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MAIN FILE

INFORMATION ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS
IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

(October-December 1960)

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FOREWORD

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**INFORMATION ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS
IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**

(October-December 1960)

[Following is the translation of a series of articles taken from Syrian and Egyptian newspapers and one magazine, dealing with recent changes and developments in the internal affairs of the Republic. Sources are given at the end of each article.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

I. MILITARY

A. CIVIL DEFENSE	1
1. <u>Seventy-three Million Syrian Pounds for Civil Defense Plans</u> .1	
2. <u>Establishment of the Institute for Civil Defense</u>	1
B. WAR PLANTS	2
1. <u>Appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the War Plants Committee</u>	2
2. <u>War Plants Production</u>	2
3. <u>War Plants Civil Production</u>	2
C. FUTUWWAH ACTIVITIES	3
1. <u>Futuwwah Training</u>	3
2. <u>Futuwwah Budget</u>	3
3. <u>Palestine Youth</u>	3
D. CONSCRIPTION	4
1. <u>Student Drafting Delays</u>	4
2. <u>Selective Service</u>	4

II. POLITICAL

A. TRIAL OF SYRIAN KURDISH PARTY MEMBERS	5
B. NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE UAR <u>[EGYPTIAN REGION]</u>	6
C. REORGANIZATION OF EGYPTIAN REGIONAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMY	9

D. ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS	10
1. <u>Transfer of Ministry of Education Employees</u>	10
2. <u>Ministers' Cooperative Duties</u>	11
E. NEW LEGISLATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	11
F. NEW PAY SYSTEM FOR THE EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS	19
G. PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR SYRIAN REGION	21

III. ECONOMIC

A. FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR EGYPTIAN REGION	22
1. <u>Distribution of Projects to Provinces over a 5-year Period</u> 22	
2. <u>Projects for the First Year of the Five-Year Plans</u>	25
B. ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	27
C. NEW VALLEY PROJECT	31
1. <u>A Chain of Roads</u>	31
2. <u>Reclamation in the New Valley</u>	31
D. SYRIAN REGION PROJECTS	32
1. <u>Euphrates Dam Project</u>	32
2. <u>Agrarian Reform Project</u>	33

IV. SOCIOLOGICAL

A. UAR CENSUS	35
B. NEW "VOICE OF ISLAM" BROADCASTING STATION	37
C. NEW REGULATION FOR MISSIONS	38

D. ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVES	42
1. <u>New Cooperative Regulations</u>	42
2. <u>A New Cooperative Agency</u>	43
E. ACTIVITIES OF COOPERATIVES	45

I. MILITARY

A. CIVIL DEFENSE

1. Seventy-three Million Syrian Lira for Civil Defense Plans

Seventy-three million lira for Civil Defense...Large plan designed to protect citizens from Atomic Radiation...Plan will be completed as part of Five-Year Civil Defense Program.

This has been confirmed by a high source of one of our reporters, who informs us that part of the plan [5-year civil defense plan] calls for building underground roads in crowded areas to ease traffic and for use by ambulances and fire engines during emergencies, air raids, and fires.

Fire and first aid stations will be built in all the cities, with branches in the suburbs.

Forty-one million lira from the civil defense budget will be spent for building 95 well equipped shelters in Damascus, Halab, Aladhikia, Hamah, Hims and Dir'a. Eight million lira will be spent to build 18 underground passages, 1,420,000 lira for 82 entrances and exits for the passage ways, 350,000 lira for building seven fire stations, 175,000 lira for establishing five detector stations, 5,650,000 lira for building six operating facilities, 8,430,000 lira for purchasing rescue and first aid equipment and motorcycles, 450,000 lira for purchasing 150 sirens, 4,300,000 lira for purchasing fire extinguishers and signal equipment, and 3,650,000 lira to strengthen natural caves.

All these plans, plus other plans, include the building of institutes for teaching civil defense and rescue techniques and the formation of an alert motor unit to be used for rescue fire fighting, and first aid during operations and emergencies.

The Department of Civil Defense will build five atomic detection stations to warn of possible radiation in the air and of atomic attack. Also, there will be continuous classes to train as many people as possible in methods of rescue, first aid, traffic directing, signals, and fire fighting. (Damascus, al-Ayyam, 13 December 1960, p. 4).

2. Establishment of the Institute for Civil Defense

Col Suliman Najy, the Director General of Civil Defense in the Northern Region, has announced that the Civil Defense Department already has 100,000 square meters of land on which the Civil Defense Institute will be built. The department will also build a school

for civil defense training which will graduate supervisors in rescue techniques. Training programs on civil defense methods will be made available to all classes of people.

He also said that 15,000 citizens have already been trained and that this number will be increased to 100,000 during the next five years. Citizens are trained in putting out fires, rescue, and first aid. He added that the department is aware of the possibilities of radio-activity in the air. In the case of atomic radiation, the department has the technical facilities and stations in various parts of the country for observing this danger. Col Najy concluded his announcement by saying that the Department of Civil Defense is following the examples of such institutions in other countries to stay informed on the means of protection against such destructive weapons. (Damascus, al-Ayyam, 28 December 1960, p. 4)

B. WAR PLANTS

1. Appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the War Plants Committee

Muhamad Ibrahim, the National Minister of War, will be re-appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the War Plants Committee starting in this month (November). Engineer Abdulwahab Al-Bishry will be appointed a director on the Committee in addition to his position as Deputy Minister of War for War Plants. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 2 November 1960, p. 7)

2. War Plants Production

Muhamad A. Al-Bishry, Deputy Minister of War for War Plants, said that the war plants will produce diesel engines, work-shop tools, and industrial equipment before the end of 1961.

