The Contributions of Princess Fawzia Fouad in the Egyptian and Iranian societies between 1939-1952

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Abstract
This research illustrates the importance of Princess Fawzia who was one of the most important characters of the Royal Family in Egypt, particularly at the era of King Farouq I. Her life witnessed strong historical events that had a political and social changes for the Egyptian Modern History.

She was very active concerning the philanthropic activities either in Iran between 1939 and 1945, as being the first wife of the last Shah of Iran Mohamed Reza Pahlavi and in Egypt as well after her separation from the Shah in 1945 till the 1952’s Revolution broke out. She was the last president of Mohamed Ali’s Charity Association whose era witnessed a very active promising charity program to improve the public health and fighting plagues and epidemics. She also played a prominent role during the Palestine’s War in 1948.

Keywords: Princess Fawzia Fouad, King Farouq I, Shah of Iran Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, Princess Fawzia’s charity contributions, Mabaref Mohamed Ali’s Charity Association, Palestine’s War.

Introduction
Princess Fawzia (1921-2013), the first daughter of King Fouad I (1868-1936) and sister of King Farouq I (1920-1965). She was the Empress of Iran as being the first wife of the last Shah of Iran Mohamed Reza Pahlavi (1939-1948). Her second marriage was of Colonel Ismael Bek Chirine (1919-1994), the last Minister of War of Royal Egypt before the revolution in 1952. This marriage lasted from 1949 till his death in 1994.

Princess Fawzia was famous for her heavy charity activities during her lifetime, since she was a young princess, she used to participate in exhibitions and charity activities such as the philanthropic parties of The Egyptian Feminine Union, founded by Huda Shaarawi in 1923 and used to present donations for serving its aims¹ with her mother Queen Nazli (1894-1978) and her sisters Princesses Faiza (1923-1994) and Faiqa (1926-1983)². Princess Fawzia also used to participate at charity activities of The New Woman Association such as an orphanage³. In 1938, she, with her mother and sisters were in charge of some activities of the Royal Agricultural Association, founded in 1898 during the reign of Khedive Abbas Helmi II, such as holding the French Exhibition⁴. She continued her charity activities after her first marriage and moving to Iran, then, she resumed her contributions after her divorce and getting back to Egypt by adopting a promising heavy charitable activities’ program.
This article studies the contributions of Princess Fawzia Fouad with her family when she was a young princess till 1939, then her charity activities during her residence in Iran as being the first lady and wife of the Shah between 1939 and 1948. The article also covers the most important role of Princess Fawzia in the Egyptian society between 1948 and 1952, represented in her presidency of Mohamed Ali’s Association that took stable continuous steps towards improving the public health and decreasing the death numbers resulted from the ploughs and the deterioration of the public health.

1- Empress Fawizia’s contributions In Iran.

Princess Fawzia got married for the first time from the Crown Prince of Iran Mohamed Reza Pahlavi after long discussions between the Egyptian and the Iranian Kingdoms. There were many reasons for the acceptance of that marriage for both the Iranian and the Egyptian sides that were mainly to serve the political future of both sides. She gave birth of one Princess. Two weddings were held to celebrate this Imperial marriage in Egypt and in Iran, where the Princess were beloved by the People and the Court as well.

Princess Fawzia came from an open-minded background, according to her education, Royal traditions and her raising years in the Egyptian Royal palace. She was keen to transfer her culture to the closed Iranian community, as she strongly believed in women empowerment and liberation. During the period that Empress Fawzia spent in Iran as a wife of the Shah, women of the Iranian palace were not allowed to make interviews in press, even with female journalists. This was one of the old traditions of the closed Iranian society that she didn’t admire and paid many efforts to change. One of the journalists of the United Press Agency at London describes the elegance and delicateness of the pretty Empress during her interview with Empress Fawzia. As a sister of King Farouq of Egypt (1920-1965), she declared that the old Iranian traditions limits her personal activities, in addition to her complete support of the liberation and independence of the Iranian women and their rights of occupying positions and voting. These open-minded ideas represented a clear reflection of the liberty of the Egyptian Princesses, especially Princesses of the Royal family of Mohamed Ali (1769-1849) and how deeply the liberation ideas were stable towards the women of the Egyptian palaces. She heavily participated in reviving the feminist movement. She paid a special attention to the Iranian Feminist Club, established in 1935. Its activities varied between cultural and charitable fields.

Empress Fawzia used to keep a direct contact with the Iranian people, who loved the pretty Egyptian lady and used to send asking for her help. She was depicted on one of the Egyptian magazines consoling a child who lost her family during an earthquake in Karkan area locates to


6 “الامبراطورة فوزيّة تتحدث عن زيارة الامبراطور وجلالتها لأمريكا وحق المرأة اليونانية في الانتخاب،” الأهرام، فبراير 25, 1945, 2.

7 “الامبراطورة فوزيّة تشارك في أعمال النادي النسوي الإیراني،” الأهرام، يوليو 4, 1939, 8.

8 "طلب مساعدة مالية من فوزيّة بیھلوي، رسالة إلى فوزیة بھلوي حول موضوع طلب المساعدة المالية وسيل العيش"، مستند رقم 293/40361/293, ملف مساعدة الأمن، الأرشيف الوطني الإیراني.
the north of Iran. She visited the place with her husband Mohamed Reza Shah (1919-1980) to console the afflicted people⁹. In 1945, Empress Fawzia donated buying new pieces of clothes the Iranian Charity Committee in Cairo¹⁰. (PL.1).

