



The
SHAFIK GABR
Foundation

Monthly Newsletter

2022 GABR FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS

NOW OPEN

see page 3



Chairman Shafik Gabr meeting with the Gabr Fellows in Cairo, June 2022

SLEEPWALKING TO THE ABYSS

On final approach to Oslo airport, I looked out the window and beheld a welcoming vision: a sunny blue sky framing the outlines of a green and beautiful city. Arriving from London, we walked right through the airport to the waiting car. Oslo unfolded enjoyably during the hour's drive to our hotel.

My wife Gigi and I came to Norway to have a special pre-inauguration visit to the Nasjonalmuseet (Norway's National Museum), which exhibits the country's biggest collection of art, architecture, and design.

We had visited Oslo 15 years earlier, and it was clear that many positive changes had occurred since then. The roads were clearly aligned and marked, and the green surfaces were abundant and manicured. Oslo felt like Switzerland but with an apparent Viking twist.

Gigi and I scheduled two days before the private tour of the National Museum in order to visit the Opera House, designed by the same architect who had designed the Library of Alexandria, and to browse the Munch Museum. Immediately we sensed the Norwegians' warmth and hospitality. Except for departure day, when we felt a coldness from airport officials, the trip fulfilled its promise. Perhaps, I surmised, they did not want us to leave. Sadly, no. It was a moment of irrational chill, which seems to be spreading across the globe.

Fourteen guests from nine countries comprised the tour. We experienced sheer beauty, gained deep learning and insight, and felt Norwegian cultural pride. The tour ended with Norwegian sparkling tea served with smoked salmon, a tier of cakes, and sandwiches. As usual in such special events, the group broke into smaller clusters. We shared a rectangular table with Franco Ferreira, an Italian energy trader; Betsy Richards, an American economist; Katy Williams, a British private banker; Fouad Marzouki, an Emirati businessman; and Nicos Galanis, a Greek shipping magnate.

As Gigi and Katy poured tea and I passed sandwiches, we discussed what we had seen at the National Museum and gave our impressions of Norway. Shifting in her seat toward me, Katy began: "Shafik, bread is key in Egypt's food chain. What will Egypt do with the ongoing war in Ukraine and no wheat shipments?" Her look showed serious concern. Katy had visited Egypt several times, her bank having long historical relations with Egypt. As I described the overall status of the Egyptian economy and the wheat predicament, a sense of quiet overtook the table.

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Franco broke the silence: "The war in Ukraine and the wheat blockade are not only Egypt's problem, but a major structural disruption of heavy economic cost to many countries." Betsy, finishing a piece of carrot cake and taking a sip of tea, nodded. Franco stood and, dressed in a tight Italian suit with a maroon tie, waved to a server and ordered an espresso. He beckoned again for others to join him. I did. Nicos looked across the table and in a clear Greek accent declared: "Matters are much worse than just the war in Ukraine, which everyone seems to be voting to escalate. The ramifications are huge, and they are not all clear to the world. Supply chains are disrupted, shipping by truck, train, and sea are in disarray, fuelling higher costs and inflation." Betsy, on her second salmon sandwich, closely followed Nicos's comments. Between bites she exclaimed: "It is much worse! Even Jamie Dimon" -- she was referring to JP Morgan's CEO -- "has warned of no less than a catastrophic market hurricane."

Fouad, sitting quietly without touching drink or food, put his elbows on the table, peered across to the group, and described a forthcoming storm of volatility, market bottlenecks, inflation, energy, and food prices causing social unrest and bankruptcies. Franco, sipping his espresso, looked at Betsy and said pointedly: "Everyone is at the doorstep of a recession." Added Fouad: "Yes, and America's economy contracted in the first quarter and corporate earnings are falling."

Gigi, listening intently, asked if the picture was as pessimistic as everyone describes, adding that here the people of Norway have no sense of what everyone was talking about. Katy responded that, sadly, with the war in Ukraine, policy tightening by the U.S. Federal Reserve, recession in Europe, plus all that Fouad mentioned, the picture looked dark indeed. I looked at Gigi. "We are faced," I said, "with a most complex dynamic environment, regrettably of our own making. After the height of the pandemic and the world's failure to manage the virus professionally, we have allowed an unnecessary war to take hold."