Recently the plants have produced butane gas tanks and water meters which will fill the Arab market within the next five months. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 29 November 1960, p. 5)

3. War Plants Civil Production

General (of Engineers) Muhamad A. Al-Bishry spoke about the war plants civil production in 1960, saying that they are making progress every year. Production in 1958 was valued at 200,000 pounds, in 1959 -- 3,400,000 pounds, and in 1960 -- 5,500,000 pounds.

In 1961 the plants' production will reach 7,000,000 pounds. He added that the plants, which produce 80 different kinds of products, have plans to produce in 1961-62 gasoline pumps, pressure-cooking equipment, fire extinguishers, and fireworks for the celebration of Revolution Day.

Production in 1962 will include diesel engines for industrial use, factory machinery, telephone equipment, and complete repair equipment for the electronics industry. The plant will also produce electric dynamos and their repair parts. This is in addition to increasing previous production.

Then he spoke about their effort to improve the standards of laborers, who are considered as human ammunition by the Minister of War. He added that last year 150 skillful laborers completed their course at the war plants' training center. In two years 500 more laborers will finish this training course at the big training center which was built by the war plants.

We are building an institute to train supervisors, which our industrial progress lacks. In each plant there is a council of labor and management representatives working together to design the policy of the laborers' social and sports activities in order to improve production. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 31 December 1960, p. 4)

C. FUTUWWAH ACTIVITIES

1. Futuwwah Training

Major Jamal Nazim, head of the Futuwwah organization, in a news conference yesterday celebrating the fourth anniversary of the organization announced that 220,000 young men and women had finished their training and had joined in local and civil defense programs.

One hundred and fifty-seven young men and women have been trained paratroopers for the first time in the history of the Middle East. Many more groups have finished their training in firing, commando tactics, and summer camp supervision. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 3 November 1960, p. 5)

2. Futuwwah Budget

The Supreme Youth Welfare Council has completed plans for donating money to various youth and university organizations for their youth activities: 357,000 pounds to Futuwwah activities, and 80,000 pounds to university student activities, including 19,000 pounds for 'Ain Shamas University (at Cairo), 15,000 pounds to Alexandria University, 9,000 pounds for Asut University (located at Asut Province, Upper Egypt), 9,000 pounds for Al Azhar University (at Cairo), and 28,000 pounds for Cairo University Students Activities. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 6 November 1960, p. 5)

3. Palestine Youth

It has been decided to form a forty-eight man young Palestinian platoon to be trained to liberate Palestine. These young men from

the Gaza Strip are studying at the Higher Business Institute at Port Said. The platoon's members will have insignias bearing the words "We will return". (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 28 November 1960, p. 4)

D. CONSCRIPTION

1. Student Drafting Delays

It has been decided to delay the drafting of students attending the Higher Business Administration Institute so that they will receive the same treatment as other students who are attending the universities and institutes who have been granted draft delays. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 4 November 1960, p. 1)

2. Selective Service

The Selective Service Department has announced that the last day for those born in 1941 to undergo medical examination is 7 December. All those born in 1941 who have not reported for a medical examination and who have received the Selective Service Notice Card after 8 December should contact the Selective Service in their areas in order to ascertain the date on which they should report again. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 18 November 1960, p. 1)

II. POLITICAL

A. TRIAL OF SYRIAN KURDISH PARTY MEMBERS

Thirty-three persons were on trial yesterday for plotting against the existence and security of the UAR and for carrying out secret activities for the establishment of a country called Kurdistan which would consist of parts of Syria added to parts Iraq, Turkey and Iran. The defendants are the members of a secret organization whose purpose is to establish such a country and the members of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

The National Security High Court, headed by Colonel Darwish Diab Al-Zony, and with Colonel Adnan Raghieb, Major Abdul Al-Rahman Al-Khafir, and Major Nur Al Din Al-Dusuky as members is the scene of the trial.

The Court questioned defendant Othman Sabrur, who admitted his membership in the Kurdish Democratic Party. He also rejected the word "Party" saying that it is actually an association, since its purpose is to unite the Kurdish people into one country and to spread Kurdish culture and language through Kurdish schools, making the Kurdish language second to the Arabic language in the Kurdish areas. The Kurdish people also want to have Kurdish programs on the radio for two hours daily. He added that the Party's "platform" principles do not allow Armed Forces personnel to join, so he does not approve of trying Lt Col Abdul Razik Hasan. He also said that his relations with Hasan were only to teach him the Kurdish language. He stated that there was no written platform for the party. Sabrur defended himself, saying that he would never betray or work to carve out a piece of UAR territory. Besides, this is not a part of the Party's principles. The Party's goal is to request that the UAR should treat the Kurdish people in the same manner that Iraq is treating them.

He added that he has a good deal of sympathy toward the idea of establishing a Kurdistan country here. He was asked by the court whether he knew the border's of the so-called Kurdistan country? The defendant answered that he does not know, but it is an idea in which the Kurdish people in Turkey, Iraq and Iran believe. They also believe that such a country would be a part of Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

The court will hold another session next Saturday to continue hearing the remainder of the witnesses. (Damascus, al-Ayyam, 11 December 1960, p. 4)

B. NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE UAR [EGYPTIAN REGION]

A Republic decision has been made to divide the Southern region into new administrative divisions, covering all governorates [muhafazat], provinces [mudiriyat], cities, towns, and villages.

Some of the villages have been taken away from one province and added to another. Others have been added to a different district [markaz]. Some villages have been grouped together to form a new administrative division.

All villages will be added to the nearby towns if the village boundaries are adjacent to the towns' in order to enable the villages to take advantage of the towns' services.

