

The Oases, an Artist's Paradise

by Hemmat Salah

den beauty of this region.

In Kharga, artists are fasci-

nated by Al Sandaria district. It

is actually an old Islamic village

built underground. Its roofed

alleys and old houses have a

wondrous impact on the

imagination. Formed of ten

houses joined by an intricate

network of alleys, where you

could easily loose your way, it

has three gates: one for enter-

ing, a second for exit, and a

third for escape in times of in-

vasion by people of the desert.

other remarkable site, which

artists frequent to study the

development of architectural

clements especially domes and

arches, in the Coptic and Is-

The world famous Egyptian

architect, Hassan Fathy drew

heavily upon this source to de-

velop his well known architec-

tural style that depends on

arches and domes as a solution

to climate problems, in desert

On the way from Kharga to

Dakhla oasis an artist can feast

his eyes on the illusive desert

beauty of the crescent-shaped

sand dunes that stretch in dif-

Another outstanding feature is

lamic periods.

Al Bagawat tombs are an-

HE oases of Egypt may be considered a real geographical museum for the people who lived in Egypt along the ages for they still retain monuments, traditions, customs and architectural styles dating from ancient times, that have been totally obliterated from any modern communities in Egypt. Hence visitors of the oases are mainly artists, researchers or tourists with special tastes who are captivated by the charm of the desert and the people.

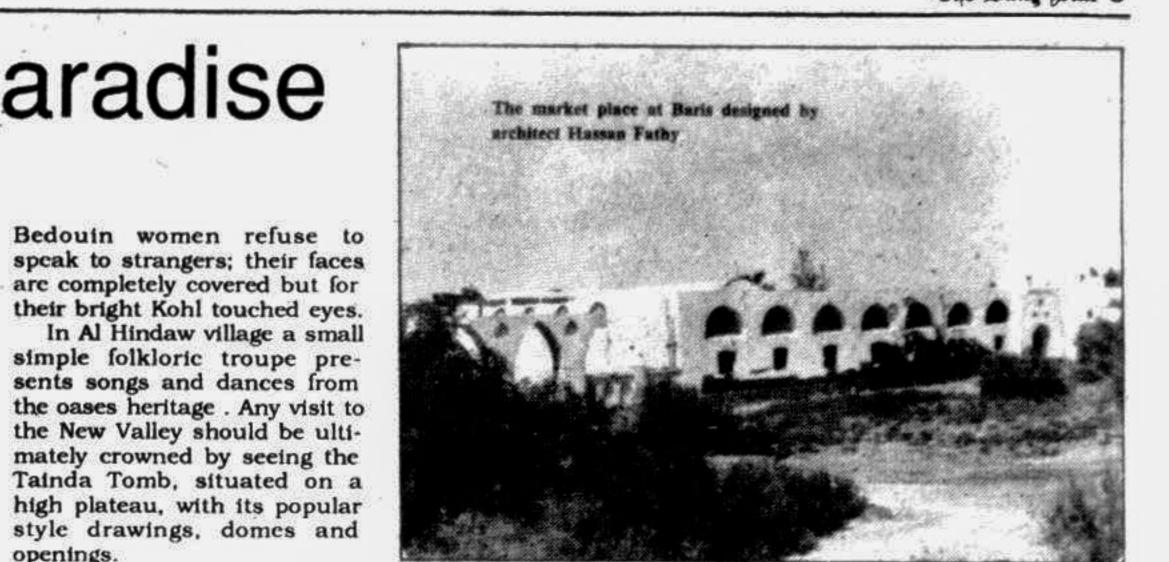
The word (wah) is originally Coptic meaning "inhabited" and when the Arabs came to Egypt they did not change it. Before the Coptic period ancient Egyptians had known the oases by the name of (Otou) which actually was applied to Kharga in particular meaning the place for mummification; it was also known by the name (Wit) i.e the mummy.

The various architectural styles in the oases are a rich source of inspiration for artists to study and contemplate. Often as not they become elements in their paintings which draw the attention of a wide public, who feel a deep wish to get acquainted with the hidthe strange natural rock and sand formations: rocks shaped in the form or statues and sand formations that change their colour momentarily with the advance of day and the approach of sunset.

House architecture in Dakhla differs from that of Al Sandaria district in Kharga. Here buildings rise two storeys high and are surrounded by date and-doum palms. In Al Kasr Islamic village house doors are made after the example of ancient wooden doors. Kufic inscriptions decorate the doum wood door lin-

In Balat village the most noticeable feature is the fascinating variety of alleys. Each is different from the other creating a strange effect as shadows appear and disappear suddenly impressing a strange unusual feeling on the beholder that can only be expressed in a painting or captured in a snapshot taken by a profession.

Untouched Bedouin daily life can be seen in Dahous oasis, where four or five houses only are a modest sign of the sand dunes that stretch in dif-ferent sizes all along the road. douins who gave up the life of the nomads. There veiled



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Egypt and Bangladesh

Continued from page 8 give up either.

One day, the Ministry offi cial who, I suspect, was getting a little bored seeing me around virtually every morning, informed me of one interview he had arranged for mc, making it sound like the hardest job he had ever done for a foreign reporter.

"Mr Ali", he said to me in a grave voice, "Colonel Anwar Sadat will see you tomorrow night in the office of Al Goumouriya newspaper of which he is the Chairman." Then, taking another look at me, he added, "You probably know that Col Sadat was a close associate of Col Nasser in the anti-monarchist revolution and is now the Assembly."

for you," the official said a little of being almost on the side of apologetically.

nor myself knew that the man we were talking about was the

successor to Nasser, who led his country to victory in the last Egypt-Israeli war in 1973, then became the architect of peace with Tel Aviv in 1979, won the Nobel Peace Prize but

was assassinated in 1981.

The memory of what transpired during the interview is hazy, like the faded photograph of the Colonel, described only as the Speaker of the National Assembly, and myself that appeared on the frontpage of the Observer perhaps in September 1956, with my despatch that was printed on page two.

Of course, we talked about the nationalisation of the Suez Canal and both of us regretted - I almost apologised - that Speaker of the National the Government of Pakistan had been indifferent in its This is the most I could do support for Cairo, to the point the Western powers on this is Neither the Egyptian official suc. But Sadat did not think there would be a war. Among a few mistakes the Egyptian

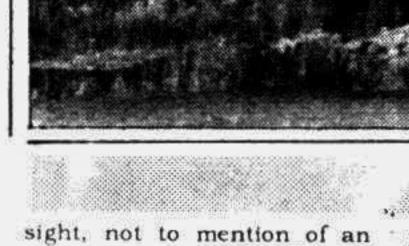
leader made in his chequered career, this was one.

"There won't be a war," I said to myself and decided to fly to Karachi in a matter of

It was a different Sadat - it was President Sadat, to start with - I met in 1978, after his surprise visit to Jerusalem and before his Camp David agreement with Israel. As the Director of the Press

Foundation of Asia, I was in Cairo for an international media conference. One day, nearly a hundred of us from all parts of the world, were driven to the presidential palace for an audience with the Egyptian leader, the man who had made It was a different Sadat

from the one I had interviewed more than two decades earlier. He had aged and looked a little tired. Answering a few questions, he said that he just did not know if a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel was in



agreement involving all Arab

Suddenly, I felt that he was a little unsure of the course of history in 1978 as he was in 1956, even when he himself

played such an important role in shaping it. But there was a touch of humility in the way he talked about peace. This was the most lasting, enduring impression I retain of the great Egyptian leader after all these

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