Suddenly, a tall gentleman in a double-breasted grey suit, a navy, crescent-accented tie, and dark brown brogues approached the table. "Hi y'all!" he greeted us and hugged Betsy. He was Harry Frum, a Texan and the head of a conservative think tank. We made space for Harry next to Betsy, who briefed him on our conversation. He turned to the group. "Whilst Putin needs to be taught a lesson and pushed back," he insisted, "the momentum and euphoria of escalating the war against Russia to the last Ukrainian soldier is dissipating. When the war began it helped Biden's approval rating, it saved Boris Johnson from Partygate, and it gave the EU a false sense of unity."

Franco looked stern: "Putin may be an autocratic leader who had no right to invade Ukraine, but two more facts cannot be denied. First, you can't have NATO missiles in Ukraine pointed at Moscow. Second, this united front against Russia will disintegrate very soon as local politics take over U.S.-led policy. Soon the American, British, and European public will focus on their higher bills, worsening economic conditions, and local politics and challenges."

I listened carefully and began: "It seems my wife Gigi's comment about pessimism and dark clouds gathering is true. History is the interaction of complex systems, and, whilst globalization brought the world together, the ongoing deglobalization will be very costly."

"It is true," confirmed Katy. "Deglobalization and sanctions are not pointed politics with accurate objectives. What is best is the recognition of their limitations and having realistic objectives." Fouad turned cynical, proposing that, given how the war was instigated, the embargo on Russian crude will shake the EU. Given how Finland and Sweden have bowed to U.S. pressure to join NATO; given the social impact of emerging economies, the bankruptcies, and the cost of debt financing -- present wisdom is to short the markets.

Katy sighed: "You are right, but what worries me most is civil unrest and more human suffering caused by higher food and energy prices, runaway inflation. Not only in emerging economies, but also in America the price bite is being felt. Did you hear Senator Rand Paul admonishing against giving Ukraine over \$40 billion and forgetting local challenges? Even we in Britain are complaining -- electricity prices jumping, and, worse for Londoners, the price of a pint has hit eight pounds. This represents a 70 percent price hike." Katy reminded us that the sharp rises in the cost of grain, not only wheat and bread, will have a multiplying impact. Franco added: "The U.S. will survive the debacle and be a winner, and the Gulf will benefit with the oil prices, but these developments will bring the world to a rocky period that can make the 2008 crisis look like a walk in the park." "Don't forget the defence industry, which always smiles when wars erupt," said Fouad.

We had a flight to catch. The group exchanged contacts, promising to remain in touch. Shaking my hand, Harry asked in a voice louder than usual: "What do you think?"

I paused, then answered: "We are sleepwalking towards the abyss. The question that remains is, will we see it ahead and retreat safely, or will we pay the price?"

2022 GABR FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS NOW OPEN



Ludwig Deutsch, *A Gathering around the Morning News, Cairo*
Oil on panel, The Shafik Gabr Collection

After a two-year hiatus due to COVID, the Gabr Fellowship is very pleased to be returning and accepting new applicants.

Established by The Shafik Gabr Foundation, the Gabr Fellowship brings together a group of 24 emerging leaders from across Egypt and the U.S. – 12 Egyptians and 12 Americans. Fellows will meet with world-renowned public figures to explore transnational challenges faced by their societies and to gain insight into the diversity within Egyptian and American societies, traditions, politics, business, governance, art, law, media, customs and religions.

Leveraging their expertise and the depth of the exchange, Fellows will work together on collaborative action projects. The action projects address common challenges facing Egyptian and American societies. The projects serve to broaden the impact of the Gabr Fellowship to the Fellows' peers, communities and societies with the goal of sustainable bridge building across both the east and west.

The program accepts applications from Egypt and the United States. All applicants need to be between 24 and 35 years of age. All Americans should not have visited Egypt before, and all Egyptians should not have visited the US prior.