Following are the changes which took place in each province:

AL-KALUBIA PROVINCE

The villages of Atriib and Kafr Manakir have been added to the city of Banha. The village of Arab Abu-Tawila has been added to the governorate Al-Qahira [Cairo]. The village of Manshiat Al-Kanatir has been added to Al-Kalubia Province (formerly a part of Al-Ghiza Province). Azbat Al-Ahaly village, Dar Al-Kutub village, and Nag' Al-Masharka have been added to Al-Kalubia Province (formerly part of Al-Munufia Province). The villages of Kafr Al-Gazar, Batta, Kafr Batta, Dimlaw, Warda, Kafr Abu-Zikry, Bukira and Mit Al-Hawfin have been added to Banha Markaz (formerly part of Kuasna Markaz, Al-Munufia Province).

AL-SHARKIA PROVINCE

Manshat Fakus Markaz has been added to the city of Fakus. The village of Manshat Yusif Mansur has been added to Al-Sharkia, under Kafr Sakr Markaz. It was taken from Alsnblain Markaz in Dakahlia Province because it is nearer to Kafr Sakr than Alsnblain. The village of Muhammad Rif't has been added to the village of Ulala, Mit Ghamr Markaz, Al-Dakahlia Province (formerly part of Shubia Surah, Daib Nagm Markaz, Al-Sharkia Province).

AL-DAKAHLIA PROVINCE

The villages of Sandub and Kafr Al-Mansara and Juala have been added to the city of Al-Mansura (formerly part of Al-Mansura Markaz). The village of Busat Karim Al-Din has been added to Shirbin Markaz since it is nearby (formerly part of Faraskur Markaz (Dumiat city). The village of Ghizirat Al-Hageb has been added to Mit Ghamr Markaz, Al-Dakahlia Province.

DUMIAT PROVINCE

The city of Dumiat has been given to Kafr Sa'd Markas, so it will be called Madinat [city] Kafr Sa'd. The village Bulkas Than will have the new name of Kufur Al-Ghab Bulkas Than.

KAFR AL-SHAikh PROVINCE

The village of Mit Al-Wan has been added to Kafr Al-Shaikh Province. The village of 'Zbat Al-Hawis has been added to the village of Al-Ballas in order to make an administrative division of both of them (this division will be called Madinat Sidi Salim).

AL-GHARBIA PROVINCE

The village of Kuhafa and Kafr Sigar are considered part of Kardum which belongs to the city of Tanta. The village of Mahalit Al-Bury has been added to the city of Al-Mahala Al-Kubra. Kafr 'Nan village has been added to the city of Zifta. The villages of Manshat Al-Santa and Al-Santa have been combined to make a new administrative division called the Madinat Al-Santa. The following ten villages have been taken from Al-Gharbia Province and added to Al-Munufia Province: Hurin, Kafr Hurin, Kafr Nafra Al-Bahary, Kafr Al-Shaikh Tuama, Ibjul, Al-Halamsha, Kalabshu, Abu-Mashur, Kafr Hilal and Kafr Al-Hamadi.

AL-MUNUFIA PROVINCE

The name of the city Kwasna Al-Muhata will be changed to Kwasna. Kwasna Al-Balad village will no longer be a village, but will be added to the above-mentioned city. Mit Shuhala village and Sirsina village will be part of the city of Shuhada.

AL-BUHIRA PROVINCE

The villages of Om-Sabir, Omar Shahin, Omar Makram, Salah Al-Din, and Badr, all in Al-Tahrir Province, will be added to Al-Buhira Province. Abu Al-Matamir Al-Kiblia will become a city and named Abu Al-Matamir. Abu Al-Matamir Al-Baharia will be considered as a village. Kafr Al-Dwar Al-Mahata will be added to the city of Kafr Al-Dwar.

AL-GHIZA PROVINCE

The following villages will be considered as part of the city of Ghiza and will no longer be considered villages: Al-Hutiah, Al-'Aguza, Al-Duky, Nazlit Al-Saman, Imbaba, Mit Akaba. The following three villages are being united into a single village: Warak Al-Hadar, Ambuba, and Mit Al-Nasry.

The Ministry of the Interior will consider Atfih, Al-Hilf, Kafr Halawa and Manshiat Suliman as independent villages. Manshiat Al-Kanatir will belong to Al-Kalubia Province (it was formerly part of Al-Ghiza Province).

FAYUM PROVINCE

The villages of Kuhafa and Dar Al-Ramad will be added to the city of Fayum and will no longer be considered villages. The village of Ibshwy Al-Ruman will be renamed Ibshwy.

BANY SWAF PROVINCE

Al-Gazira, Al-Gharbia and Bany 'Atia villages will be part of the city of Bany Swaf and will no longer be considered as villages. The city of Ahnasia Al-Madina will be renamed Ahnasia.

AL-MINIA PROVINCE

The villages of Matay, Manshatmatay and Nazlit Thabit have been united to form a new administrative division. Samalut and Masari Samalut have been formed into a new administrative unit to be called Madinat [City] Samalut. The village of Al-Madinah Al-Fikriah will be considered a city, to be called Al-Fikriah. Abu-Kurkas will be considered a village. The villages of Kafr Al-Mansura Al-Kibli and Al-Ikhtisas will be added to the city of Al-Minia and will no longer be considered as villages. Ridah and Nazlit Ridah will form a new village, to be called Ridah. Nazlit Bany Ahmad, Kafr Al-Salihin Al-Kibli and Bany Ahmad will be formed into a new village to be called Bany Ahmad. The village of Nazlit Hana Masud has been added to the village of Ibwan.

