival.

The police, dressed in full regalia, saw that order was kept, and the pavements were covered with red carpets, and the surrounding green-leaved trees gave a wonderful look to the place.

The Egyptian community in the city and a number of friends awaited His Majesty's arrival. Mr. Ahmed Kadry Bey, the Egyptian Consul, was also present, in addition to the Egyptian delegates to the Red Cross Convention. They were all wearing red fezzes. Also present was Mr. Francis Peter, Judge at the Foreigners' Court in Egypt and a number of members of "Misr" Association. They were all wearing white caps with green crescents.
These are then made into irrigation engines to irrigate the Nile Valley.

The vehicle convoy then proceeded to Oerlikon, and all along the way peasant girls showered the vehicle that carried His Majesty and President Ha Ab with flowers. This warm manifestation of love was a true proof of the friendly impact of His Majesty’s visit. The Swiss people all know that His Majesty is a friend of this country and has been so since his earlier days of youth.

In Oerlikon Factory

His Majesty King Fouad’s visit to the Oerlikon factory was guided by the General Manager Mr. Schindler. The visitors witnessed the heat compression operation up to half a million volts, and saw an electrical generator producing 30,000 kilowatts. In the assembly workshop, they saw one of the 4 generators of the same calibre that were made for Oberhazly Electrical factory. They also saw a train locomotive for Bern-Newschutt railway line, and another for transportation of goods.

They also witnessed amazing experiments using 400,000 watts, where sparks broke out sounding like thunder. His Majesty was specifically interested in the engines made for factories in Cairo and Suez, the turbines for Libson factories in Cairo, and the electrical distribution panels for Simoto factory in Torah. The directors of the factory presented His Majesty and President Ha Ab with two beautiful gold medals specially made for the 50th Anniversary of Oerlikon factories. His Majesty thanked them and showed great content with this visit.

The Union Council then gave a grand luncheon at Port Hotel on the lake. The banquet was attended by around 60 invitees, including Messieurs Alfred Reinhart, Frideri Almar, and H. Cobert, members of the Swiss Community in Egypt. No official speeches were delivered.

Mr. Wetsen, and Mr. Strauli presented the Zurich Government. The Municipality was presented by Messieurs Berlin, and Hunger Bohler. The Union Council also invited others representing Zurich’s men of finance, industry and commerce. Shortly after 3 o’clock His Majesty the King, the President of the Union Council and their entourage went to the School of Engineering. There they were greeted by Mr. Rohn, Chairman of the School Board, and Mr. Bosar, on behalf of the Head of the School. A gathering crowd cheered His Majesty excitedly. At the entrance of the main building His Majesty received 24 Egyptian students. He then proceeded to the Hall of Honours amidst two rows of students dressed in official colourful uniforms, who were carrying swords and stood in attention. As His Majesty passed, 50 banners were brought down at an angle. They all then gathered in the Hall of Honours while the professors stood facing His Majesty, with Mr. Ha Ab, Mr. Motta and Dr. Hafez Affifi Bey standing to his right.

The Chairman of the School Board welcomed His Majesty and presented him with some information about the School. He said that it harboured 250 professors and about 3500 students divided up into 10 departments in 9 buildings. The initial construction costs were 22 million Swiss francs covered by the Union Council. Its annual budget amounted to 4 million francs.

The Head of the School then thanked His Majesty for that honourable visit and declared his absolute content with the Egyptian students. He also hoped for a continuing beneficial relationship be-
Council happiness, and wishing Switzerland everlasting prosperity.”

Following Mr. Haab’s speech, the band played the Egyptian Anthem, and likewise played the Swiss Anthem following His Majesty’s speech. After dinner a famous troupe sang a number of melodic songs.

In Zürich

The next day, a luxurious train carried His Majesty King Fouad I, the President of the Union and his Chancellors Messieurs Motta, Pilet Colz, and His Majesty’s suite to Zürich station at 9:53. From there it proceeded to Winterthur station at 10:23, where His Majesty was received by the city Mayor Mr. Staali and the city Chancellor Mr. S. Schmidt.

The train also carried other dignitaries, Messieurs Tromple, D. Poche, Al-Ahram newspaper special envoy and Mr. Karim Thabet, Al-Mokattam newspaper envoy.

The procession proceeded to Sultzer factory where Messieurs Sultzer Schmidt and R. Sultzer showed His Majesty the parts used in making the various diesel engines, then the experimentation premises, where different machinery functions were demonstrated.

His Majesty then visited the hall of grand assembly and the furnaces where he witnessed the casting of a 10-ton block.

Following that the visitors were shown the making of the diesel engines used in Egypt for irrigation. A total of 6000 labours make these types of engines that amount to 30% of all diesel engines in the world. They were impressed by seeing the casting of metals into a molten stream, being poured into special moulds.
fondest and most sincere feelings and kindest affinity.

We honour in Your Majesty's person Egypt, that wondrous country whose civilization has amazed humanity for thousands of years. We salute the great king whose wisdom was responsible for many of the privileges bestowed on his kingdom.

Your country has a renowned reputation for its fertility. The country that you honour with your visit today has no resource other than its people's diligence and hard work. They strive to have strong and fruitful relationships with all nations. We therefore look forward to strengthen the various friendly and valuable bonds between Egypt and Switzerland.

We hope from all our hearts to be able to reach an agreement that would allow our countries to have a continued mutual representation to intensify their cooperation in all aspects.

Our vivid commercial cooperation is driven to success by the variety of products in both countries. Yet in spite of the importance of economic relations, it is also equally vital to strengthen cultural and intellectual exchanges emerging in both countries. We are aware for me to follow closely the relationships that fortunately bind Switzerland and my country. Egypt, in its quest for progress, has continually turned to your professors to assist it in enhancing its scientific heritage. This is based on a firm belief in the benefits of science and knowledge of the West. It gives me great pleasure to say that this kind assistance we have always generously received from Switzerland. The Swiss community, that carries the finest qualities, continues to cooperate with us in all walks of life. Egypt will always remember that your lovely country was the first location to harbour a humanitarian organisation for relieving the horrors of war. Switzerland then added another glory to this, one that is of equal value, namely that it is the home of the League of Nations. By definition this organisation aims to advocate peace in the world by creating union and harmony between its nations. I sincerely hope that my visit will strengthen the friendly bonds between our countries that have no aim other than pursuing cultural progress and material development. Based on all these sentiments, I raise my glass wishing your Excellency and all members of the Union...
every direction around the anchorage crowds gathered to cheer the ship carrying His Majesty, who responded to their reception with salutes. Heavy rains had interfered with the preparations for an hour prior to sailing, but the sky soon cleared. The mountaintops once again could be seen from the lake, surrounded by white clouds like a fine shroud, and forming a beautiful scene. King Fouad I had tea with the President of the Union and his Chancellors in the hall decorated with fine Alpine blossoms. His Majesty spoke about the current Egyptian affairs, economical status and privileges, defending his country’s ideologies with great conviction.

Speeches Given by Mr. Haab and His Majesty the King of Egypt

During the banquet that the Union Council gave in honour of His Majesty on Wednesday, the President of the Union gave the following speech:

"Your Majesty,

The Union Council is pleased to present Your Majesty our most sincere welcome to Switzerland. We find in your Majesty’s visit, which we are honoured to receive, the kindest affection and consideration for the Swiss people. We are all happy to receive the Monarch of the country for which we cherish the
A troop of cavalry escorted the vehicle of King Fouad I and President Haab. The horsemen were dressed in grey and green uniforms and wore military helmets on their heads.