2- Empress Fawzia’s contributions In Egypt:
Since she was a little princess, Princess Fawzia, her mother Queen Nazli (1894-1978) and her small sisters used to participate in the charity parties of The Egyptian Feminine Union, founded by Huda Shaarawi in 1923 and used to present donations for serving its aims¹¹. Princess Fawzia also used to participate at charity activities of The New Woman Association such as an orphanage¹². In 1938, she, with her mother and sisters were in charge of some activities of the Royal Agricultural Association, founded in 1898 during the reign of Khedive Abbas Helmi II, such as holding the French Exhibition¹³.

The Princesses paid special attention to music, artistic exhibitions and sports, as they were able to differ from the good and bad sports, and admired the monologists they used to listen in the radio. On April 18, 1938, Princess Fawzia visited the Fine Arts’ Exhibition in Cairo with her mother Queen Nazli (1894-1978). On December 27, 1938, Princess Fawzia, with her mother Queen Nazli (1894-1978) and her sisters: Princesses Faiza (1923-1994) and Faiqa (1926-1983) paid an official visit to “The International Photography Exhibition” at the office of “The Fine Arts’ Lovers Association” in Cairo. They admired the rare beautiful images of the exhibition¹⁴.

On February 1949, Princess Fawzia shared her sister Princess Faiza and their brother King Farouq (1920-1965) the inauguration of The Egyptian Civilization Museum in Cairo, held at the grand Saray for exhibitions at El-Gezira¹⁵. On December 10, 1949, Princess Fawzia shared Princess Neslishah (1921-2012) the inauguration of the cinema house of King Farouq I (1920-1965) in Misr Elgdida district¹⁶. In the same context, Princess Fawzia shared her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994) and attended a concert held by the Italian Charity Committee on February 1950 which presented the most famous and international Opera plays at that time to encourage

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¹ Princess Neslishah: Fatma Neslishah Osmanoglu. She was born in Istanbul on February 4, 1921 and passed away in Istanbul on April 2, 2012. She was an Imperial Princess, the granddaughter of the last Ottoman Caliph Abdulmacid Efendi (1868-1944). She was the last Ottoman Princess to be given the official title of Sultan before the fall of the Ottoman Empire. She got married to Prince Mohamed Abdul Monem (1899-1979) and mother of Prince Abbas Helmi and Princess Iqbal Monem Savich.


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¹⁶ متحف الحضارة المصرية، وزارة المعارف المصرية (القاهرة: دار المعارف، 1949), 7-1.
the artistic sense of the Egyptians, under the sponsorship of the two Princesses, which affected the heaviness of the attendance. The Princess also was keen to share in the different exhibitions and concerts; she shared with Princesses Faiza (1923-1994), Neslishah (1921-2012) and Hanzade (1923-1998) in the opening ceremony of The Snowy Dance Band at the East Saray (Saray Al-Sharq) at the Agricultural Exhibition in El-Gazira.

On March 5, 1950, under the auspices of Princess Fawzia, her Excellency and her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994) have attended the annual ceremony of “The Acting Supporters Committee” in the Egyptian Opera House in Cairo, which played an important role towards encouraging the artistic spirit of the Egyptians and supporting the Egyptian theater. The committee used to arrange several theatrical performances under the auspices of the Princesses, who paid special care for it during the reign of King Farouq I (1920-1965). Princess Fawzia also shared her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994) attending the “Spanish Art Exhibition” which presented about 400 paintings for the most famous Spanish artists. On March, 1951, Princess Fawzia shared her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994) attending the Flowers’ Exhibition which was annually arranged by the beginning of the Spring season.

3- Princess Fawzia’s presidency of Mabaret Mohamed Ali – Mohamed Ali’s Charity Association (1947-1952):

Mohamed Ali’s Association for Charity was considered the first association that was established by the Princesses of the Royal family of Mohamed Ali (1769-1849) and contained the largest

** Princess Hanzade: Zehra Hanzade Ibrahim Osmanoglu. She was born in Istanbul on September 19, 1923 and passed away in Paris on March 19, 1998. She was the granddaughter of the last Ottoman Caliph Abdulmacid Efendi (1868-1944). She was Princess Neslishah’s sister. She got married of Prince Mohamed Ali Ibrahim in Egypt and gave birth of Princess Fazila Ibrahim and Prince Ahmed Rifat Ibrahim.

Murat Bardaci, Neslishah: The Last Ottoman Princess, xv.

Mohamed Ali Pasha: The founder of Modern Egypt and the Royal Kingdom in Egypt between 1805 till 1952. He lived between 1769 and 1849. He was born in Kavalla – Greece and died in Egypt.

number of Princesses who used to manage its administrative matters. It was established on March 11, 1909 by Princess Aien Al-Hayah Ahmad (1858-1920)*, who was its first president (1909-1920)²³, followed by Princess Aziza Hassan (1920-1937), Princess Effat Hassan (1937-1940), then Princess Cheveikar** (1940-1947) and finally Princess Fawzia (1947 till 1952’s Revolution)²⁴. The financial source of association depended on the donations of the Royal family members to help founding hospitals, dispensaries and clinics for the poor²⁵.

The association was founded to help the poor families, fight against diseases and provide healthcare for mothers and their children²⁶, in addition to illuminate the increasing numbers of the death in the Egyptian society due to the spread of plagues and diseases²⁷. An important reason was to be a connection point between the Princesses and the ladies of the Egyptian society, which was one of the main unpublished aims of the founding Princess Aien Al-Hayah

* Princess Aien El-Hayah Ahmad (1858-1920): She was daughter of Ahmed Pasha, son of Ibrahim I (1789-1848), son of Mohamed Ali Pasha (1769-1849). Her mother was Princess Dubler-Jahan Qadin. She was born in 1858. She got married to Prince Hussein Kamel (1853-1917), later Sultan Hussein Kamel, son of Khedive Ismail (1830-1895) on January 15, 1873. The wedding ceremony lasted for 40 days. She passed away on 1920. She was the founder of Mohamed Ali El Kabeer’s Association in 1909.