ASUT PROVINCE

The village Salamun of Sadafa Markaz in Asut Province has been added to Tuma Markaz in Suhag Province. The village of Al-Walidia is considered part of the city of Asut. The village of Al-Hamra will be added to the second district of the city of Asut. Dayrut Al-Mahata will become a city and will have the new name of Dayrut. Dayrut Al-Shirif will become a village. Ghamris and Nazlit Al-Hama will be added to the city of Manfalut.

SUHAG PROVINCE

The village of Salaman has been added to Tuma Markaz in Suhag Province (formerly part of Asut Province).

KINA PROVINCE

The village of Al-Humidat is added to Bandar [City of] Kina. All of the villages which are rich in antiquities and adjacent to the city of Luxor, will be added to the city [bandar] of Luxor. These villages are: Al-Karnak Al-Ghadida, Karnak Al-Kadima, Manshat 'Umary, Ghazirit Al-Amawia and Al-Kurna; the are no longer considered villages. Armant and Wabu Armant villages will for a new administrative division, to be called the city of Armant.

ASWAN PROVINCE

Ghazirit Aswan is added to the city [bandar] of Aswan, and no longer is considered as a village. The village of Al-Shalal will be considered a city with the new name Idfu. Idfu Kibli will be considered a village. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 19 November 1960, pp. 4 and 9.)

C. REORGANIZATION OF EGYPTIAN REGIONAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

It has been decided to reorganize the Republic Ministry of Economics in the Southern Region.

The reorganization plan was under study by the Southern Region Republic Affairs Committee. All the various branches of the ministry will become independent departments. Employee's affairs such as hardship-post promotion seniority and other employee's affairs will be the responsibility of the main ministry at Cairo, which will decide these things.

The ministry will consist of the main office building of the Minister of Economics and seven separate departments. The duties of the Minister of Economics will be reorganized and will concern research, foreign and domestic trade, cotton, the representatives for the ministry working in our Embassies abroad and representing us at international trade fairs and conventions, and tourism.

The main building of the ministry will have departments for economic research, banking and trust, currency, import and export trade representation, supervision of the administration of currency, employee's affairs department, legal affairs department, training department, a department for organizing and simplifying work and regulating routine, and an office for guardian and trust funds.

The separate departments will be the registration and price fixing department, the department for the private business affairs, the department for registering gold jewelry, the department for registering weights and balances, a cotton department, insurance department, tourism department and internal trade department.

The Ministry will consist of the following units according to the new reorganization:

1) Trust and Research, consisting of the general department for economic research, the general department for banking and trust, the department of insurance, and both stock markets [at Cairo and Alexandria]

2) Internal Trade Department, consisting of the department for the private business affairs and the department of trade registration and price fixing, the Department of Jewelry and Weighing Units Registration and the Department of the Internal Trade and Marketing.

3) Foreign Trade Unit: consists of Departments for imports and export, currency and increasing the exports.

4) Cotton Affairs Unit: will consist of cotton department, the Egyptian Cotton Committee, the permanent Department for Cotton Publicity, and the Egyptian Organization for Research (experiments, examining) and both the cotton stock markets, "Mina Al-Bassal" and "Al-Ukud".

5) Trade and Tourism Representation: will consist of the general departments for trade and tourism representation; the General Committee for fairs and international markets. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 27 December 1960, p. 4)

D. ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

1. Transfer of Ministry of Education Employees

The UAR Committee for Local Administration has decided to transfer some employees from the main office of the Ministry of Education to the local Board of Education offices.

The committee has decided to transfer most of the duties and work of the employees of the Ministry of Education in Cairo to the local Boards of Education throughout the country. The budget of the Ministry will be divided among the local educational branches in order to continue paying expenses for the educational needs within that area. This will be under the supervision of the Governor and State Councils.

All employees who have been temporarily transferred from the Ministry of Education to work for the local Boards of Education will still be considered as employees of the capital office until they finish preparing the regulations on the number of employees needed, their duties and salaries, and these regulations have been approved by the above-mentioned committee.

Employees temporarily transferred by the Ministry of Education will keep their seniority. From 1 July 1960, employees borrowed by the local offices of the Boards of Education will be considered as temporary employees until the local offices complete their staff,

which should be soon. The Minister of Education will issue transfer forms to the employees so they may express a choice of area. Five hundred employees will be transferred soon. Instructions have been given to the local offices to transfer the employee to an office in his own state or in the area of his choice, if possible. All transfer requests will be handled gradually. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 13 November 1960, p. 6)

2. Ministers' Cooperative Duties

The Ministry of Social Affairs has begun transferring the duties and affairs of the Agricultural Cooperative to the Ministry of Agricultural Reforms, the duties of the Supplier's Cooperative to the Ministry of Supplies, and it will also transfer the affairs and duties of the Industrial Cooperative to the Ministry of Industry. These transfers will be in accordance with the new cooperative system. The new system gives each of the ministers concerned the authority to cancel all cooperative organizations and their boards of directors. They can appoint a temporary board chairman or board of directors. The system also provides them with the authority to rescind the decisions of these boards if these decisions are not in accordance with the law or cooperative principles.

It has also been decided to transfer the employees of the Department of Cooperatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs to the three above-mentioned ministries to direct the technical cooperative affairs therein.

Al-Ahram's reporter has learned that the Ministry of War is preparing a new regulation which places the Fishing Cooperative Organization under the Ministry's supervision.

The government is thinking of permitting the Ministry of Urban Affairs to undertake cooperative housing affairs, and to place the Ministry of Education in charge of cooperative schooling.