For the application form and more information,

[CLICK HERE](#)



FELLOWS NEWS AND UPDATES



CHAZA ABOU DAHER

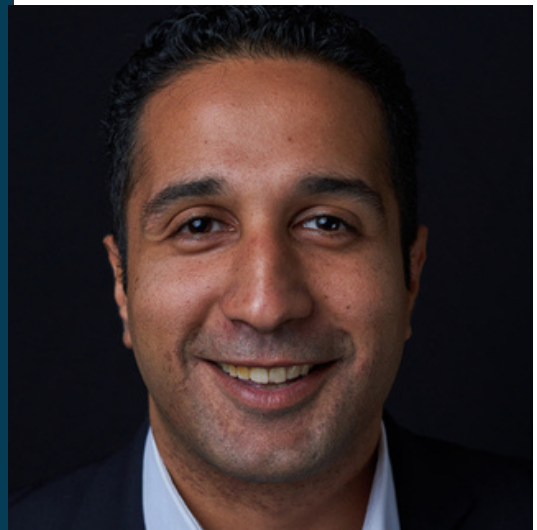
2016 Gabr Fellow Chaza Abou Daher now holds the role of Chief Operation Officer (COO) for Alwathba Consulting, Saudi Arabia.

Alwathba Consulting is a research consultancy firm specialized in generating targeted evidence to support organizations' decision making and create sustainable and inclusive social and economic impact. Their expertise lies in needs assessment, impact assessment of policies and programs, and strategy design.

ZEYAD KELANI

2014 Gabr Fellow Zeyad Kelani has accepted a teaching position at Cairo University's Politics and Economics school, where he will teach machine learning and big data for at least two years starting October 2022.

This will be a great opportunity for Zeyad to learn more about the Egyptian technology ecosystem, data and AI-driven startups, and available opportunities to help, since he has been out of Egypt since 2017.



YOUSSEF EL TOUKHY

2016 Gabr Fellow Youssef El Toukhy has been awarded the Al Qalaa scholarship for his upcoming MBA at Oxford University in the United Kingdom, where he is travelling this September.

The awards ceremony took place on 16 June, and included H.E. Dr. Hala el Said, Mr. Hisham El Khazindar and Dr. Marianne Azer, among others.

FELLOWS NEWS AND UPDATES



AMR SEDA

2017 Gabr Fellow Amr Seda, in his role as Strategic Transformation Lead at the British University in Cairo, is leading two new projects within the University - building a new sports facility and community center area, and organizing a marathon for university students across Egypt led by the BUE that will take place in September under the theme of “Run for the Climate” in line with Egypt hosting COP-27 in November.

SPECIAL THANK YOU

The Gabr Foundation would like to thank Mr Roberto Powers for his continuous generous support for the Foundation.

With more than 30 years of service with the U.S. Department of State, Roberto Powers has been a member of the Senior Foreign Service since 2004. He has had numerous assignments at U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. As a result of his outstanding performance, Mr. Powers received several Superior and Meritorious Honor Awards.

Mr. Powers has served overseas in countries in South America, the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and Asia. His past assignments include postings in Colombia, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Italy and South Korea. In Washington, D.C., Mr. Powers served for two years as a bilateral affairs officer with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.



Gabr Fellows Meeting – 19 June 2022

On Sunday 19 June 2022, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Shafik Gabr Foundation, M. Shafik Gabr, the Gabr Fellows met in Cairo at the ARTOC Headquarters.



After the introductory remarks made by the Chairman, each of the Fellows shared their latest news and achievements.

2017 Gabr Fellow Sarah Badr shared the news of being invited to talk at a number of conferences and events, including the UN's International Organization for Migration event in Egypt, where she will share perspectives and solutions on how to engage in COP27.

2016 Gabr Fellow Youssef El Toukhy shared his news on being awarded the Al Qalaa scholarship for his upcoming MBA at Oxford University in the United Kingdom, where he is travelling this September.

2017 Gabr Fellow Dalia Younis shared an update on her various conference invitations, including the Creative Leadership Conference which is taking place online, and she is also travelling to Lebanon with members of her Klaxics choir as part of a scholarship she received.

2017 Gabr Fellow Sherif Soliman shared his new position at Nestlé and his change of career from engineering to supply chain.

2016 Gabr Fellow Yasser El Zahhar talked about his collaboration with Dubai-based RBNA where he is working on healthcare and IoT solutions and providing research on implementing the Smart City model.

2017 Gabr Fellow Amr Seda, discussed, among others, leading two new projects within the British University in Cairo - building a new sports facility and community center area and organizing a marathon for university students across Egypt led by the BUE that will take place in September under the theme of “Run for the Climate” in line with Egypt hosting COP-27 in November.