** Princess Cheveikar: The first wife of King Fouad I. this marriage lasted between 1895 and 1898. she was born in Istanbul on October 25, 1876. Her name is divided into 2 parts according to the Persian language: Shiu means base, way or habit and Kar means craft or a profession. She was daughter of Prince Ibrahim (1789-1848), son of Prince Ahmed Rifat Pasha, King Fouad’s uncle. She passed away in 1940.


²⁴ مروة على حسن، نساء الأسرة العلوية ودورهن في المجتمع المصري 1922-1953 217-234.

²⁵ مروة على حسن، نساء الأسرة العلوية ودورهن في المجتمع المصري 1922-1953 60-66.

²⁶ هند المصري، قانون الجمعية وغاليتها "الأهرام، مارس 11, 1910. 2.

²⁷ ميرة هيدي علي: قانون الجمعية وغاليتها "الأهرام، مارس 11, 1910. 2.

²⁸ إلابس الأيوبي، تاريخ مصر في عهد الخديوي إسماعيل باشا: الجزء الثالث (القاهرة: وكالة الصحافة العربية، 2022) 16.

²⁹ هند المصري، قانون الجمعية وغاليتها "الأهرام، مارس 11, 1910. 2.
(1858-1920)\textsuperscript{28}. These reasons provoked Princess Aien El-Hayah (1858-1920) to gather the largest number of the Princesses of the Royal family in Egypt with the pioneer public figures of the Egyptian ladies to support the idea of founding the Charity Association of Mohamed Ali in 1909\textsuperscript{29}.

One of the most famous founding members was Huda Shaarawi\textsuperscript{*}, who kept her membership at the association till 1923\textsuperscript{30}. Lord Cromer (1841-1917) decreed that the Princesses of the Royal family played a very important role in saving the lives of the Egyptian children by founding this association\textsuperscript{31}.

Many Princesses consecutively held the position of the presidency of the association, starting from its foundation in 1909 till 1952, between them was Princess Fawzia, whose presidency witnessed wide effective achievements compared to her ancestors. After the death of Princess Cheveikar (1876-1947), a Royal decree was issued on June 26, 1947, stated that Princess Fawzia has taken over the presidency of the Charity Association of Mohamed Ali forever\textsuperscript{32}. On this occasion, Princess Fawzia invited the Charity Association’s members for a tea party at Qubba Palace, while another tea party was arranged by Princess Fawzia for the Ladies of the Charity Association at Qubba Palace, attended by Princesses Faiza (1923-1994), Neslishah (1921-2012) and Hebatullah Ibrahim\textsuperscript{33}. Princess Fawzia was the head office of the committee of the Charity Association on April 26, 1947, and by the end of the meeting, she and her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994) donated with one hundred pounds\textsuperscript{34}. Princess Fawzia sat the tea parties as a base for the feminine public figures and princesses of the royal family to gather periodically and discuss the Association’s issues\textsuperscript{35}.

\textsuperscript{28} Beth Baron, Women’s Voluntary Social Welfare Organization in Egypt (Cambridge: The Cambridge University Press, 2005), 89.

\textsuperscript{29} هدي شعراوي، مذكرات هدي شعراري (القاهرة: مركز إنسان للدراسات والنشر والتوزيع، 2019)، 151-152.

\textsuperscript{*} Huda Shaarawi: She was one of the most famous feminist pioneers of the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century. She lived between 1879 and 1947.

Shawkat Alrubaie, Introduction to Contemporary Art in Arab Land (Ziarat: Author House, 2014), 29

\textsuperscript{30} أحمد عبد العظيMi (القاهرة: دار الدعاء، 1942)، 48.

أرئيبدراوي، التحولات الاجتماعية الجديدة في مصر (القاهرة: المطبعة البوليسية، 2004)، 114.

\textsuperscript{31} Mine Ener, Managing Egypt’s Poor and The Policies of Benevolence 1800-1952, 96.

\textsuperscript{32} "مباشرة جديدة في ضيافة الامبراطورية فوزية"، الاهرام، مايو 26، 1947، 1.

\textsuperscript{33} "أخر ساعة في حفلة الامبراطورية"، أخر ساعة، ديسمبر 17، 1947، 8.

\textsuperscript{34} "الامبراطورية فوزية تنظم رابعة لجامعة مصرية مهرة يفظ يوجد"، البلاط، أبريل 27، 1947، 2.

\textsuperscript{35} "الامبراطورية فوزية تدعو عصابات جمعية مهرة يفظ على"، المصير، ديسمبر 25، 1948.

وثائق عابدين، أوراق خاصة بجمعية يفظ على بالإسكندرية من 2 ابريل 1939 إلى 15 ديسمبر 1947. إشارات تلغرافية لحضرة صاحبة السمو الملكي الأميرة فوزية بقصر القبلية رئيسة جمعية مهرة يفظ على الكبير، رقم الأرشيف 2-205-777-699003877-200, محمي رقم 203, ملف رقم 38, دار الوثائق القومية.
The Princess made an interview for Akhir Sa’aa Magazine, in which she revealed her reason to accept this position which was her father King Fouad I (1868-1936) who always used to encourage her and her sisters to charity fields. She also declared that her father used to say that being a Prince is nothing without being a useful Prince. On the same context, she clarified that Egypt needs every effort for her people to be better and also, she asked the cooperation of the educated ladies to help the society. The Princess was also keen to receive special reports about the state of the poor families. The Princess’ call for the cooperation of the Egyptian Ladies with the Princesses in charity fields and improving the poor class was a clear invitation to reduce the gap between the Ruling Class and the rest of the classes of the Egyptian society through providing medical and social services for the disadvantaged categories.