Engineer Said Mar'y will meet today with the Directors of the Cooperative Unions to discuss with them the new cooperative system. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 22 November 1960, p. 4)

E. NEW LEGISLATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The authorities concerned have finished the new regulations on government employees in the UAR, with positions being divided into three groups. The starting salary in the second group is 20 pounds per month and promotion would increase the salary gradually until it becomes 100 pounds per month. The starting salary for the third group is 12.5 pounds per month and this salary will increase gradually to 65 pounds monthly.

For the first time, promotion is given annually to employees who have a permanent job and each will receive 25% of his salary as

a post promotion.

The new regulations divide the government administrative body into three parts:

1. The ministry and its agencies and bureaus.
2. The local administrative units.
3. The public organizations.

The largest department of a ministry, agency, or public organization will be called "general department", headed by a general director. Such a general department will consist of various branches and each branch or bureau headed by a board director. It is also possible that a branch could have more than one specialized unit and such a unit be headed by a unit chief.

The smallest administrative division is called a unit and it has a number of employees working under the direct supervision of one office head, called a unit chief. Each of the above-named directors or heads may assign some of his duties to the head of the next smaller division or unit.

There are three types of permanent jobs:

1. Those consisting of higher planning and supervisory jobs.
2. Those consisting of a supervisory position and executing both administrative and technical duties.
3. Positions held by assistants for both clerical and technical jobs.

No position can be changed from its present classification to a different one without the approval of the President.

These positions will be put in categories in accordance with the nature, duties, and qualifications of the applicant. The description of a job will be as follows:

1. The name of the position.
2. The duties and responsibilities of such a job.
3. Examples of the principal duties of such a position.
4. The minimum academic degrees that an applicant should have.
5. Classification of the position and its salary.

Each ministry, department, muhafaza governorate, province, and public organization will have a division for employees affairs headed by a director and an assistant director, who will receive their salaries from the particular agencies or departments for which they work, but who will be considered as employees of Diwan El - Mawazafin (Government Employees Office).

Each applicant for a position in the first or second category should have a university diploma or its equivalent; employees in third category positions must have a high school education or its equivalent.

All applicants for starting positions in second and third categories positions must pass a written and oral examinations. It is also possible to eliminate written examinations in some cases and eliminate both written and oral examinations in other cases.

The President will appoint and select those who will fill the

first category positions; he will also appoint persons to fill those positions which must be filled by Presidential decision. Other positions of the second and third categories will be filled by decision of the Minister concerned. An applicant for first category positions should meet the following requirements:

1. The candidate for the position [in the first category] should hold a position [of the second category] or its equivalent, and he should have spent 15 years in service; the candidate also should have a university education or its equivalent. His major in school should be in the same field as the position he is to fill.

2. The applicant for the position [of the first category] who was not a Government employee in the second category positions should have at least 20 years of experience in this type of work in private organizations. He should also have the academic degrees necessary for such positions.

3. Any new employee from the second or third category positions will be on probation for a year and will also receive training during that year; this training period may be extended for another year if necessary.

Should the employee show incompetence during the training period as shown in the reports made on him, he will be discharged from the job.

The employee will be given a specific job and is expected to perform the duties and responsibilities pertaining to that job alone. Prior experience may be used to determine for the applicant the nature of the job, the salary scale, and seniority.

The new law permits the employment of other Arab nationals in public offices on a reciprocal basis. Palestinians may hold government jobs, and at the same time maintain their Palestinian citizenship.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Two categories of employees are to be trained: a) those employees selected through tests, and b) those employees whose jobs require special training. The orders for employee training come from the Bureau of Employee Affairs which confers with the departments involved.

The objectives of the training are:

1. advanced training in general services,
2. greater efficiency in the operation of government services, and
3. raising the efficiency of employees and the training of a corps of employees who will acquire gradually experience in the operation of the government.

COMMITTEES OF EMPLOYEE AFFAIRS

The functions of these committees are to:

1. transfer the employees in Categories I and II from one position to another within or between departments;
2. supervise the work done in the ministry, bureau or department;
3. review the reports on employee performance.

The Bureau of Employee Affairs presents individual efficiency reports in co-operation with specialized committees in the various ministries.

EFFICIENCY REPORTS

Every employee presents a monthly report of his work to his immediate superior who in turn may express his opinion in the report; it is then presented to the Bureau of Employees Affairs.

THE YEARLY REPORTS

Yearly reports are requested of all employees in categories I and II. These reports are requested in January of each year. These reports are used to evaluate the personal characteristics and the job efficiency of each employee.

The evaluation is done according to definite rating for each section; the employee's rating is said to be excellent, very good, good, average, below average, and poor.

Any employee whose efficiency report shows that he is below average or poor is reported to the Bureau of Employee Affairs. The employee classified as poor is penalized by delaying his promotion for three years (he is not promoted every year). If in the interim, his efficiency report is classified as good, his deferred promotion is granted. If he does not show improvement, he is deprived of his promotion, and if one more report classifies him as poor, his case is transferred to the Bureau of Employee Affairs for consideration. If it is found that he perform better in a different department, then he will be transferred to a different job with the same salary, or the Bureau recommends the termination from his service. Such a recommendation is presented to the Minister who may ask the Bureau to transfer the employee to a different job. If an employee is reported to the Bureau as being poor for the third time, his position will be terminated as of the next day, since a third report is considered final.

SALARY INCREASES

Salary increases are received annually at the first of July. For the second category, the maximum salary is 840 pounds a year; beyond this the employee is not granted salary increase unless he is

promoted to department director.

The salary maximum for the third category is 600 pounds, beyond this no salary increase is given except in the case where the employee is promoted to chief of a section or office.