The procession proceeded to the Bellevue Hotel amidst a crowd gathered on both sides of the road and even on rooftops.

Beautiful grey and white horses preceded and followed the convoy. The cavalry squad stood alongside the road from the Union Palace to the Bellevue Hotel making a beautiful pathway. Those of us who know Egypt could try to imagine that the Sphinx road leading to Karnak Temple as transferred here.

The Union staircase was decorated with red roses in anticipation of the arrival of the royal parade. Chamberlains in red and white coats stood in the lobby of the great Historical Assembly that rules the 6 Swiss provinces. Their silver helmets were shining impressively. A bugle sounded in the hall announcing the arrival of the great King who entered the flower-adorned parlour accompanied by his suite of 15 members. Following the suite was Mr. Stoky and Colonel Faller appointed to attend to His Majesty throughout his visit to Berne and Zürich.

The entire Union Council was waiting for His Majesty, and the Swiss National Anthem was played upon His Majesty's arrival with his suite. After this cordial visit, His Majesty returned to Bellevue Hotel where the Union Council held a banquet in His honour at 12:45, attended by 26 invitees.

At 14:30 and till 15:00 His Majesty, his suite and members of the Union Council visited Berne Historical Museum. Mr. Wagelen explained the various magnificent displays to His Majesty. Mr. Ziller, university Professor of Geography explained details of the Eastern Collection. His Majesty showed a special interest in the arms and weapons, and jewellery and coin collection, especially the Eastern collection found by the explorer Henry Mozer.

His Majesty paid considerable attention to the antique arms, shields and military trophies won by the Swiss in 1476 from Charles Lee Temper, Duke of Bourginya.

At Lake “Thunersee”

His Majesty spent the afternoon at Lake of Thun, in a trip almost devoid of formal ceremonies. His Majesty and his entourage boarded a private train of a main coach, a first class and a second class carriage. The royal suite was accompanied by the Union Chancellors, except for Mr. Shultz who was ill. The train swept through picturesque fields that separate the lake from the capital, covering the distance in 20 minutes.

The train stopped a few metres away from Thun station at the anchorage. There the assigned ship was ready and the guards stood to attention. Some of them performed spectacular gestures while wearing costumes of the old times.

The Egyptian flag flew over the ship, and His Majesty was received on board by a delegation of 4 young ladies dressed in special Berne costumes. One of these ladies had spent some time in Egypt and thus spoke a few words of Arabic.

Everyone spent a relaxing time aboard the ship, and His Majesty King Fouad I spent it conversing with the members of the Union Council. During the trip the young ladies of Berne, dressed in countryside attire, supplied the honourable guests with cigarettes and cigars. Finally the ship set anchor on the right hand side of the lake, facing the towns of Ritteringen, Ouberhofen and Genten. In
Egyptian Students waiting for arrival of His Majesty King Fouad I to the Berne station

arrived in full regalia and took its place on the pavement. About 60 Egyptian students wearing red fezzes and ribbons arrived from the Egyptian Students’ Club in Lausanne. These were followed by the Egyptian students from the University of Bâle and the Swiss School of Engineering, arriving from Genève, Bâle, Zürich, Berne and Freiburg. They were also joined by some Egyptian elite.

At 10:20 H. E. Mr. Haab, President of the Union arrived accompanied by his Deputy Mr. Shocir and Mr. Motta the Union Chancellor, and Colonel Frie, Commander of the 6th Division and Mr. Stoky, Head of the Political Bureau and Director of the Executive Council and Mayor of Berne. They were preceded by the Union’s chamberlain, carrying a bugle and dressed in red and white attire.

A loud shot was suddenly heard in the air and the train entered the station. The band played the Egyptian Anthem and 21 cannon shots were fired saluting His Majesty King Fouad I’s arrival to the Swiss capital. His Majesty descended from the train and shook hands with Mr. Haab and his suite. His Majesty was accompanied by Hafez Affifi Bey, Zoulsquar Pasha, Hassanain Bey, Youssef Gallad Bey, Talaat Bey, and Colonel Hussein Bey. His Majesty introduced his retinue to the President of the Union then left the station with H. E. Mr. Haab, and Colonel Frie as the Egyptian students cheered: “Long live His Majesty”, “Long live Egypt”, “Long live Switzerland”. On leaving the station, the guards raised their arms and the band played in salute. A grand officer presented himself to His Majesty, saluted Him and presented his squad, which His Majesty inspected together with Dr. Haab and praised their excellent array. The crowd gathered all around, behind rails, in windows and on rooftops, cheering His Majesty. Following this beautiful reception, His Majesty King Fouad I got into a car and was followed by the rest of the convoy and chamberlains dressed in Union overcoats.
The Swiss community in Egypt had special aspirations for His Majesty King Fouad I’s visit to Switzerland. The news of this visit’s success was received with great pleasure by all Swiss who lived in Egypt and who enjoyed its luxurious hospitality. They have longingly wished for the Swiss Government and people to be able to express their gratitude to Egypt by receiving His Majesty the King in Switzerland.

Our country hopes that the relationships existing between Egypt and Switzerland would extend to cover all cultural and economical aspects alike. The members of the Swiss community in Egypt follow closely its development and its efforts to better its unique position and various facilities.

His Majesty King Fouad I’s visit to Switzerland has strengthened the friendly feelings binding the two countries by exchanging their knowledge and mutual appreciation. During His Majesty’s short visit to Switzerland, official receptions were not high on his agenda. The better part of the program was dedicated to visiting museums, colleges and factories. This gave His Majesty an idea of the industrial efforts exerted by Switzerland. His Majesty’s kind words about our country and the Swiss community in Egypt had their favourable impact on everyone who heard them. The Swiss community in particular will never forget those words and will double their efforts to enhance the friendship between the two countries. These feelings have continually been strengthened through time, and the Swiss community will always work towards showing Switzerland the true essence of Egypt, and showing Egypt the true essence of Switzerland.

His Majesty in Berne

His Majesty’s visit started in Berne. The Swiss capital gave His Majesty a grand reception. The Union Palace was adorned with flowers and especially beautiful was the main stairway in the Union reception lobby. Egyptian and Swiss flags flew over the building, and a pavilion was set up at the entrance bearing Egyptian colours.

The sun reflected its rays on the swords of the cavalry squad standing in front of the station and on the street along the main square. At 10 a.m. the Berne Musical Band
الأميرة نازلى فاضل
أم عميلة الاحتلال؟
بحث للمهندس / عمرو سميح طلعت

منذ بضعة أعوام لعُلم الأميرة فاطمة إسماعيل في الصحف السياسية مورِى تسعين عاماً على إنشاء جامعة القاهرة التي كان لتمكينها الفضل الأول في خروج هذا الصُّحح العادى إلى النور ومن خلال تلك الانتقادات عليه الناس أن بين أميرات أسرة محمد على واحدة أُمنت ببلدها وضحت من أجلها. وأتى الصوت الذي أعتقدنا به رؤيتها منذ 1954 لِلْهُؤلاء الأميرات ولا هم لهُن غير افتتاح الأعيان الغالية وحصور الحقائق البائدة وغيرها من مظاهر حياة إسرائيل وسُمِحِيَّة لِلْبِرَاءة دقة أو عادلة لِتلك الفئة.