3.1 The program of Mabaret Mohamed Ali:

The Charity Association of Mohamed Ali has reached its peak prosperity and development during the presidency of Princess Fawzia, as she adopted ambitious constructive projects. The charity fields of the Association were widely expanded as well as the wide spread of its organizations and branches all over the Egyptian lands. The Princess used new means of marketing for the Association through the following: First, sharing in the Agricultural Industrial Exhibition for displaying the handmade products of the Association’s school. Second, Spreading the goals and efforts of the association spent for the elimination of the diseases and third arranging philanthropic parties to support the Association and to promote their efforts. This direction was completely different from that adopted by Princess Cheveikar (1876-1947), who depended only on the philanthropic parties and the press conferences for which Egyptian and foreign journalists were invited at her palace.

Mabaret Mohamed Ali adopted an active charity program during the presidency of Princess Fawzia, with the Princess of the Royal Family and wives of the high officials and public figures of the Egyptian society. For example, the Association shared in the Agricultural Industrial Exhibition on February, 1948 to promote the efforts of the Association against the spread of the plagues, helping the homeless and other social service. The Princess was keen to visit the female department of “Mabaret” Mohamed Ali before the beginning of the exhibition to follow the latest arrangements. Between the program of the Association, we mention:

Adopting the renewal of the Association’s activities and social care for the Arabian countries as well as the Egyptian society. For example: The cooperation with the Egyptian Government in the treatment of the employees, according to the agreement signed by the two sides to treat ten patients.
thousand employees at the hospital of the Association till finishing the constructional works of the hospital of the employees. This was strong evidence that the Association gained the trust of the Egyptian Government. On the same context, Princess Fawzia sent an official letter as being the head of the Association to the President of the State of Syria Shokri Al-Qu'tely (1891-1967)* after the spread of the Cholera plague in Syria, offering the medical contributions to stop the infection. The Syrian president sent her back to show his gratitude for her efforts of the Association under her presidency40.

Princess Fawzia presided a meeting for Mabaret Mohamed Ali in 1948 to discuss the accidents’ victims of the Sudan resulted from resisting the English occupation. Princess Fawzia donated 5000 L.E for the victims’ families41. She also donated 50 L.E with her sisters Faiza and Fathia to support the Anatolian People after the earthquake42.

The Association arranged a charity party for supporting the Palestinian children, attended by Princesses Fawzia, Hanzade (1923-1998) and the Noble Fatma Tosoun. Princess Fawzia donated fifty pounds, while the expenses of the celebration costed 7000 pounds and the total income reached 20,000 pounds43. On the same context, Princess Fawzia was very keen to raise the cultural awareness of the Egyptian woman to reflect the real civilized image of the Egyptian woman especially to the European countries, therefore, Princess Fawzia held a meeting, attended by 350 prominent ladies of the Egyptian society, in addition to Countess de Philesse who was one of the leaders of the Feminist Reform Movement in France who was very interested to talk to the Egyptian ladies about the state of the woman in the society who participated due to her friendship with Amine Hanem Tughay, the deputy of the Association. The meeting contained a wonderful review about the efforts and activities of the Egyptian women, the matter that admired the countesses and promised to give a lecture in France about the efforts spent by the women in the Egyptian society and in the social life44. The countesses mentioned that Princess Fawzia was the first of the only five women who affected her life. She completed describing the Princess and declared that the Princess honors the most sophisticated society all over the world with her delicateness and quietness. She also admired the Princess due to her charity efforts through the charity associations in Egypt45.


41"العمرات فوقية تسرد جالية العربية، "الأهرام، ديسمبر 23، 1947.
42"العمرات فوقية، وفتنة وفحة تثير عن لمساندة ضحايا زلزال الأناضول المدمر،"الأهرام، يناير 30، 1948.
43"ليلة الإيرب في عضفة النبل، "الخبر ساعة، مايو 12، 1948، 15، 16.
44"صاحبة الجلالة الامبراطورية فوقية وهي تدخل فندق سميراميس مساء أس لحضور حفلة جمعية مهرة بيد على الكبد، "البلاغ، مايو 9، 1948، 1.
45"المصر، يناير 20، 1950، 46، 47.
46"المصر، فبراير 24، 1950، 50.
To reflect the integration of the charity unions at the Egyptian society, more than 40 feminist associations which were interested in charitable and social issues attended that conference, and each of them was keen to wear the special uniform of their association. Between these associations we mention The New Woman Association and the Egyptian Red Crescent. Princesses Fawzia, Faiza (1923-1994), Neslishah (1921-2012) and Hanzade (1923-1998) followed the same tradition and wore the customs of the Charity Association of Mohamed Ali. The Association united with Bent El-Nil – Daughter of the Nile’s Union to stop illiteracy especially between women. The members of the two associations celebrated the inauguration of the first school for literacy of women in 1950. The system of education in the school divided into three sections according to the age. The first section was for girls between 8 and 15 years old, while the second section was for women between 15 and 25 years old and the third section was for women from 25 till 50 years old.

On the other hand, Princess Fawzia used to pay a great attention for supervising each and every detail about the Association. She was keen to witness the inauguration of the hospitals of the Association and to create a connection link with the public. As evidence, and to serve the Association’s charitable plan, Princess Fawzia headed to upper Egypt on April 1947 to inaugurate the new hospital Of Mohamed Ali’s Association in Asyut Governorate, with her sister Princess Faiza and a number of princesses.

She also used to pay regular visits to the branches of the Association to follow up the daily workflow. For example, on January 12, 1950, her Excellency paid a visit to the Association’s Hospital at Raml District in Alexandria. By the end of the visit, she gave a speech to the Alexandrian ladies of the Association to encourage their efforts. On January, 1950, she visited Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra’s branch to attend the branch’s meeting.