INCENTIVE SALARY INCREASES

Employees in the second and third category can be given an incentive salary increase equal to half of his yearly promotion if:

1. his work has been rated as excellent for the past two years.
2. he is not given such a promotion more than once every four years.
3. the percentage of employees receiving such incentive increases in a given year does not exceed 10% of the employees in each group.

Such salary increases are ordered by the Bureau of Employee Affairs acting on the recommendations of the employee's immediate supervisor, and subject to the approval of the director of the employee's department.

JOB PROMOTION

Employees in the second category may be promoted to chief of a section, and a chief of section may be promoted to department director.

Employees of the third category may be promoted to positions as technical or class I secretarial jobs. Also those employees may be promoted to head of a section or a chief of an office.

REGULATIONS FOR JOB PROMOTION

In order to be promoted to chief of a section in the second category, or technical or class I secretarial jobs in the third category, the employee concerned must have 6 years experience on the job, and the educational background required for such a position. The employees to be promoted to department director in the second category or to chief of a section or office in the third category, must have five years experience as head of a section, or technical or class I secretarial work, and should have the educational background required for such a position.

The efficiency reports for these candidates must be, at a minimum, very good; if more than one employee in the office has the same efficiency rating, the promotion goes to the one with seniority.

JOB PROMOTION ON PROBATION

The promoted employee is on probation for one year. If he shows incompetence, he will be returned to his former job if it is

open; if not, he will be given a similar position in different department. The employee will receive 25% of his salary if he passes the period of probation successfully. He is given the salary of his new position or one salary increase of the new position, whichever is the greater. His seniority starts as of the date he is promoted to the new job.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEE EXCHANGE

The law states that the period of exchange between one position to another is automatically terminated at the end of the fiscal year in which the exchange was made. It may be renewed for another fiscal year upon the approval of the Bureau of Employee Affairs.. The law also permits temporary assignment of permanent employees in work of organizations, local departmental units and foreign governments.

The period of the temporary assignment is one year in the UAR, and three years for those assigned abroad; the latter are not subject to renewal. The law also requires a written acceptance by the employee who is to be temporarily assigned.

VACATIONS

The vacations granted to the employees are:

1. thirty days annual vacation if he has been in service less than ten years.
2. seven days a year as emergency leave which is deductible from the annual vacation.
3. sick leave for the first four months with full pay, then the next four months with half pay and the next four months with quarter pay during the current and the following two years.
4. educational leave.
5. special leave.

Employees in contact with persons having communicable diseases may be absent without penalty for the period suggested by the medical authority.

Employees who are injured on the job may take special leave for not more than six months with full pay, and with the approval of the Minister such leave may be extended for another six months.

CONTROL AND INSPECTION

All employees are subject to technical, administrative and monetary controls, and the supervisors have the authority to inspect the work of those employees under their supervision. In every unit and department, work reports are submitted at the beginning of the fiscal year; also the technical units submit monthly reports, the administrative units submit quarterly reports, while the general administration must present a report every six months.

Each report must show the technical and administrative activities, the amount of coordination in the work, the deficiencies and the obstacles in the execution of the policies, and recommendations for correcting these problems.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

The new law states that public service has the objective of serving the population, the general welfare and needs of the country as a whole. The duties of employees are:

1. execution of the provisions of the general laws for public service.
2. maintenance of behaviour consistent with a public office.
3. performance of his duties with accuracy and honesty during the working hours.
4. cooperation with all colleagues.
5. execution of orders given him within the limits of law; every superior or chief is responsible for all orders that he may give.

Employees may not accept an outside position that is in conflict with his public job. The law has specified the types of occupations which a public employee cannot accept. Such restrictions are applied so that the public work will be done efficiently and any secrecy that may be involved will be maintained. Each employee is responsible for his mistakes, while the government bears the responsibility for administrative mistakes.

INVESTIGATION AND PENALTIES

An employee may not be penalized without being given the opportunity to defend himself. The corrective penalties that may be imposed on an employee of the second and third categories are:

1. warning.
2. deductions from his salary equal to not more than two months salary.
3. delaying his salary increase for a period not less than six months.
4. deprivation of a salary increase.
5. release of the employee from his job without pay for a period not exceeding three months.
6. decreasing the salary.
7. final termination of employment.

The penalties that may be imposed on employees in the first category are:

1. reprimands.
2. placing the employee on retirement status.
3. termination of employment.

An employee who leaves public service on his own wish may be penalized by a deduction in or deprivation of the retirement funds. An employee may not be considered for salary increase if the penalty of a deduction of 8 to 15 days salary has been imposed on him, until six months after the penalty. Similarly an employee may not be considered for a salary increase if the penalty of a deduction of more than 15 days has been imposed until one year from the date of penalty.

If the salary of the employee has been reduced, he may not be considered for salary increase until two years after the date of penalty. An employee may not be considered for a salary increase if he is under investigation, on trial or has been temporarily released from his job as a penalty. The corrective penalties imposed on employees may be permanently kept on his record.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

An employee's services may end for any of the following reasons:

1. reaching the retirement age.
2. sickness.
3. resignation.
4. termination of his service resulting from an action which placed him on retirement status.
5. release from service due to the termination of the type of work performed by the employee.
6. termination of service by Presidential decree.
7. loss of nationality.
8. if an employee is penalized by a court for a crime, moral scandal, or dishonesty.
9. Death.