وفي هذا البحث تَضُع أميرة أخرى من أميرات أسرة محمد على في دائرة الصواعِين وتخوض في حياتها للمبيرة أو بالأحرى تنفَّذ نزاع نزار نوربindsight من على صفحة مطلقة في تاريخنا العُصِير. تَمَّ أميرة
قاتل بطرس باشا غالب بالفتك بهم إذا أغلظوا العقوبة ثم تصف الشباب المصريين بأنهم لا يستحقون تمن حيل يشنجهم!

واخْتَر أهالي مصر والنديان كانا البائع الأساسي لاهتمامنا بالأميرة الحسناء ومحاولتنا إلفاء الضوء على حياتها. أكانت بالفعل سيدة سبقت عصرها بما تمكن من خضوعه من علم وما أثرت به من فكر. أم أنها لا تزيد عن سيدة رآت في عقد علاقات وثيقة مع رجال الإحتلال والترويج لدعايتهم مصلحة خاصة ومراب شخsci؟

يجذر بنا أن نبدأ حكایتة أميرتنا بحکایة أبة التي كان لها تأثير قوى على شخصيتها ومسار حياتها.

ابن نارى هو الأمير مصطفى بهجت فاضل ابن إبراهيم باشا ابن محمد على باشا الكبير، مؤسس الأسرة العلوية. ولد مصطفى فاضل في 21 فبراير سنة 1830. بعد ولادته أخذ غير الشفيعي إسماعيل بأربعين يوم وفد ورد الأخوان المجادولة لبعضهم البعض من أمتهما زوجه إبراهيم، وساعد على تأجّجها فوز إسماعيل بالعرش ثم
تغيبه نظام ورثة العرش لبنولي ولعباهة محمد توفي قبل أى رحيل على ما بينهما لأنها كان لها أيضًا عشة ذكور منهن ثلاثين توقف أطفال، لكنها كانت الأبناء الوحيد لأمها دل أراده، بتحري زوجات الأمير مصطفى فاضل وفولما لنا سجلات الأسرة العلوية الرسمية فإن مصطفى فاضل ثلاثة زوجات وثمانية مستقلة، والسنوات التي يشكل فيها الفكر والوجود مابين أوروبا والآستانة، فنشأت جميلة من السادات الشرقية، إكتسبتها من الآستانة، فالراقصة التي استعنت بها، ولكن الثابت أنها من مواليد سنة 1852، أسماءها والدتها نازلي رينب، والاسماء المزدوجة كانت عادة شائعة لدى الأسرة العلوية في أواخر القرن العشرين، وهي غالبًا من الأئمة الذين من عائلة مصطفى هجت إبراهيم باشا، إن محمد على باشا الكبير Mostafa Bahgat, Fadel Pasha son of Ibrahim Pasha son of Mohamed Aly Pasha وفبركت نيله حد روك هام نذكّر أنها ولدت في الأستانة في 1 يناير سنة 1877، وبذلك تكون قد أُجبرت على نازلتها في السادسة عشر من عمرها، ولا يُعرف سبب عدم إجهاها ثانية حتى توفيت في 14 ديسمبر سنة 1885 عن ثمانية وأربعين عامًا. 

تغيبه نظام وراثة العرش لبنولي، ولعباهة محمد توفي قبل أي رحيل على ما بينهما لأنها كان لها أيضًا عشة ذكور، منهن ثلاثين توقف أطفال، لكنها كانت الأبناء الوحيد لأمها دل أراده، بتحري زوجات الأمير مصطفى فاضل، وفولما لنا سجلات الأسرة العلوية الرسمية، فإن مصطفى فاضل ثلاثة زوجات وثمانية مستقلة، والسنوات التي يشكل فيها الفكر والوجود مابين أوروبا والآستانة، فنشأت جميلة من السادات الشرقية، إكتسبتها من الآستانة، فالراقصة التي استعنت بها، ولكن الثابت أنها من مواليد سنة 1852، أسماءها والدتها نازلي رينب، والاسماء المزدوجة كانت عادة شائعة لدى الأسرة العلوية في أواخر القرن العشرين، وهي غالبًا من الأئمة الذين من عائلة مصطفى هجت إبراهيم باشا، إن محمد على باشا الكبير Mostafa Bahgat, Fadel Pasha son of Ibrahim Pasha son of Mohamed Aly Pasha.
تفعيل الركيزة الثقافية وبت الروح فيها.

اختلقت المرافع في أهل الأجلين هو الذي أنهى زواج نازيل البعض أورد أنها انتهت مع خليل باشا حتى وفاته في يناير 1879. بينما تؤكد مراجع أخرى أنهما انفصلا قبل ذلك. هذا أو ذاك. ففي عصر الثمانينيات من القرن التاسع عشر عادت نازيل فاضل إلى القاهرة مرة ثانية ولكن في شكل مختلف. عادت الأسرة من باريس سيدة متقدمة ثقافة واسعة تتحدث العربية والتركية والأنجليزية والفرنسية بطلاقة كأحد أبنائها وتنكلم الأرمنية والإيطالية إلى حد كبير. خاور الرجال وتنقل نظيفاً لهوم في النياح. وتستطيع النجدة في شخص المواضع وتتحرك في شتى مناهج المعرفة. سواء عن بلادها أو عن بلاد بعيدة كالبابان والصين. وكان طبيعياً أن تنقل سيدة على هذا القدر الرفيع من الثقافة وقوة الشخصية والنزلة الاجتماعية ما أراه في باريس. فأناست الأميرة نازيل فاضل أول صالون ثقافي في تاريخ مصر العاصر في قصرها.

فيها مداركها الثقافية وصقلت معارفها في مختلف الشؤون في عاصمة النور تعاونت نازيل مع الحياة الثقافية سواء بالقراءة والإطلاع أو بالممارسة. وقد شاعت في باريس آنذاك فكرة الصالونات الأوروبية. وعُدَت المدينة تزخر بتلك الصالونات التي تضم

فيسكونت كتشير
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
لم يقتصر دور نارئي على إقامة الصالون والإنشترك فيه. بل إن الجدير بالإعجاب هو تأثيرها الإيجاب على النظرة الفكرية لرواده مع مالهم من نقل ثقافي وتراث دهني واسع. وبدأت على دور الأمير في حياة ثلاثة من أشهر أصدقاءها ورواد صالونها. أول هؤلاء كان الإمام الشيخ محمد عبده الذي بدأت علاقته بها بعد عودته من المنفى عام 1888. فدعته إلى حضور صالونها وتوافقت العلاقة بينهما. حتى يرجع الدكتور عثمان أمين وهو أحد كبار المفكرين الذين أخذوا حياة محمد عبده. أن الأميرة هي التي جعلت على تعلّم الفرنسية إخّذت نارئي لإقامتها قصرًا وراء قصر عابدين أسسها "قليا هني" في شارع كان يسمى شارع "لا كامبان". أنشئته بأوفر الآلات والرياح خصوصًا من طرف لوبيس الخامس عشر الذي كانت تفضله ولكنها حرصت على أن يكون أعلى صناعة مصرية ولا أعرف مصدر هذا الشارع الآن. ولا القصر طبعًا! أما سبب تسمية القصر "قليا هني" فهو عود إلى سير "هني" مثير "إ🧩" لدى الشاب العالي الذي كانت قد تعرفت به في إسطنبول أثناء إقامتها بها فأجذب بها لنذكائها وحبها للفنون والإطلاع. وأصبح عليها رعاية أبوبة جميلة وساعدها في الكبار المفكرين.
درس محمد عبد الناصر دراسة مقنعة. وفي بحث عن المرأة في حياة الشيخ محمد عبد الناصر، الذي كان شيخًا للجامع الأزهر وكان والده صديقاً للشيخ محمد عبد الناصر، بروى أن الأميرة كانت تكنّ للإمام كل الخف والصلاة.