2015 Gabr Fellow Ahmed Radwan talked about his two plays which are currently running – his improvisation show as well as the Arabic adaptation of Samuel Beckett’s classic Waiting for Godot.

2014 Gabr Fellow Nourhan Moussa is still working with USAID as Senior Legal Specialist as well as providing business consultancy in legal tech.

Chairman M. Shafik Gabr then urged the Fellows to recommend potential candidates to apply for the 2022 Gabr Fellowship.

The Fellows then discussed being Ambassadors for interviewing the shortlisted 2022 Fellowship candidates, as well as preparing the selected upcoming Fellows for their Fellowship.

Finally, there was brief discussion on the Fellows reunion which is planned to take place in the first quarter of 2023.

The meeting concluded with a general discussion on the state of investment in Egypt, the obstacles being faced and future opportunities for Egyptian development.

In attendance were:

Name	Year
Ahmad Radwan	2015
Amr Seda	2017
Dalia Younis	2017
Ibrahim Hammouda	2017
Nourhan Moussa	2014
Sarah Badr	2017
Sherif Soliman	2017
Yasser El Zahhar	2016
Youssef El Toukhy	2016

QUESTIONS OF THE MONTH: A PULSE OF THE GABR FELLOWSHIP COMMUNITY

As the Gabr Fellows enter into leadership roles—in business, diplomacy, government, finance, and more— they will continue to grapple with significant challenges, magnified by an increased pace in technological advancement, the potential for ramped up global inequalities, and changes in governance and economic structures. To better understand the pulse of the Gabr Fellowship community and to begin to articulate substantive dialogue, the Foundation polls the Fellows each month on the key issues facing their respective countries and the global community at large.



1.) Do you agree with the US Supreme Court's overturn of Roe v. Wade, declaring that the constitutional right to abortion no longer exists?

Yes - 14%
No - 66%
I don't know - 20%

2.) Do you support the recent warming of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Qatar?

Yes - 74%
No - 3%
I don't know - 23%

3.) Do you think Finland and Sweden joining NATO is a positive thing?

Yes - 54%
No - 26%
I don't know - 20%

4.) Do you think Ukraine should join the EU?

Yes - 43%
No - 40%
I don't know - 17%



4.) Do you support the creation of an Arab NATO?

Yes - 40%
No - 23%
I don't know - 37%

Stay tuned for next month's 'questions of the month' and the Gabr Fellows' takes on current events, as our community of future leaders consider the most pressing challenges of today and tomorrow.

Anwar Sadat's Visit to Jerusalem, 1955

by: Martin Kramer
June 2022

Martin Kramer, "Anwar Sadat's Visit to Jerusalem, 1955," in *Nationalism, Identity and Politics: Israel and the Middle East. Studies in Honor of Prof. Asher Susser*, eds. Meir Litvak and Bruce Maddy-Weizman (Tel Aviv: The Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, 2014), pp. 29-41.

In Anwar Sadat's English-language autobiography *In Search of Identity* (1978), there is an insert of photographs, including one depicting the young Sadat wearing a suit and standing with a group of notables against the backdrop of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. The caption of the photograph explains that it was taken during his visit to Jerusalem in 1955, as secretary-general of the Islamic Congress.

What was Sadat doing on that visit? The question is left unanswered in the autobiography, where Sadat simply notes that his famous 1977 visit was his second to the city. The 1955 visit is similarly omitted in the biographical literature on Sadat. Analysis of the visit, aside from satisfying curiosity about the episode itself, sheds light on the situation of divided Jerusalem prior to 1967, and the status of Jerusalem in Islam.

A day in Jerusalem

The December 1955 visit was part of a longer itinerary, which brought Anwar Sadat to Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. The declared purpose of this excursion was to mobilize support for the idea of holding an Islamic conference, of governments and peoples, under the auspices of the Islamic Congress, a Cairo-based organization which answered to Sadat himself.

On December 11, after stops in Lebanon and Syria, Sadat arrived in the Jordanian capital of Amman. There he explained to journalists that the sole purpose of his visit was to advance the cause of the Islamic Congress, and in particular to discuss a possible time and site for a conference of Islamic states. There he met with Shaykh 'Abdullah Ghusha, president of Jordan's religious board, to discuss the visit to Jerusalem scheduled for the next day.

