

engineer in engineering and so on; and, correspondingly, the men who are expecting to wrestle with the highly complicated problems of commerce, should be given a special training in Finance and Accounting, Political Economy, Commercial Law, and so on.

One only has to consider the plight of the world today to realise the importance of Commerce in our social structure. Because it has stopped flowing freely and the exchange of goods throughout the world has become so small, we are threatened with a very dark future, unless we improve matters. Does it not astonish us to think of this, and to realise that only within a generation have some of our great universities had a section called a Faculty or a School specially set apart for the study of Commerce, and with a curriculum planned specially to prepare men for dealing with the problems of Commerce.

Probably 80% of us are dependent for our means of living either directly or indirectly on the exchange of goods. The percentage might be almost 100% today, because the farmer producing his own food must exchange some of <sup>it</sup> ~~the food~~ ~~he produces~~, for the means to cook it, and for clothing. The savage in Central Africa buys his cooking pots from the man specially skilled in making them. Without the exchange of goods and all that it entails, our civilization could not exist. And unless our present Commercial problems are studied and dealt with by some of the best and most highly-trained minds that we have got, there is danger of our civilization going down in ruins.

May we turn to history for a few moments. When the Arabian Moslems occupied Egypt, that country stood at the cross-ways of two of the greatest commercial highways of the World - that between Central Asia and Northern Africa, <sup>and the Sudan</sup> and that between India and the Orient up the Red Sea to southern Europe. As a result, Egypt had a great commerce and was very wealthy. These Moslems brought with them their own rules about decoration and design, and they were Arabs, men of great imagination and culture, and so there commenced that wonderful development of Saracenic Art and Culture in Egypt which attained its full glory in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It would have gone further, but in the years 1517-18 two events happened. Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route to India, and so diverted much of Egyptian commerce. The Moslem Turks seized the power, <sup>in Egypt</sup> put their petrifying hands on development, and killed most of the remainder. Commerce almost ceased, Egypt became poor, and as a direct result the development of Egyptian culture practically ceased for 380 years. As we all know, in the latter part of the nineteenth century the British re-organized the country, and brought back its prosperity, and