وقد قدم الشيخ محمد عبد الناصر للأميرة إلي ونيل تلاميده. فكان لها أثراً عميقاً في حياة كل منهما كذلك، أولهما الرعية خالد البكر سعد، زعيم باشا الذي توثقت صلته بالأساطير وكذب عليه فيها كمحامي، ثم أقنعه بصورة تعلم اللغة الفرنسية. كان لئنالي حين خبرته في معان الرجال فأدرك جوانب القوة في شخصية سعد وحرصت على أن تدافعه إلى الأمام. فرسينت روجا لصفية داعياً إبنه مصطفى باشا فهمه رئيس الوزراء، وبروي محمد فريد بيك في مذكراته أنه كان وراء إقناع كرومر بتعيين سعد وكان محامياً، مستشاراً محاكمة الاستنفاذ. ويتضح من مذكرات سعد باشا أن صادفته بالأميرة قد استمرّت حتى وفاتها، والعربي أن سعد باشا قد انقطع عن كتابة...
لا يمكن أن تصل إلى المرأة المصرية إذا أتيت لها هذه الفرصة، وتفكر أن تخلعها جاء نتيجة لظروف اجتماعية فرضت عليها وأطباقاً تضرة خطط أعمالها تشكيك في كتبة إنها "الصريحة"، "الزينة على الدوق" داركتها، الذي يرى فية على قدرة مصر على القيام من فقدها وتفضّل على التحالف عنها.

كانت الأميرة نازلي تذهب إلى تونس لزيارة أمينة الأميرة رقيق التي تزوجت من أحد الفوارد التونسيين اسمه طاهر بن عبيد هناك السفينة والسيد خليل أبو حجاج الذي تزوجته سنة 1899 وكان رأس فم التحقيق الجنائي تم عبر نابليون عوضاً. وبعد وفاة الأميرة عين محافظاً فوضياً فيرسيس للزوار في تونس عام 1931. وروى محمد على فريد أن الأميرة زوجها إنها لهما قشرة في منطقة "حمام الألف" في تونس ولا تسلموا لمراجعة مباحة فيما انتهى إليه هذا الزواج، وكيف أقامت نازلي في تونس مع زوجها في الوقت الذي شهدته فيه تلك السنوات ذروة دورها في الحياة الثقافية في مصر. غير أن عدم انقطاع صالون نازلي

لم يكن الصالون منبرًا نافذًا فحسب يرسِّب تناول فيه روايات الفضاياء السياسية والثقافية وحول البلاد، بل اتسع ليكون بمثابة جبهة فكيرة تُنقذ مزاعم المنسِّرين الذين دأوا في ذلك العصر على نشر كتب نان من مصر وتهامج شعبها وتصورها في صورة مجتمع جاهل مخلّف لابلا في النزاع الوسطي. من أهم الكتب التي تصنّف لها صالون الأميرة نازلي كان كتاب "سير تأخر المصريين" الذي كتبه فضائي فرنسي اسمه "داركور" كان يعجل بالمطالع، فاستلحقت نازلي قاسم أمين على الزّيد عليه بالأسئلة العصرية الذي اكتشفه في الع giriş
القضية الوطنية جمع الأموال والممتلكات، حال دون حدوث أي تفاخر بينهم.

أُثر ذلك على نازلي وساءها أن ترقى البلاد خُطِب الاحتلال ووجوته التخلُّفَ عن أن ينهض شبابها للفتَّاح عنها والمطالبة بهن. فجاءت تصريحاتها ضد هؤلاء الشباب مبتلاً نقداً دائماً بسُجَّبت به الجيل الجديد على أن ينهض ببلاده، وهو هجوم يشبه ما đoَّرت به ألسنة المصريين كل يوم في مقالاتهم ومنداناتهم من نقد ذات لازع لعليّاتهم من أحواله أو سلوكياتهم. ورغم فسوعة الأوضاع التي ربما يستخدمها بعضها في التعبير عن سخطه أو انتقاده لبعض جوانب حياتنا، إلا أن محاذا ما يكون عن الإنساح هو أن نصَّمُ هؤلاء بعدم الوطنية.

وقد لاحظت أن السمكة المشتركة في مذكرات الإليز الذي عاشوا في مصر وقت الاحتلال هي الخطّ من قدر المصريين الذين انصلوا بهم وتعاملوا معهم، وسواء كان مبعدت ذلك النظرية الاستعمارية التقليدية لهؤلاء أم محاولة منهم لتحرير استمرار وجودهم في البلاد رغم استخدامهم أو كلاهما.

للاجابة على هذا النقطة الهامة في حياة تلك السيدة، لا بد أن نلقى صوواً ولو بسيطاً على السير الحسيمي المصري في فترة إستسلام المركبة الوطنية التي تشرفت أوج نشاط نازلي الفاعل في مصر خلال الفصية التي شهدت أوج نشاط نازلي التفادي (1890-1913) بالضعف الذي نتج به عانه البلاد من إجراءات السلم والكتب التي فرضتها سلطنته.
لم نتقب نازل غبر بنًا واحدة من رؤوس الحرفيين كأقلية من المنتمين في المنشآت الصناعية ومحبة الآمنين في حياة مستقلة، فالسيدة التي تنظر في مصر، فهي نازلة إلى أسمها أو خروج أبناء شعبها، لتشغَّل على كتب الدعاية عنهم ولا تنتمى لهجوم غير منصف عليهم. ولو أُثْرِف أصدقاءها مثل محمد عيسى أو سعد زغلول غير ذلك يمكننا أول من هاجموها فيما كتبوا من مذكرات ومقالات بل وقاطعوا علاقاتهم بها.

غبر أن خليلنا هذا لا ينفي أن نازل كأن تعبئة بأن الإخريج صنعوا الكثير من الأخر لصر، وأخر مصر ما كتب لتنال الدستور لولا تعم الإخوان لها. وُهِب الفرس أنه رغم أن نازل كانت ترى قائدة لوجود الإخريج في مصر ومن ثم فهمه لا نرى غضبًا إذا تشهد النهضة النسائية في البلاد.

ولعلنا بهذا الفصل المتواضع نشر شهية المؤمنين المنصفين لبيد من البحث حول حياة هذه الأمة المصرية المنسية!
ple by the occupation authorities during the early phase of their invasion, in order to get a firm grip over the situation. As a result, Egypt has not witnessed another liberation movement against the British ever since the defeat of Orabi and his exile. The only exception to this phenomenon was the movement conducted by Mostafa Kameh Pasha, but Nazly's assumption that he used the patriotic case for the ulterior purpose of raising funds and personal gains stood as an obstacle in the way of any possible friendship between the two.

Nazly was deeply aggrieved over the condition of her country, suffering the ruthless occupation on one hand and the disastrous ignorance and slackness on the other, while the Egyptian youth stood back and watched it all happen without lifting a finger to liberate their mother country. This is when she made her declarations about those young men as a personal criticism aimed at provoking their patriotic consciousness to rise and lift up their nation. Such a criticism similarly resembles the kind of talk heard everyday in various social gatherings where Egyptians bitterly criticize whatever conditions or behaviors they do not approve. However, despite the harshness of the terms some of us might use to express their condemnation or disapproval of certain aspects in our lives, it would be great injustice to call those traitors or deny them their patriotic loyalty.