The following day, December 12, Sadat arrived in Jerusalem by motorcade, where he was received by the governor of Jerusalem and local notables, including Shaykh Ghusha; Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, mufti of Jerusalem; and Shaykh Muhammad al-Amin al-Shinqiti, the chief qadi (religious court judge) of Jordan. Sadat prayed in the Aqsa Mosque and also in the Dome of the Rock, heard explanations about both sites, and received some published materials about them. He also pronounced the fatiha over the tomb of King (formerly Sharif) Hussein Ibn Ali.

Subsequently, Sadat issued a statement, announcing that Egypt pledged 75,000 Egyptian pounds for renovations of the Aqsa Mosque, and another 75,000 to establish a permanent office for maintenance of the mosque and shrine. Egyptian engineers were already on their way to oversee the work of renovation. Sadat also promised that the Islamic Congress would assist Islamic education in the city by providing textbooks, teachers, and expansion of schools.

But his most ambitious plan was the establishment of an Islamic cultural center, with Egyptian funding, which would be larger and grander than the cultural centers established by the Western powers.

The cultural center would be a meeting place for Muslims from around the world, and would even draw students from as far away as Pakistan and Indonesia. The Islamic Congress had already budgeted 250,000 Egyptian pounds for the establishment of the center, Sadat announced. He anticipated the construction would begin within a year, and would be completed within three years.

As for the location of the building, Sadat had already set his sights on an appropriate tract. Standing above the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives, overlooking the Dome of the Rock, he asked who owned the promontory. He was told that it belonged to the waqf, the authority for Islamic religious endowments. Sadat expressed his desire that the Islamic cultural center be built there.

He then proceeded to visit Hebron, and returned to Amman.

Only in Amman did Sadat make a political statement. This was a moment of heightened tensions between Israel on the one hand, and Syria and Egypt on the other. Sadat announced that there was an appropriate response to Israeli provocations: force and the strengthening of Arab armies. The armies of Syria and Egypt would respond in a coordinated fashion to any Zionist provocation, and he also called for the military recruitment of Palestinian refugees to the struggle.

To read the full article,

[CLICK HERE](#)



Disclaimer: The views presented in this article are the author's alone and do not represent the opinion of the Foundation.

Dust Off That Dirty Word Detente and Engage With China

by: Nial Ferguson
Bloomberg, June 2022

Is detente still a dirty word? I hope not. We may soon need it.

Back in the 1970s, that little French duosyllable was almost synonymous with “Kissinger.” Despite turning 99 last month, the former secretary of state has not lost his ability to infuriate people on both the right and the left — witness the reaction to his suggestion at the World Economic Forum that “the dividing line [between Russia and Ukraine] should return to the status quo ante” because “pursuing the war beyond that point could turn it into a war not about the freedom of Ukraine ... but into a war against Russia itself.”

Nearly half a century ago, when he was in office, his efforts to achieve detente with the Soviet Union were no less controversial. It is sometimes forgotten how much Ronald Reagan’s rise to prominence in national politics owed to his critique of detente as a policy and of Kissinger as a statesman. Throughout the 1970s, Reagan’s radio broadcasts regularly taunted Kissinger for failing to save South Vietnam from Communism and acquiescing as the Soviet Union cynically exploited detente to extend its power.

In 1976 Reagan repeatedly pledged to fire Kissinger as secretary of state if his campaign for the Republican nomination and the presidency were successful. “Under Messrs. Kissinger and Ford,” he declared in March of that year, “this nation has become number two in military power in a world where it is dangerous — if not fatal — to be second best. ... Our nation is in danger. Peace does not come from weakness or from retreat. It comes from restoration of American military superiority.”

In a televised speech, Reagan defined detente as “negotiat[ing] the most acceptable second-best position available.” The neoconservative Norman Podhoretz went further, accusing Kissinger of “making the world safe for Communism.”

Few academic historians today are neocons. They are more likely to attack Kissinger from the left, for the slack he cut right-wing dictatorships in pursuit of his grand strategy. Yet they, too, have little positive to say about detente. A little like appeasement, which started life a respectable term in the diplomatic lexicon, detente is now disreputable.