Princess Fawzia adopted assigning the Princesses of the Royal Family and high officials of the Egyptian Kingdom to offer their participations and to share their efforts to serve the Association. Following the same steps, Princess Faiza (1923-1994) was assigned as the deputy of the Association, and Princess Neslishah (1921-2012) as the head of the Association at Misr Al-Qadima branch. Princess Hanzade (1923-1998) was assigned as the head of the Association at Al-Ma’ady branch, then the head of the Tanta and Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra branch of the
Association in 1950. In 1951, Mr. Mohamed Fahmy El-Qal’awy was assigned as a judgmental consultant for the Association. In the same context, Princess Fawzia used to take into consideration the hundreds of letters asking her for help. She used to direct them to the Association to study the senders’ demands and also used to send her responds to the people.

Egypt exposed a great crisis, represented in the cholera epidemic in 1947, therefore the Royal family member donated to help the affected people. Princess Fawzia donated three hundred Egyptian pounds to help the poor patients. On the same context, Princess Fawzia ordered the construction of vaccination centers to stop the epidemic which reached 14 centers. She also directed distributing food and clothes to the inhabitants of the affected areas.

In the same year, and as an action from the Egyptian government to support the efforts of the Association to stand against the epidemic, they allocated third of the donations for the epidemic’s elimination to be distributed in the governorates for the plagued people. The Egyptian government allocated One Million Egyptian pounds for combating the cholera epidemic, while due to the increase of the infection, the Ministry of Finance increased the allocated amount of money to become One Million and a half Egyptian pounds. As a reward, the Ministry of Health organized a celebration at Helipolis Hotel in Cairo under the sponsorship of King Farouq I (1920-1965) on December 1948 to honor Princess Fawzia and the participants of combating the epidemic.

As being the official Association of the Royal family, many members of the Royal family paid a great attention to the charity activities of the Association, therefore, a number of Princesses were keen to visit the Association and its different branches to inspect the workflow. For example: Princess Nawal Tosoun who paid a visit to the Association’s branch at Kafr El-Zaiat on March, 1952.

Princess Faiza’s visit to the Association’s branch at Port said in May, 1952.
Princess Neslishah (1921-2012) who accompanied Princess Faiza (1923-1994) during her visit to the Association’s Branch at Zagagig in the same year63.

On March 11, 1948, Princess Fawzia inaugurated the new branch of Mohamed Ali’s Association at Port Said and founded an attached dispensary with the attendance of the Association’s members, consultants and the high officials of palace and Port Said’s Governorate. She also distributed meals and clothes for the citizens there64. The branch was directed by Mrs. Fardos Sheta, then it was officially inaugurated on March 19, 194965. During the celebration, Bahey El-Din Barakat (1889-1972), who was one of the Association’s consultants, praised the great and rapid efforts of Princess Fawzia to develop the Association during her presidency. Within one year, the Association sat its branches at Mit Ghamr, Benha, Kafri El-Dawar and El Mahala Al-Kubra. After one year of establishing Port Said’s dispensary, it served about 158,230 patients66.

The Association under the presidency of Princess Fawzia, adopted an active plan concerning the establishment of new hospitals and dispensaries all over Egypt to improve the public health, with the cooperation of the civil society. In 1948, Princess Fawzia founded the establishments of the Hospital of Princess Cheveikar (1876-1947) at Misr El-Qadima district, which was officially inaugurated in 1949. In 1950, a new branch was opened in the hospital67, where Princess Fawzia invited the high officials and members of the Royal family to visit the new branch, in addition to the Association’s Consultant Council and a number of ministries68. During the same year, on November 17, Princess Fawzia established a new hospital at Ma’ady District69. The land of the hospital was donated by The Egyptian Delta Lands Company. On February 8, 1951, Princess Fawzia officially inaugurated the hospital70.

Following the same steps, the work started for the establishments of Tanta Hospital in 1948, under the supervision of Princess Hanzade (1923-1998), and it was officially opened after one
year\textsuperscript{71} by Princess Fawzia on February 15, 1951 with a number of Princesses. The hospital held the name of Princess Fawzia. They had an inspection tour around the internal sections of the hospital after the official celebration. It was established on 1500 m\textsuperscript{2} and costed 36,000 L.E\textsuperscript{72}.

For the public health, the Association played an important role to provide the tuberculosis vaccine for the mass injection on March, 1948 according to the agreement between The International Children’s Release Fund, The Red Cross of Denmark and The Egyptian Government\textsuperscript{73}. Due to the increasing numbers of the new born and death in Al-Mahalla Al-Kubra, Princess Fawzia with Princess Faiza (1923-1994) established a new hospital there to serve the health of pregnant and delivered mothers on February 11, 1948. A small dispensary was built to provide the medical service until finishing the hospital, which carried the name of Princess Fawzia over its foundation stela\textsuperscript{74}. On April 3, 1952, with a number of Princesses, Princess Fawzia officially inaugurated the hospital with a medical institute for girls to study the medical services and handcrafts in Cairo\textsuperscript{75}.

On Wednesday, November 2, 1949, Princess Fawzia inaugurated the Hospital of Mohamed Ali at Kafr El-Dawar, accompanied with Princess Faiza (1923-1994), Emina Tougay, Nagiba Hanem Muheb and Mary Kahil who were all members of the Association. The hospital contained a number of clinics and a pharmacy, in addition to the 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} class departments. During the celebration, Princess Fawzia visited the departments of the hospital and distributed blankets, soaps and clothes to the poor\textsuperscript{76}. By the end of 1948, the total number of patients who received their medical treatment in the Hospitals of Mohamed Ali’s Association reached 1.184.220\textsuperscript{77}.