The permanent Government employees may retire in the following cases:

1. if the employee has taken all of his authorized sick leaves, and his health condition does not permit him to perform his duties, or if the medical authority has decided that his illness is not curable, or upon the request by the employee for retirement due to his poor health. In such case a thorough examination will be required by the health authority.
2. if the employee asks for retirement giving sufficient reason. Approval by the President is required in this case.
3. an employee may be retired for serious and important reasons involving the security and public interest of the nation.

Employees on retirement status will be paid full salary for three months. It is possible that these employee will be assigned by Presidential decree to different jobs with the same salary within three months. If a Presidential decree is not received within three months the employee will be placed on final retirement status. The employee may also come to work or work for a different ministry during

the first two years of his retirement. The position of a retired employee will be vacant as soon as he leaves the job. The employee will receive half of his monthly salary every month after he retires. He will also be free to perform or accept any other job. If the employee is called back to service, his past experience will be taken into consideration for determining his seniority.

The President will announce a decree for the regulations on transferring the government employees to their new groups and new positions.

The employees in the class 9 positions will be promoted as clerks or technical assistants in the third category positions. Some of them fill 50% of the vacant positions in the third category. Each class 9 employee will receive a pay raise of 9 pounds annually until his salary reaches 150 pounds annually. The remaining 50% of class 9 employees will be promoted to clerical jobs or technical assistant jobs within four years. The order of the promotion will be made according the seniority of the employees. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 31 December 1960, pp. 4 and 9)

F. NEW PAY SYSTEM FOR THE EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

The regulations for a new pay system and equalization between private organizations and government service have been drawn up, and these regulations will be studied by the Administrative Committee of the Egyptian Region.

The most important proviso of the new pay system is that private organizations will not be allowed to establish or have positions equal to any of the government ministers. This is because all these organizations are to be under one ministry for inspection and supervision in accordance to the new law. The new regulation states that the highest post in a private organization shall be below the rank of any minister in both pay and classification. These regulations have been studied by a council consisting of the representatives of private organizations, the Ministry of Treasury, Supreme Court and The Department for Government Employee Affairs. They agreed on the following post and pay regulations for the private organizations in order to match these of the government.

1. The position of a director of a private organization is equivalent to the high government positions which pay 1600, 1800 or 2000 pounds per year, or equivalent to a Ministry Assistant which pays 1500 pounds per year. The position in a private organization is evaluated in accordance with the size of the company and the duties of the position.

2. The position of assistant director which would be equivalent to the position of assistant minister (1400 pounds) in the government, and is determined by the size of the company and the duties of the position.

3. The position of Manager will be equal to the government position of general manager, 1,200 - 1,300 pounds per annum.

4. Branch manager class "A": equivalent to a class 1 position in the government which pays 960 - 1140 pounds or a class "B" department manager which is equivalent to a class 2 government position.

5. Class "A" department head: equivalent to a class 3 government position which pays 540 - 780 pounds per year, and a class "B" is equivalent to a class 4 government position paying 420 - 540 pounds per year.

6. Office supervisor: equivalent to a class 5 government position, paying 300 - 320 pounds per year, or a class 6 position, paying 180 - 300 pounds per year.

The middle technical positions will be as follows:

1. A branch manager class "A": equivalent to a class 3 government position, and pays 540 - 780 pounds per year. The branch manager class "B" is equivalent to a class 4 government position, paying 420 - 540 pounds per year.

2. Class "A" supervisor position: equivalent to a class 5 government position, paying 300 - 540 pounds per year, and class "B" supervisor position is equivalent to a class 4 government position, paying 180 - 300 pounds per year.

3. Class "A" technician: equivalent to the class 7 government position, paying 144 - 288 pounds per year and the class "B" technician is equivalent to a class 8 government position, paying 108 - 168 pounds per year.

Clerical positions are as follows:

1. Class "A" office head: equivalent to a class 3 position which pays 540 - 780 pounds per year. Class "B" office head is equivalent to a class 4 government position, paying 420 - 540 pounds per year.

2. Class "A" chief clerk: equivalent to a class 5 government position, paying 300 - 420 pounds per year. Class "B" is equivalent to a class 6 government position, paying 180 - 300 pounds per year.

3. Class "A" clerk: equivalent to a class 7 government position, paying 144 - 208 pounds per year. Class "B" clerk is equal to a class 8 government position, paying 108 - 168 pounds per year.

The employees presently receiving higher salaries than what they should receive under the new system will continue to receive their present salaries, but the difference will be deducted from their promotions. It also has been decided to classify the manual positions in accordance with their duties, responsibilities and skills. The management of the public organizations will determine the duties of each type of manual work, and will set wages as well, but in accordance with the government maximum and minimum wages.

(Cairo, al-Ahram, 25 November 1960, p. 6)

G. PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR SYRIAN REGION

The UAR has declared the formation of a planning committee for the Syrian Region headed by the Vice-President and Minister of National Planning, Mr Nur Eldin Khala, and with the following membership: Dr. Abdelshaman Elhysany, Minister for the National Economy, Dr. Aziz Sidky, the Minister for Republic Industry, Mr. Said Mar'y, the Minister of National Agriculture, Mr. Tuama Elawadala, the Minister of National and Northern Regional Minister of Communication, Northern Region City and Country Affairs Muhammad Al-Alem, Dr. Abdul Al-Whab Humad, the Treasury Minister for the Northern Region, Mr. Ahmad Al-Hajyunis, Minister of Agriculture for the Northern Region, Mr. Wajih Al-Saman, Minister of Industry for the Northern Region, Mr. Husny Al-Sawaf, the Minister of Economy for the Northern Region, Mr. Akram Al-Diry, the Minister of Welfare and Labor and Mr. Gadu Es Al-Din, the Minister of Public Works for the Northern Region, Dr. 'Zat Al-Tarabulsy, the Director of the Bank of Syria.