One common feature observed in the memoirs of the British who lived in Egypt during the occupation period, is the undermining of the Egyptians whom they have communicated with. Whether it be the usual invaders' perspective of those or some kind of justification for their unwanted presence in the country against its people's wish or a combination of both behind such demeaning evaluation, it remains certain to us that Nazly's declaration to Grihel was no more than a personal criticism which he abused to depict the highly intellectual Egyptians as a minority disclaiming the majority of their own fellow citizens and denying them their right to a liberated life.

Nevertheless, our previous analysis does not deny the fact that Nazly thought highly of the British and believed them to have done great benefits to Egypt, and that had it not been for Britain's support we never would have achieved the constitution. Bottom-line is that Nazly saw a bright side to the British presence in Egypt, therefore, she found no harm in relating to the British occupation men and in declaring these relations. At the same time she was a true Egyptian who was deeply concerned with her country's predicaments and who stood up for its defense.

Nazly had no other children than her only daughter Hauwa Hanem from her first husband Khalil Sherif pasha and she died as an infant. Princess Nazly Fadel died on the 28th of December 1913 and was buried in her private cemetery in Al Imam al Shafeey.

This is the story of a princess who rebelled against the constraints imposed on women in her age and has given an outstanding model to what an eastern woman can actually achieve of broadmindedness and high intellectuality. However, a few intellectuals and historians only know her. Hence, it would be no exaggeration to claim that princess Nazly Mostafa Fadel deserves to be ranked with prominent ladies like Princess Fatma Ismail, Safeya Zaghloul, Hoda Shaarawy, Nabaweya Moussa, Siza Nabaraawy and others whom we regard as the pioneers of the women liberation movement in our country. Thus, maybe through our modest article we can provoke the appetite of honest historians to conduct more research about the life of this long forgotten princess.
called Taher Bin Ayad. There she met Mr. Khalil Bou Hageb, whom she married in the year 1899. He was Head of the Criminal Investigation Department at the time, then was promoted to District Attorney and was further promoted after the princess’s death to Governor then Minister and finally Prime Minister in the year 1931. As told by Mohamed Farid Bey, Nazly and her husband bought a palace in a district called "Hamam Al Anf" in Tunisia. However, the references available do not tell us much about this marriage, how it was like or how it ended. It also remained ambiguous regarding Nazly’s residence in Tunisia at the same time that her role in the cultural life back in Egypt was at its peak. Nonetheless, the constancy of her saloon gatherings shows that her stay in Tunisia and accordingly her marriage did not last for long.

The most enigmatic aspect about Nazly’s history remains to be the inexplicable contradiction surrounding the information that reached us about her. Could she possibly bear feelings of hatred and resentment for the Egyptians to the extent of describing the Egyptian young men as as worthless of so little as the price of a rope to hang them with, while she gets extremely enraged at Kasem Amin’s attack on the Egyptian women that she persists until succeeding to change his thought and asks him to write and publish a book on her own expenses only to defend Egypt against those who attacks her. Setting Nazly aside, is it conceivable that such prominent patriotic figures like Saad Zaghloul pasha and sheik Mohamed Abdou known for their incontrovertible loyalty to their beloved country to have connected to such an intense friendship with a woman who lacks respect for the Egyptians? Now looking back at Nazly we wonder one more time how she could have likely seen an appropriate future husband in Saad Zaghloul that she recommends him to the daughter of Mustafa Fakhry Pasha the Prime Minister of Turkish origins. And last but not least, if Nazly was truly an agent of the occupation forces, why would she seek to reduce the punishment for Ali Al Wardany who murdered Botros Chaly pasha known to be a friend of the British?

In order for us to find an explanation to this significant point of our lady’s life, it is inevitable to throw some light on the political stage in Egypt at that time. Feebleness has been the outstanding feature of the liberation movement due to the suppression procedures inflicted on the peo-
The second of Mohamed Abdou's two students introduced to the princess was Kasem Amin. Amin returned home from his Parisian educational trip full of resentment towards the social status in Egypt on the whole and that of the Egyptian women in particular. It might come as an astonishing fact to the reader to know that Kasem Amin, who is considered the pioneer of the women liberation movement, was the same person who wrote articles in the early years of his career attacking women severely. Very shortly after his return from Europe, Al Wafd newspaper published several of those for him where he was extremely prejudiced against the Egyptian woman and by comparing her to her European counterpart, he undermined her unfairly. This was not as far as Amin went in his campaign against his female fellow-citizens, but he went as far as calling for their confinement to house duties and deprivation of any role in the public social life. These articles aggravated Nazly enormously that she immediately summoned the presence of Amin to her house through sheik Mohamed Abdou in order to discuss his proclamations against her gender. Amin responded to the invitation only to find himself confronting a spectacular ideal of the highly intellectual Egyptian woman who declares her thought and opinions in extreme self-confidence and an outstanding capability of supporting these opinions by logical evidence. A woman who interacts with her guests in highly refined debates that she conducts in several languages all of which she speaks fluently. In short, Kasem Amin was astounded at Nazly, being such a perfect model of the refinement that an Egyptian woman can reach given the right circumstances. Amin could now realize that this state of slackness was constrained on the Egyptian woman due to certain social restrictions encircling her. This is where he took it on himself to break down the chains around her in order that she can catch up on what she has been missing for so long. He initiated his movement by writing his two famous books "The liberation of women" and "The new woman". Thus, we clearly observed how both Princess Nazly and Sheik Mohamed Abdou have played an extremely significant part in the alteration of Amin's thought until it developed into the liberal manner recorded by history until the present day.

Nazly's saloon was not confined to being an enlighten-
Ahmed Orabi Pasha, the Egyptian Minister for War, leader of the National Party, and commander of the Egyptian forces during the war of 1882.

The palace also hosted the British friends of the princess like Lord Cromer, the high commissioner and other high ranked British personnel like Kitchener, Bond and stores who recorded his deep admiration of the princess’s high intellectuality, fiery intelligence and eloquence in his memoirs.

Nazly’s contribution to these assemblages was far beyond merely hosting and participating for her influential impact was admirably evident on the intellectual uplifting of all those who attended her saloon despite their cultural magnitude and vast broad-mindedness. This is clearly illustrated in the influence she had on the lives of three of her best friends and saloon attendees. The first of those being Sheik Mohamed Abdou whose friendship with the princess started back in 1888 subsequent to his home-return from the exile when she invited him to one of her gatherings and their friendship developed enormously since then, to the extent that Dr. Osman Amin who was one of the greatest intellectual figures who documented the history of Sheik Abdou, suggested that the princess was behind his learning the French language and his thorough studies of the French literature. Another research was conducted by Sheik Mustafa Abdel Razek who was head of Al Azhar University and whose father was a personal friend of Sheik Abdou, about the influence of women in the life and career of the sheik where he mentioned that the princess admired and respected him deeply.

By his turn, sheik Mohamed Abdou introduced two of his students to the princess who also had a great impact on the lives of those. The first of the two was the immortally commemorated leader Saad Zaghloul Pasha, whose friend-
ancient name of Al Abaseya Desert, before the expansion of habitation to it during the era of Abbas Helmy Pasha I, Waly of Egypt. Abbas Pasha had erected a palace there surrounded by military barracks and named it Al Haswa. This palace was famous for its numerous windows, which exceeded 2000. Some historians tend to believe that the military barracks present now behind the ministry of electricity in Abaseya is part of the mentioned palace. However, Nazly’s residence at Al Haswa did not last for long, as her husband was soon appointed Ambassador of the Ottoman Empire in Paris where they moved to start a new life, one that represented a significant phase for Nazly. This experience broadened her horizons tremendously and polished her knowledge in various fields.