Princess Fawzia gave a speech to assure her policy to establish a dispensary in every spot allover Egypt. She also declared her intention to develop the medical, educational and recreational services to accommodate the population increase and to avoid the crises related to it. She also
aimed to establish a hospital or a dispensary near every accommodation place for the workers and farmers and near every factory to assure the workers the best medical service which for sure affected their production, in addition to financial and social stability to workers and farmers.

This speech reflected the awareness of the Princess about the population in Egypt which increased between 1897 and 1947 from 10 million to 19 million people.

In 1950, Princess Neslishah (1921-2012) inaugurated the Association’s dispensary at Imbaba, while Princess Faiza (1923-1994) has inaugurated a hospital for the Association at Minia Governorate. These two places were known with the poverty and increasing death numbers. To increase the numbers of nurses to serve the new hospitals, In 1951, the Nurses Institute were established in Misr El-Qadima District in Cairo, behind El Mabara Hospital to increase the number of Egyptian nurses instead of the foreigner nurses. This institute is still in service. The institute Egyptian ladies between 15 and 20 years old to receive A General Nursing Diploma after a 3 – year study.

According to Mohamad Ali’s Association’s internal laws, the management board was held monthly, or according to head’s invitation to the board. In 1945, Princess Fawzia, as the president of the Association, decided that the management board’s meeting would be held on the 25th to discuss the monthly plan, the achievements and the schedule of the next month with at least seven members of the board. For example, the monthly meeting of the Association, superintend by its president Princess Fawzia with the presence of the ladies of the Association and Princesses Faiza (1923-1994), Neslishah (1921-2012) and Hanzade (1923-1998) on 25, 1949, to discuss the workflow of the hospitals at Port Said. The annual meetings of the management board were superintended by Princess Fawzia, with the presence of all of the members. For example, the annual meeting held in 1951 to shed lights on the achievements of the previous year 1950, with total costs of 145373 L.E, except for the new wing of the Hospital of Princess Cheveikar (1876-1947).

Mohamed Ali’s Association depended on four main financial resources, the first resource was the philanthropic parties for fundraising, supported by the Royal family members and their wives. Most of these parties were held and organized by Princess Cheveikar under the sponsorship of King Farouq (1920-1965).


79 مستوصف ميرة حيد علي بامية، "الأهرام، ديسمبر 3, 1950, 5.

80 الأميرة فائزة بالمنيا أمس لاقتراحها المستنشفي الذي يحمل اسمها التابع لميرة حيد علي، "الأهرام، ديسمبر 16, 1950, 4.

81 ميرة حيد علي الكبير، "الأهرام، أبريل 24, 1951, 3.

82 المصور، مارس 4, 1949, 21

83 المصور، مارس 4, 1949, 21

84 ميرة حيد علي الكبير، "الأهرام، أبريل 27, 1951, 2.

85 راوية راشد، نازلي: ملكة في المنفي (القاهرة: دار الشروق، 2019), 114, 115.
Princess Cheveikar (1876-1947) was the previous wife of King Fouad I (1868-1936), who played beneficent and important part as a pioneer in the movement for many years to broaden the scope of the Muslim Women by public participation in charity works which didn’t occur to the previous generation. On November 15, 1947, a charity concert for Om Kolthoum was held at the Opera House for the Cholera patients, attended by Princess Fawzia.

In Friday, May 5, 1950, the Association held the annual ceremony at Mohamed Ali’s palace at Shubra, in honor of King Farouq (1920-1965), under the supervision of Princesses Fawzia and Faiza (1923-1994) who arranged a dance performance to be shown during the celebration, known as “The alive tableau, the palaces of Mohamed Ali’s era” in addition to a number of paintings expressing Mohamed Ali’s era. The party caught the admiration of the presence; between them was the British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell, who described the party as heaven.

The second resource was the fundraising of Royal Family Members. In May, 1948, Princess Fawzia paid a visit to Al Mabara Hospital in Misr El-Qadima with her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994). Each of the two sisters donated with 1000 Pounds on the previous day of their visit, while on the same day, Princess Fawzia donated with 200 pounds and Princess Faiza with 100 pounds.

The third resource was the sports’ races. These races were announced on the local journals with the name of the present head of the Association. King Farouq (1920-1965) used to support these events by sending a representative to attend it, in addition to members of the Royal family.

After the inauguration of Port Said’s hospital, an official royal decree was issued to admit a...
public land for the usage of Mohamed Ali’s Association for 20 years with a monthly nominal rent of one Egyptian Pound.

The last resource was arranging private parties for lottery, where each participant used to buy a ticket, and after few days, the winning numbers were chosen by the management of the Association and published on the local journals and magazines to win exaggerated prizes such as a large sum between 1000 and 10000 pounds or even a luxurious car.

On the same context, Princess Fawzia also had many other charity contributions. On Sunday, November 13, 1949, Princess Fawzia has inaugurated “Improving Health City – Madinat Tahseen El-Seha” on the Fayoum road to receive infected men, women and children until they receive their medical treatment and to prevent spreading the infection between the family members. The city contained classes for children’s education and workshops for teaching handcrafts for the young boys and girls. It was founded within one year with a cost of 60 thousand pounds, and it’s still standing till present.

On February, 1950, Princess Fawzia arranged the annual ceremony for Al-Ma’ady Child’s Association under her sponsorship in Shepard Hotel. She used to encourage women rights and education. In 1947, she, with her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994), attended a ceremony in the same association to reward the girls and women who passed the Literacy classes, sponsored by Princess Hanzade (1923-1998) who used to give the successful girls a pair of golden earrings.