And yet detente in the 1970s was not like appeasement in the 1930s: It successfully avoided a world war. The more I ponder that troubled, turbulent decade, the more I see detente as a smart solution to the mess the United States was in by the beginning of 1969, when Richard Nixon took up residence in the White House, with Kissinger down in the basement of the West Wing as his national security adviser.

Unable to win its war against North Vietnam, deeply divided over that and a host of other issues, the US was in no position to play hardball with the Soviet Union, as John Kennedy had and as Reagan would. Moreover, with a mounting inflation problem, the US economy was in no fit state to increase spending on defense. The architect of detente had no illusions about the Soviets, whose cynicism and opportunism Kissinger understood only too well. Under Nixon and Gerald Ford, he pursued detente for two main reasons: to avoid World War III and to play for time, exploring the possibilities of an increasingly multipolar, interdependent world. And, as it turned out, that worked.

Detente could not deliver “peace with honor” in Vietnam. The interval between peace and conquest that it bought for South Vietnam was less than decent. Yet Armageddon was averted. And precious time was bought.

Emboldened, the Soviets mounted a series of ill-judged and costly interventions in what was then called the Third World, culminating in Afghanistan in 1979. Meanwhile, as my colleague Adrian Wooldridge has smartly pointed out, the US economy took advantage of America’s retreat from Cold War confrontation to innovate in ways that would leave the Soviets in the dust, creating the financial and technological resources that made Reagan’s (and George H.W. Bush’s) Cold War victory possible. Apple, Charles Schwab, Microsoft, Oracle, Visa — the list of world-beating companies founded in the 1970s speaks for itself.

There is a lesson here. In purely foreign-policy terms, the grand strategy of Joe Biden’s administration is open to criticism. “What began as an effort to make sure Russia did not have an easy victory over Ukraine,” wrote David Sanger and his New York Times colleagues on May 26, “shifted as soon as the Russian military began to make error after error, failing to take Kyiv. The administration now sees a chance to punish Russian aggression, weaken Mr. Putin, shore up NATO and the trans-Atlantic alliance and send a message to China, too.”

To read the full article,

[CLICK HERE](#)



Disclaimer: The views presented in this article are the author’s alone and do not represent the opinion of the Foundation.

ABOUT THE FELLOWSHIP

Launched in 2012, the Gabr Fellowship programme helps to connect and build constructive relationships between future leaders between the ages of 24 and 35. Each year, the Fellowship consists of 20-24 Fellows, half of which are men and the other half women, with an equal distribution between participants from the United States and Egypt. The Fellowship also accepts applicants from Jordan, Lebanon, France and the United Kingdom. Fellows represent a variety of sectors, including the arts, law, finance, tech, non- profits, and entrepreneurship – both business and social.

The mission of the Fellowship is to promote greater mutual understanding by building bridges between the two cultures by instigating dialogue and the exchange of ideas between emerging leaders from the United States and Egypt. Together, they explore one another's cultures, political realities, business trends and their goals for the future.



2018 Gabr Fellows visit the World Bank, Washington DC

In addition to engaging in deep discussions with key stakeholders from both countries in business, government, academia, religion, science, tech and finance, all Fellows are invited to form multinational teams to complete an action project. These projects empower the Fellows as inter-cultural ambassadors, amplifying the Fellowship's reach and impact.

Ultimately, through hands-on activities, rigorous discussions, cultural site visits, and the collaborative action projects, the Fellows have a greater understanding of both countries and become part of an international cohort dedicated to building a more equitable and peaceful world.

The Gabr Fellows have acquired a greater understanding of both Egypt and the United States and the challenges faced by both communities. Having served as cultural as well as linguistic ambassadors to one another, they then return home to play the role of diplomat, introducing Egyptians and Americans to a people, a culture and a future never before explored in this way.

Together, they are creating the legacy of 'The Gabr Fellowship': an international cohort dedicated to pursuing cooperative, collective solutions to their regions' most pressing issues.



Gabr Fellows with Egypt's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister Sameh Shoukry



Gabr Fellows take on the Pyramids

SUPPORT THE FOUNDATION

The Shafik Gabr Foundation invites you to invest in the future and partner with the Foundation using one or more of the following means:

Sponsor a Fellow - Individuals have the opportunity to nominate a Fellow and if selected, sponsor their participation in the Gabr Fellowship. Sponsors will be recognised in all Foundation publications, marketing materials, and at all events.