In the city of light, Nazly interacted very positively with the cultural and intellectual life both by reading as well as practicing. Intellectual gatherings were becoming very popular in Paris at that time. Such-like could be found all over the city, encompassing prominent figures in the fields of arts, literature and politics assembled to discuss various topics related to their specialization. There was always a lady behind each one of those, organizing it and inviting key figures to attend it. After joining a few of those, Nazly realized their significance in stimulating and revitalizing the cultural movement.

Dispute surrounded the truth about Nazly’s marriage and how it came to an end. Some references suggest that she remained married to Khalil Pasha until his death in January 1879, while others affirm that they were separated during his life. In either cases, what we do know for sure is that during the eighties of the 19th century, Nazly returned to Egypt once more, only this time in an entirely different status. The princess came back from Paris as a highly intellectual lady, speaking the Arabic, Turkish, English and French languages as fluent as a native tongue, in addition to the German and Italian language which she spoke fairly well. She was now partaking serious debates with men and standing up to them on equal feet. She has gained enough knowledge to enable her to argue in various fields, those related to her own country as well as aloof ones like China and Japan. It was only natural for a lady possessing that extent of culture, strength of personality and social standard to convey what she had experienced in Paris to her home country. She started by holding an intellectual gathering at her palace, which was the first of its kind in the history of Modern Egypt.

Nazly chose herself a residence situated directly behind Abdin palace in a street called La Compagne and named it “Villa Henry” in reference to Sir Henry Layard, the British Ambassador at the Ottoman empire, whom she met earlier during her stay at Istanbul. Sir Henry came to admire her deeply for her intelligence and eagerness for learning and has overwhelmed her with fatherly guardianship and supported her in acquiring more knowledge. No expenses were spared to furnish the princess’s new home where the richest and the most luxurious were used to decorate it with the apparent dominance of Louis the 15th style being Nazly’s favorite. However, it was carefully taken into consideration to have most of the furniture manufactured in Egypt according to Nazly’s instructions. Whatever has become of the mentioned palace or street remains unknown to us though. The elite of the Egyptian prominent figures were attracted to the palace where highly refined parleys took place among equally refined participants, the most famous of them be-
means that she gave birth to Nazly when she was only sixteen years old, and it remained unknown as to the reason why she never had more children until she died on the 24th of December 1885 at the age of forty eight.

Looking back at the strife between Ismail and Mostafa Padel we find an extremely thrilling part of our history, worth an independent study of its own. However, what concerns us at the moment is the impact of this strife on our princess. Nazly accompanied her father in his immigration to Europe & Istanbul at the age of thirteen and never returned to Egypt until her father's death in 1875 when she was twenty-two. Hence, she has spent all her adolescent years between Europe & Istanbul where her personality matured with an exceptional intermixture of eastern traditions acquired from Istanbul and western culture from Europe which she basically obtained during this phase of her life and has later been fully replenished with it when she moved back to live in Paris with her husband. Nazly's first marriage was in 1873 to Khalil Pasha Sherif the Prime Minister of the Ottoman empire and son of Mohamed Sherif Pasha Waly of Greater Sera during Mohamed-Aly's Era, and by the way he is not the same Mohamed Sherif Pasha the famous patriotic Prime Minister.

"Due to the forthcoming arrival of Mustafa Padel Pasha's family from Istanbul, necessary arrangements had to be carried out for their accommodation in Al Haswa Palace. Our private office took care of all renovations, furnishing and procurements needed". That was the actual content of the royal decree issued by Khedive Ismail to the minister of finance in the year 1875 on the occasion of Princess Nazly's home return with her family, subsequent to her father's death after having lived abroad for long years. "Al Haswa" is the
the history of this lady will find extreme difficulty in reaching the truth about her, due to the rarity of references mentioning her on the one hand, and the contradiction of information provided by these references on the other, which comes only to add confusion to scarcity. We find this very well illustrated in the inconsistency between Saad Zaghloul Pasha's memoirs where he depicts Princess Nazly as a highly intellectual woman who has a positive role in the cultural life of her country that she loves dearly and defends against any assault, and between those of Mohamed Farid Pasha where he portrays her as an arrogant, spoilt princess who detests Egypt and disdains the Egyptians. She was having close relationships with the occupancy men like Kroener, kitchener and stores at the same time that she was supporting Orabi in "Al Tal El Kabir" battle and providing him with money and presents. She spoke six different languages fluently and had very strong friendships with the most prominent figures of her time like Al Afghany, Mohamed Abdou, Saad Zaghloul and Kasem Amin. She threatened to smash the judges handling Al Wardany's case for the murder of Botros Pasha if they severely punish him and then described the Egyptian young men as worthless of so little as the price of a rope to hang them with.

As a matter of fact, all the mystery and contradiction surrounding her were the real motivation behind my interest in this beautiful princess and my attempt to throw the light on her life. Has she actually been an extraordinarily spectacular lady who surpassed her own age with all the education she received and the intellectual impact she had or has she been no more than a woman who sought her own wellbeing and personal benefit through close relationships with occupancy men.

Before delving into our princess’s story, we ought to start with her father’s, which had an intense impact on her personality and career. Nazly’s father is Prince Mustafa Bahgat Fadel, son of Ibrahim Pasha and grandson of Mohamed-Aly pasha the great, the founder of the royal family. Mustafa Fadel was born on the 22nd of February 1830, only forty days after the birth of his half brother Isma'il. Animosity was deeply inherited by the two brothers through their mothers, Isma'il’s two wives, and was further invigorated by Isma'il’s prevalence of the throne which he followed by altering the succession system from the eldest son in Mohamed-Ali’s family to that of the ruler. Accordingly, Prince Mohamed Tawfik became the heir instead of Prince Mustafa Fadel who correspondingly sought permanent residence in Europe and Istanbul.

Nazly’s exact birth-date was not mentioned in any of the references we used, nevertheless, it is well ascertained that she was born within the year 1953. Her father named her Nazly Zeinab, as the paired names were very common for females among Mohamed-Ali’s family during the 19th century. While she was the eldest of five sisters, she also had 10 brothers (3 of them died infants) and she was the only child of her mother Del Azad Hanem, one of Prince Mustafa Fadel’s wives. The royal family’s official records indicate that Prince Mustafa Fadel had three wives and eight (Moustawfia) courtesans. A courtesan is a woman from the harem of the prince, who carries his children whom are treated with complete equality as those born to his wives and are entitled to the same rights even in regards to throne inheritance. In that sense, being the daughter of a wife gave Nazly no superiority over any of her sisters born to courtesans in any manner. Before moving on, we pause at Del Azad Hanem to note that she was born in Istanbul on the 2nd of January 1837, which
Princess Nazly Fadel
A PRINCESS OF ENLIGHTENMENT OR AN AGENT OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES
Research by Amr Samih Talaat

A few years ago, the ninetieth anniversary of establishing Cairo University was celebrated. On this occasion the name of Princess Fatma Ismail was frequently mentioned in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the foundation of this huge institution, for had it not been for her generous donations, this university would never have seen the light. These celebrations brought about the first realization of its kind to the people about a princess from Mohamed Aly’s family who truly loved her country and sacrificed a lot for its wellbeing. This realization came to change the image long drawn in our minds about those princesses, precisely since 1952, being shallow minded with no more concerns than expensive clothes and lavish parties among other extravagant, wasteful interests that their whole lives revolve around. Now this impression appears to be neither fair nor adequate and does this class great injustice.