On June, 1947, Princess Fawzia accompanied King Farouq I (1920-1965) and Princess Faiza (1923-1994) to attend the charity celebration of Mabaret Princess Ferial “The Charity Association of Princess Ferial” at the Royal Hunting Club. She also cooperated with her sister Princess Faiza and the ladies of Mohamed Ali’s Association and led a campaign against the malaria plague which spread in the Egyptian society. She used to support the medical teams, raise the awareness of getting vaccinated and to increase the fund raising of the Association.
On April 3, 1952, Princess Fawzia inaugurated the charity exhibition held by the Association, welcomed by Prince Mohamed Abdul-Monem (1899-1979) and Princess Neslishah (1921-2012). After the celebration, Princess Fawzia visited the child care department. In the same time, Princess Fawzia refused the present of Mrs. Sania Anan, the president of the Association, and insisted on paying for the presents as a charity contribution. In 1948, Princess Fawzia donated to The Iranian Charity Association in Cairo to buy clothes to distribute them for the poor. The reason behind supporting the Princess for this Association was that she was still the wife of Mohamed Reza Pahlavi (1919-1980) and the Iranian Impress, as she got officially divorced from the Shah in 1948.

When the Revolution broke out on July, 1952, Princess Fawzia was still the president of the Association, directing 12 hospitals and 18 dispensaries all over Egypt, which offered free or cheap medical treatment for more than 13 million patients. After the revolution, all of the buildings of the Association were confiscated, and the Association of Mabaret Mohamed Ali was merged with the Association of the New Woman in 1964 under the presidency of Hedia Barakat.

4- Princess Fawzia’s efforts during Palestine’s War 1948.

In 1948, when Palestine’s war broke out, a number of ladies, wives of the high of officials and Princesses volunteered to help the wounded. In the second half of October, 1948, the Princesses Fawzia and Faiza with the volunteered ladies arranged a visit to the Egyptian soldiers in Palestine. All the procedures were taken place, and the soldiers were queued on the road from Arish to Rafah and Gaza, but the visit was cancelled due to an Israeli raid on the previous day. As a reward for their efforts, on November, 1949, King Farouq (1920-1965) gave Princess

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* Prince Mohamed Abdul-Monem (1899-1979): He was an Egyptian prince. He was the son of the last Khedive Abbas Helmi II (1974-1944) He was the second cousin of King Farouq I. Later he served as Regent to young King Ahmed Fuad II after the 1952’s Revolution. He was the second husband of Princess Neslishah and they gave birth of Prince Abbas Helmi and Princess Iqbal Monem Savich.

Murat Bardaci, Neslishah: The Last Ottoman Princess, xvi.


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100 Murtafia, “اﻻﻣﯿﺮة ﻓﻮزﯾﺔ ﺗﻔﺘﺘﺢ ﻣﻌﺮض ﺟﻤﻌﯿﺔ ﻓﺮﯾﺎل،” اﻻﮭﺮام، اﺑﺮﯾﻞ 4، 1952، 5.

101 المنصر، اﺑﺮﯾﻞ 4، 1952، 35.

102 أرﯾﺞ اﻟﺒﺪراوي، اﻟﺘﺤﻮﻻت اﻻﺟﺘﻤﺎﻋﯿﺔ اﻟﺠﺪﯾﺪة ﻓﻲ ﻣﺼﺮ، 120.

103 ﻋﺒﺪ اﻟﻔﺘﺎح، اﻟﺠﻤﻌﯿﺎت اﻻھﻠﯿﺔ اﻟﻨﺴﺎﺋﯿﺔ: ﻗﻀﺎﯾﺎ وﻣﺸﻜﻼت، 45.
Fawzia the military rank of Lieutenant-General and Princess Faiza (1923-1994) the military rank of Major General and starting wearing the Egyptian Military Uniform.\textsuperscript{104} (PL.3).

In 1948, Mohamed Ali’s Association collaborated with the ladies of The Red Crescent to treat the war wounded. In the same context, Princess Fawzia as the president of the Association, ordered with forming committee responsible for treating the wounded in Qantarah. Under the sponsorship of Princess Fawzia, she formed committees from the ladies of the Association to offer the association’s psychological and medical support to the wounded Egyptian officers and soldiers who have taken their medical treatment in the military hospitals. She also directed to form committees from ladies of the high-ranked families to help in the nursing services. She also offered support for the Palestinian immigrants who settled down in Qantarah camp by sending a delegation from the Association’s ladies to offer them aids\textsuperscript{105}. (PL.4).

Princess Fawzia paid a visit to the military hospital where the Egyptian forces that collaborated in Palestine’s war. She also supervised constructing a large camp for 1000 persons within 48 hours at Abassia barracks for the Palestinian refugees. A large restaurant, a pharmacy and a hospital were established to serve the new camp\textsuperscript{106}. The Egyptian government spent large amounts of money during Palestine’s war which reached about 35 million pounds, regardless the contributed Egyptian forces\textsuperscript{107}. The contributions of the Princesses helped to reduce the criticism directed to the Royal family members and the King, who were accused for the corrupt weapons’ case which caused defeating of the Egyptian forces\textsuperscript{108}. (PL.5).

Princess Fawzia was assigned as the president of the “Feminine Committee for the volunteers’ affairs supervision” with her sister Princess Faiza (1923-1994)\textsuperscript{109}, they volunteered as nurses to serve the war wounded\textsuperscript{110}. This committee was founded by Hafez Afifi pasha’s wife in Cairo to supervise the feminine volunteering affairs concerning nursing, first aids and other sides of charity. These activities were taken place under the supervision of the feminine committee of the
Egyptian Red Crescent, under the sponsorship of Queen Nazli (1894-1978) and a number of the Royal family Princesses111.