Corporate patron - Corporations can nominate Fellows for participation in the Fellowship Foundation and sponsor their participation on a company-wide level. The company will be listed in all publications, the logo will be presented on the Foundation's homepage and be given visibility at all events in the United States and Egypt.

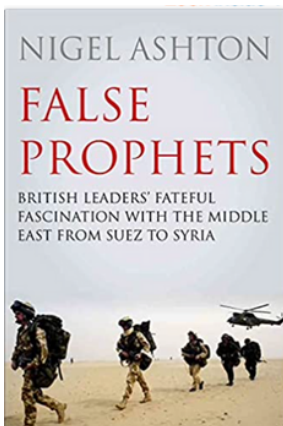
Unrestricted support - A general operating grant can empower the Foundation to continue to invest in innovative platforms to facilitate ongoing dialogue between the East and West. From new technologies to expanding the programme to more countries and a greater number of participants, the Fellowship can create a broader multiregional impact.

To support the Foundation,

CLICK HERE

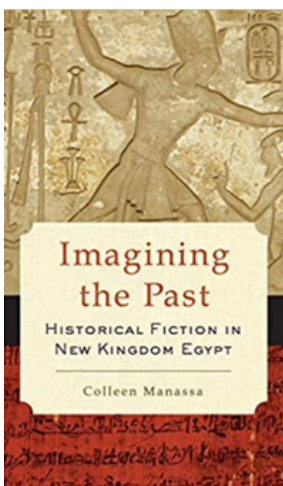


Gabr Foundation Reading Corner



The Foundation Reading Corner encourages Fellows to critique the books that have been recommended to them in each issue. For this issue, Mr. Gabr recommends *False Prophets: British Leaders' Fateful Fascination with the Middle East from Suez to Syria* by Nigel Ashton and *Imagining the Past: Historical Fiction in New Kingdom Egypt* by Colleen Manassa.

In *False Prophets*, Nigel Ashton explores the reasons why British leaders have been unable to resist returning to the mire of the Middle East, while highlighting the misconceptions about the region that have helped shape their interventions. Ultimately, he shows how their fears and insecurities made them into false prophets who conjured existential threats out of the sands of the Middle East.



Imagining the Past is the first volume to provide complete translations and commentary for the historical fiction composed during Egypt's New Kingdom. Colleen Manassa's thorough research into the literary, political, and social context of each tale will further stimulate current discussions of genres and the transmission of texts in Egyptology and comparative literature studies.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO OUR JULY FELLOWS!



Noha Eid
2013 Gabr Fellow
July 1



Chaza About Daher
2016 Gabr Fellow
July 2



Imane Higazy
2016 Gabr Fellow
July 12



Shoruk Essam
2016 Gabr Fellow
July 12



Abdelrahman Amr
2017 Gabr Fellow
July 13



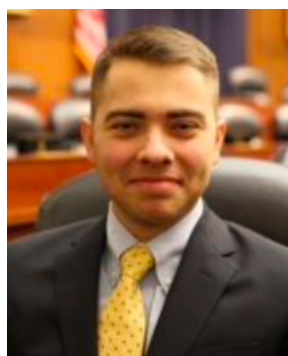
Hunter King
2017 Gabr Fellow
July 20



Lauren Ziegler
2018 Gabr Fellow
July 21



Sarah Derdowski
2014 Gabr Fellow
July 21



Charles Truxal
2018 Gabr Fellow
July 25



Jean Kwon
2017 Gabr Fellow
July 25

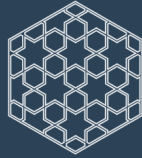


Youssef El Toukhy
2016 Gabr Fellow
July 27

July
13

THE GABR FELLOWSHIP

Monthly Newsletter



The
SHAFIK GABR
Foundation

For more information on the Shafik Gabr Foundation and its
East-West: The Art of Dialogue Initiative,
please visit the website <https://eastwestdialogue.org/>

For earlier itineraries of the program, please see the previous years' reports at
<https://eastwestdialogue.org/fellowship/brochures/>



Gustav Bauernfeind, *A Street Scene, Damascus*
Oil on panel
The Shafik Gabr Collection

Connect with us



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