In this research we place another princess from the same family under the spotlight, delving into her enthralling life, unfolding by that a long forgotten page from our modern history book.

Princess Nazly Fadel represents a unique feminine model not only in the modern history of Egypt but that of the Middle East on the whole. This part of the world has known no other woman who has succeeded in challenging and conquering all social, political and cultural restrictions imposed on her by law of this age as a woman and more personally as a royal princess, the way that our lady has done. The amazement of her accomplishments lies not only in overcoming these obstacles through the plentiful education and culture she has gained but more significantly in her valuable contribution towards the cultural uprising and enlightenment of this nation at the beginning of the twentieth century and her apparent influence on numerous intellects of her time.

Nothing compares to the uniqueness of Nazly Fadel’s Character except for all the mystery and contradiction surrounding her story. Any researcher who’s interested in
فندق هليوبوليس بالاس

بيدار، ورئيس الطهاة، شريف جوب، وهما جميعًا من مطعم بابار الشهر هو بايز. فندق هليوبوليس المهندس العمراني البلجيكي أرنست جاسبار، وبناء شركة ليون رولين وشركاه، وشركة دينانارو وفجري ووو من أكبر شركات المقاولات في هذا الوقت. وقام بأعمال الشبكات الكهربائية شركة سيمنز شووبرت برلين الألمانية.

وقد خُلّفت القصر إلى مستشفى عسكري بريطاني أثناء الحرب، حيث العديد من القصور والفنادق في عقد الفترة تم إعادة مراة أخرى بصرف الأرتفاعه وقاعات الطعام والفلات المديدة ليكون أكبر وأفخم فندق في أفريقية والشرق. كان الفندق ملكاً للسيو ماركوت وأول مدير عام كان هير درهوفر ومدير الأغذية والشرق مسيد، بني فندق قصر هليوبوليس بين عامين 1908 و1911 عندما كانت الإقامة المئوية عادة من عادات المجتمع الأوروبي الراغب. وقد استمر القصر مُلَفَّاً للمشامير منذ بنايه وحتى قيام الحرب العظمى في 1914 حيث كان يقام به المؤتمرات والفلات والأفراح على مستوى عالي -إلى ما يُرد - عن تطويره من أفخم الفنادق الأوروبية.
كان ألاك الفندق المصنوع من الخشب المحسن مستورداً بالكامل من مالز بلندن، عدا غرفة القراءة، ولعب الورق كاشفاً من كريجر باريس. كان البناء مماثل فيامتة من الأسماك والمدارس، وقد وضع خط للسكة الحديدية عبر الطابق والشقق ونافذة السجاد في كل крыة بالكامل.

إحتماء الدخول على دفاعة كبيرة من الخيام الإيرانية من نفس النوع الذي نجحت منه الصناعة الإيران، وعشرون التي تُقع على السقف في الزاوية الرئيسية.

كان الغدد على المرش أداً الأم رد ذلك. جعل فندقنا الفاخر هذا غير مُجدٍ في السنوات التي تليّ مساحته 589 مترًا مريراً وقد صممها المهندس ألكسندر مارسيل، ورمّها المهندس لورج لوي كلود الفرنسي، وصبّت النافورة في مساحة وقعّت السجاد في الطابق أرض الفندق بالكامل.

على الصفحات التالية تعرض صور لبعض من فنادق الأسطوري الذي كان فندق هليوبوليس بالاس، والعالم، وبعض العمليات المبهرة التي دخلت فيه وfffffff.
lis, reaches its artistic zenith. From every nook and cranny hang, suspended like stalac	
tite pendants, Damascus-made oriental lamps of fantastic loveliness. Above soars the dome rising upwards in a bold scheme of frolicsome fancy with all the involved convulsions or oriental ornamentation. No photograph or description could do justice to the wondrous and elusive loveliness of the scene, which is baffling to the language as it is to the lens.

The hotel’s main hall’s dome measures 55 meters from the floor to the ceiling. The 589 square meter hall, designed by Alexander Marcel of the French Institute and decorated by Georges-Louis Claude, was carpeted with the finest Oriental rugs and fitted with large floor-to-ceiling mirrors, draperies and a large marble fireplace. Twenty-two Italian marble columns connect the parquet to the ceiling. To one side of the hall there was the grill room which seated 150 guests and to the other side was the billiard hall with two full-sized “Thurston” tables as well as a priceless French one. The mahogany furniture was especially ordered at Maple’s of London. The upper gallery contained an oak reading and card rooms furnished by Krieger of Paris.

The basement and staff area was so large that a narrow gauge railway was installed running the length of the hotel passing by offices, kitchens, pantries, refrigerators, store rooms and the staff mess.

In the aftermath of WW2, air travel reduced the average tourist stay to a few days. Mass production and consumption introduced the era of the camera-clicking crowds. As tourism became a mega-industry, vertical Nile side hotels cropped up their interiors calculated on the basis of a “return on the square meter.”

Unable to compete, the Heliopolis-Palace-Wonderland became a dinosaur.

In the 1960s, the abandoned hotel became the headquarters of successive government departments. One by one its imitable artifacts were chipped away by an untutored public. It was all over. The dustbin of history was in suspense. Perhaps lurking inside was a bulldozer and a demolition ball.

We shall never know.

Whether by divine or temporal intervention, the Palace Hotel was granted a new lease on life. Situated within earshot from where President Mubarak lives, the former hotel was given a thorough facelift in the 1980s and declared the headquarters of the new administration. Once again, the Taj Mahal of the desert became the focus of international attention.

So will Mohammed Doe ever get a virtual gape at its eye-popping interiors? It still isn’t very clear. And since we don’t have Zipperges to this side of the Atlantic, I wouldn’t hold my breath.
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THE HELIOPOLIS PALACE HOTEL
Researched by Samir Raafat

Forty eight years after Nasser’s Free Officers vowed to turn this into a “by the people - for the people” republic, its citizenry is as removed from the temples of powers as they were millennia ago when Pharaoh ruled the land. Except for a few televised halls in Abdin, Tahrir, Koubah or Ras al-Tin, Mohammed Doe has never seen the gilded interiors of these ex-royal palaces, and unless plans to turn them into visitable historic sites ever resurface, there is no chance he ever will.

Not so the Itihadiya Palace in Heliopolis! Look around and you may find those who remember having frequented it as the Heliopolis Palace Hotel.

International conferences, weddings and honeymoons took place there as did the coveted “apres courses” celebrations - the races at the nearby Heliopolis Sporting Club were second to none. And although veterans may not be around to remind us, during WWI the hotel had been requisitioned and turned into a British military hospital.

Like the Heliopolis, the grandiose Palace Hotel rose out of the desert flats in 1908-10 when lengthy sojourns in Egypt was a social ritual and

Restaurant in Paris. On December 1, 1910, all four greeted Egypt’s best as they celebrated the official launch of Africa’s most luxurious hotel.

Conceived by Belgian architect Ernest Jaspar, the hotel boasted 400 rooms including 55 private apartments. Its banquet halls were amongst the biggest anywhere. As though intentional, its severe almost forbidding exterior contrasted sharply with the sumptuousness of the interior. The contracting firms Leon Rolin & Co. and Padova, Denteraro & Ferro, were the biggest civil contractors in Egypt. The hotel’s web of electric cables and installations was fitted by Messrs. Siemens Schuepurt of Berlin.