Princess Fawzia arranged a tea party for Mabaret Mohamed Ali’s ladies and donated 500 L.E for the Palestinian children112. She also donated with 1000 L.E for the recreation of the Egyptian soldiers113.

On September, 1946, Princess Fawzia donated with 500 L.E for the Hospitals’ Day Committee, as she always used to do for many other charity organizations since she was a little Princess with her mother and sisters, till the end of her presidency of Mabaret Mohamed Ali’s Association by the Revolution in 1952114. So as King Farouq (1920-1965) who donated with 1000 L.E and thanked the ladies of Mohamed Ali’s Association and the Red Crescent at Luxor and Esna for their efforts115.

In May 21, 1951, Princess Fawzia inaugurated Dar Al-Shefaa Hospital at Abassia district and donated money for it116.

Princess Fawzia used to pay periodical visits to the patients in the different branches of the hospitals of Mohamed Ali’s Association to distribute sweets, clothes, presents in addition to social and financial benefits for the poor. On March 20, 1948, she visited Port Said branch117, and repeated on May 9, 1952118. She also visited the hospital’s branch in Sharqiyyah Governorate119.

These charity contributions, whether for Princess Fawzia and her sisters, or for the majority of the Royal family Princesses, were a part of the political and media plan of the palace, sat by Karim Thabet to improve the people’s vision towards the Royal family, who were considered the owners of the Egyptian wealth and leaving the people in poverty. This plan was adopted especially after the Palestine war in 1948120.

...
Conclusion:

Princess Fawzia was very active in the social and charitable field in the Egyptian society since she was a little princess till 1952, she also played an important political and charitable role in Iran during her marriage from the last shah of Iran Mohamed Reza Pahlavi and also after her divorce as she played the Egyptian queen’s role after her brother, King Farouq’s divorce from queen Farida.

In Iran, she strongly believed in women empowerment and liberation and encouraged the liberation and independence of the Iranian women and their rights of occupying positions and voting. She heavily participated in reviving the feminist movement. She paid a special attention to the Iranian Feminist Club, established in 1935. Its activities varied between cultural and charitable fields. She used to keep in direct contact with the Iranian people, who loved her and used to send asking for her help.

In Egypt, the most important achievement for Princess Fawzia was her presidency of the *Mabaret* Mohamed Ali El-Kabeer’s association. While the Revolution broke out on July, 1952, Princess Fawzia was still the president of the Association, directing 12 hospitals and 18 dispensaries all over Egypt, which offered free or very cheap medical treatment for more than 13 million patients.

*Mabaret* Mohamed Ali adopted an active charity program during the presidency of Princess Fawzia, with the Princess of the Royal Family and wives of the high officials and public figures of the Egyptian society. The charity fields of the Association were widely expanded to cover the Egyptian lands, which wasn’t reached before by using new means of marketing.

The association fought the pandemic that attacked the Egyptian society such as cholera and malaria, therefore the association donated money, food and clothes to help the affected people and Princess Fawzia ordered the construction of vaccination centers by the Association’s members to stop the epidemic which reached 14 centers.

In 1948, when Palestine’s war broken out, many high standard ladies and Princesses volunteered to help the wounded. On November, 1949, King Farouq (1920-1965) gave Princess Fawzia the military rank of Lieutenant-General and wore the Egyptian Military Uniform. Princess Fawzia was assigned as the president of the “Feminine Committee for the volunteers’ affairs supervision” and volunteered as a nurse to serve the war wounded.
Appendix of plates

PL.1

PL.1: Empress fawzia participate in charity activities in Iran.\textsuperscript{122}
PL.2: A portrait of princess fawzia while taking part in the annual flowers’ exhibition.
PL. 3: A portrait of Princess Fawzia wearing her military uniform during Palestine’s war 1948."
PL.4: Princess Fawzia with her sister Princess Faiza wearing the Red Crescent Uniform.\textsuperscript{125}

PL.5: A portrait of Princess Fawzia as a volunteering nurse during Palestine’s war 1948.
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جريدة مصر

الملخص العربي

إسهامات الأميرة فوزية فؤاد في المجتمع المصري والإيراني
بين الأعوام 1939-1952

غلال هشام عبد السلام مجد الورديان 1
حسام حسن حميدة 2
أسعد عرفة زكي 3

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قسم الإرشاد السياحي، كلية السياحة والفنادق، جامعة مدينة السادات

تعتبر الأميرة فوزية فؤاد من أشهر أميرات الأسرة الملكية المصرية خاصة في عهد أخيها الملك فاروق الأول.

يهدف البحث للفهم الضوء على الأهمية التاريخية للأميرة فوزية والتي شهدت حياتها أحداث تاريخية هامة
ذات تأثير سياسي واجتماعي في التاريخ المصري. تميزت الأميرة فوزية بشق خيري ملحوظ سوياً في
إيران منذ زواجهما من شاه إيران الأخير مهد رضا بهلوی عام 1939 وحتى الإنفصال عنه عام 1945 وصقل
في مصر حتى قيام ثورة 1952.

أشهر إسهاماتها الخيرية تتمثل في رئاستها لجمعية مجد علي باشا الكبير في الفترة من 1947 وحتى
1952 والتي شهدت برنامج خيري نشط وموضوع لخدمة الفقراء والنفع من الصحة ومحاربة الأمراض والأوبئة
على مستوى المملكة المصرية، كما لعبت دوراً هاماً في حرب فلسطين 1948.

الكلمات الدالة: الأميرة فوزية فؤاد، الملك فاروق الأول، شاه إيران مهد رضا بهلوی، العقيد إسماعيل شيرين،
الإسهامات الخيرية للأميرة فوزية، مجد علي باشا الكبير، حرب فلسطين.