A 1912 visitor recounted how “Beyond the reception offices are two lavishly decorated rooms, in the Louis XIV and Louis XV styles respectively and then comes the central hall, which is a dream of beauty and symmetry. Here the architecture, which is responsible for so many wonderful effects in Heliopo-
مشهُد السيدة رقية

133 هـ (547 م)

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مجهود بقائمة جملة ورادان بكتابات

قُوفتْ مزخرفة اشتملت على أيَّات

من القرآن الكريم وعلى تاريخ صُنعه

سنة 344 هـ (952 م) وقد

صُنع لهذا المشهور محراب مرفوع

من الخشب بين سنة 949 و555هـ.

(1154-1161 م) حافل بشتى

الزخارف والكتابات بلغت فيه

صناعة التجارة ورفاهيتها مستوى

رفيقًا من الروعة والهبة وهو موقع

الأن بدار الآثار العربية مع محرابين

أخرى صُنع أخذهما بين سنة 531
واحدة (1137-1142 م) لمشهد

السيدة نفيسة والثاني أُمر بصنعه

الأمر بأحكام الله القاطمية للجامع

الأزهر سنة 519 هـ (1124 م).

المراجع:
مساجد مصر
وزارة الأوقاف - 1348 م
The main façade
drels are decorated with beautiful ornament; above them runs a band of inscrip-
tion in decorated Kufic, with its surface curved forward. Crowning the whole a band of interlaced ornament.

In the centre of the shrine, and in front of the mihrab, is a wooden cenotaph carved with beautiful designs and inscriptions in decorated Kufic, which stand out in relief, comprising verses from the Qur'an and the date of its construction, i.e. 533 H. (1138/39). This Mashhad was provided, about 549-55 H. (1154-60), with a portable wooden mihrab, rich with ornaments and inscriptions of great beauty. This mihrab is at present preserved at the museum of Arab art, together with two other wooden mihrabs, one of which was constructed about 533-41 H. (1137-45) for the Mashhad of as-Sayida Nafisa, and the other by order of al-Amir Bahkam-illah in 519 H. (1125), for al-Azhar mosque.

Left: Movable wooden mihrab 549-55 H. (1154-60)

Reference
The Mosques of Egypt
Ministry of Waqfs
1948
THE MASHHAD (Mausoleum) of AS-SAYYIDA RUQAIYA

527 H. (1133)

One of the sacred shrines of Egypt is the Mashhad (mausoleum) of as-Sayyida Ruqaiya, daughter of ’Ali ibn Abi Talib. It was built in 527 H. (1133), during the reign of al-Hafiz Ildin illah, the eighth Fatimid Khalif of Egypt. All that remains of it is the eastern iwan. This composed of a porch, the arches of which are supported on pairs of marble columns, with a door at the back leading into a square domed bay in front of the mihrab, the dome is ribbed, and is supported on an octagonal drum. This bay is flanked to right and left by small extensions, with a mihrab in each.

The ribbed dome appears in Egypt, for the first time, over the shrine of as-Sayyida Atika, at the beginning of the VI cent. H. (XII cent. A.D.), and later on in ash-Shabihi and as-Sayyida Ruqaiya. The drum rests on four pendentives, each consisting of three niches surmounted by one, i.e. similar to those at al-Ga’fari, Atika and Shaykh Yunus, outside Bab an-Nasr. The last dome may have been built by Baqir al-Gamali about 480 H. (1087); hence it should be regarded as the first step in the evolution of stalactite pendentives, which took the place of the single niche (squinch) employed in the Mosques of al-Hakim and al-Guyushi. The development of this element was a marked feature of the Mamluk period when stalactite pendentives of various forms and many tiers are employed.

The chief glory of this shrine is its principal mihrab which is one of the greatest masterpieces of stucco decoration. It is a niche, covered by a shell-like hood, the ribs of which radiate from a medallion, decorated in the centre with the name of ’Ali surrounded with the name of Muhammad repeated several times. The ribs end at the edge of the arch with motifs recalling stalactites. The span-
الجنس اللطيف
1945
伍德...كيف

يرفعت صناعة الأفلام فنّدت الأفلام، وأقبل الجمهور على هذه الأفلام المصورة وتقليل الإنتاج. واتجه هذا إلى مصر حيث كانت الأفلام موجودة بشكل كبير. ومنذ ذلك الوقت، وصارت الأفلام موردة سنوياً، بل وفي الوقت نفسه، في مصر، هرّب موجة الأفلام من الجمهور كملوّن صناعة وفق. وكان هذا في حاجة إلى الصناعة، والتي كاًعتب خارج ما كان في الأمر الأفلاسي من عوالم واسع وعند محارف الفنون. والانخراط في الأعمال التي تبين من عوالم هرّب وموجة الأفلام من مصر والعالم.

واعتبرت هذه الخطوة كأكواب إنجاح (أجنحة الطيور) لدعم مرود الأفلام وتشجيع وانتشارها. ويتضح من وراء السيناريو المستجور للفن المجمع بسخيلة، إلى أنديق الأفلام. وإبان تقديمها نتائج وصية بأن الأفلام جمعت الأكواب في مصر وومنه بجانب. وفي الأصل، فإن الأفلام هي...
ملخص نسخة ثانية

قصة المسرح

سياق المسرح:

الشخصيات:

الدrama المسرحي:

السيناريو:

النوايا:

ال luyện:

التمثيل:

الهوية:

الإطار:

النهاية:

الاستنتاج:

الرسالة:

الآراء:

التعليقات:

القراءات:

التأتي:

النهاية:

الرسالة:

الآراء:

التعليقات:

القراءات:

التأتي:

النهاية:

الرسالة:

الآراء:

التعليقات:

القراءات:

التأتي:
أذهبًا...!
أتجولُ... وانغفاشًا
انه للاكد معذب بأنني واجب الموتاء للموج
إنه قلب الفنان... ينير دلاًً على

حق يضاف مثله الإلهان في الجمال... فيقع استقبال الغـ
لم تمتلك نفلك اشبة سلانك
أرى الحياة بجد وأناح
والآنس بإزالتني ولاح
افتح وغني وبرغم الحياة
اسعد أوقاتك
والمنظفات
ولزهرة الصمود ياب
أمنح أس، وأحباب
نعيش حياتنا لنجاين الأر...
محلا حسيّن للرشيدى

عبّرت الصورات وطبيعتها ومعطيات زي بسيط ومخار
بائع من كلمات، تخزين: رسومات، صور، ماكينة
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أول فابريقة في الشرق بها استعداد كامل وهي تضاعع أكبر فبارك أوروبا
وقد حازت رضاء ملوك وأمْراء الشرق وهي تسب فراغاً كبيراً استثمر بها عن الصناعة الأجنبية
وينصب الفضل في ذلك الي مؤسسها المرحوم محمد بك حسين الرشدي
وقد عهد الى ادارتها حضرة الاستاذ حمد بك كامل عزت مديرها العام

الجودة ثنائية - 11 سنة الرشيدى امتنا
178 شارع بوسعيد، السيدة زينب، القاهرة

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THE ROYAL ALBUMS OF EGYPT

1939, The Imperial Wedding
1866, The Khedivial Post
1952, The Last Protocol
1898, The National Bank of Egypt
1869, The Palace

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