Any Minister who may be called upon to attend a meeting involving his Ministry will be considered a member. The committee will carry out its duties and responsibilities according to the Republic's Regulation for the Northern Region No. 1328, 1960. The committee will have the same authority as the cabinet according to paragraph No. 10 in Law No. 44, 1959. The head of the committee will decide the meeting schedule and place, and he will invite the number of members needed to discuss a particular matter. (Damascus, al-Ayyam, 25 November 1960, p. 4)

III. ECONOMIC

A. FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR EGYPTIAN REGION

1. Distribution of Projects to Provinces over a 5-year Period

Before the departure of President Nasser to the Sudan, he approved the report of Mr. Abdul - Latif Al - Baghdady, the Vice-President and the Minister for National Planning. This report gives the amount of money to be allocated to the Egyptian provinces; the total is 1,576 million pounds. The provinces will receive 1,280 million pounds to be spent on projects envisaged in the five year plan; 177 million pounds will be spent on projects on a nationwide scale such as railroads, aviation, etc.

Ten thousand copies of the 650-page volume will be sent to the different local committees and provinces in order to acquaint them with the projects for their communities and so they may begin work on them. These projects will increase the income for individual workers and will increase employment opportunities. This volume will be considered the economic and social model for each province.

Cairo Province will receive 20% of the total money, or 1280 million pounds; Alexandria Province will receive 9.8%, Port Said will receive 2%; Ismailia will receive 6%, Suez will receive 5%, Al-Kalubia will receive 3.1%, Al-Sharkia will receive 3.2%, Al-Dakahlia will receive 2.5%, Dumiat will receive 7%, Al-Munufia will receive 1.9%, Al-Gharbia will receive 2.2%, Kafral-Shaikh will receive 3.9%, Al-Buhaira will receive 4.3%, Al-Giza will receive 2.1%, Al-Fayum will receive 1.4%, Bani Swaf, will receive 1.6%, Al-Minia will receive 2.4%, Asut will receive 2.6%, Suhag will receive 2.4%, Kina will receive 3.8%, Aswan will receive 12.6%, Al-Tahrir will receive 1.9%, Al-Hudud (the border provinces) will receive 10%.

These provinces will spend this money as follows:

Cairo Province will receive 255,525,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 95,216,000 pounds for industry, 21,837,000 pounds for electricity, 31,366,000 pounds for transportation and storage, 62,894,000 for housing, 20,086,000 for public utilities, 23,692,000 for public services, 434,000 for agriculture within the province limits.

Al-Askanbaria /Alexandria Province/ will receive 125,883,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 69,908,000 for industry, 5,924,000 for electricity, 12,782,000 for transportation and storage and shipping, 21,822,000 for housing, 6,295,000 for utilities, 7,648,000 for public services, 1,504,000 for agriculture.

Port Said Province will receive 25,339,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 545,000 pounds for agriculture, 4,922,000 for industry, 1,197,000 for electricity, 5,778,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 6,664,000 for Suez Canal, 4,652,000 for housing,

721,000 for utilities, 790,000 for public services.

Al-Ismalia will receive 7,491,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 33,000 for agriculture, 596,000 for industry, 1,809,000 for electricity, 1,523,000 for the Suez Canal, 2,079,000 for housing, 733,000 for utilities, 559,000 for public services.

Suez Province will receive 64,691,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 158,000 for agriculture, 47,770,000 for industry, 8,899,000 for electricity, 2,998,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 3,360,000 for housing, 879,000 for utilities, 627,000 for public services.

Al-Kalubia Province will receive 39,642,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 336,000 for agriculture, 3,746,000 for irrigation, 20,220,000 for industry, 1,478,000 for electricity, 7,051,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 4,067,000 for housing, 365,000 for utilities, 1,379,000 for public services.

Al-Sharkia Province will receive 40,506,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 17,757,000 pounds for agriculture, 11,251,000 for irrigation, 1,736,000 for industry, 1,760,000 for electricity, 400,000 for transportation and storage, 4,937,000 for housing, 1,119,000 for utilities, 1,564,000 for public services.

Al-Dakahlia Province will receive 31,817,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 5,105,000 for agriculture, 6,703,000 for irrigation, 3,546,000 for industry, 5,369,000 for electricity, 1,524,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 5,205,000 for housing, 1,470,000 for utilities, 2,895,000 for public services.

Dumiat Province will receive 8,561,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 861,000 for agriculture, 736,000 for irrigation, 2,102,000 for industry, 558,000 for electricity, 281,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 2,110,000 for housing, 1,193,000 for utilities, 720,000 for public services.

Al-Munufia Province will receive 24,290,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 2,011,000 for agriculture, 7,812,000 for irrigation, 4,634,000 for industry, 1,510,000 for electricity, 2,283,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 4,026,000 for housing, 481,000 for utilities, 1,533,000 for public services.

Al-Gharbia Province will receive 28,624,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 2,901,000 for agriculture, 5,892,000 for irrigation, 4,754,000 for industry, 2,637,000 for electricity, 2,063,000 for transportation, shipping and storage, 7,172,000 for housing, 1,208,000 for utilities, 1,997,000 for public services.

Kafr Al-Shaikh Province will receive 50,175,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 28,175,000 for agriculture, 12,459,000 for irrigation, 1,519,000 for industry, 838,000 for electricity, 110,000 for transportation and storage, 3,940,000 for housing, 706,000 for utilities, 1,420,000 for public services.

Al-Buhira Province will receive 55,496,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 18,346,000 for agriculture, 12,197,000 for irrigation, 8,653,000 for industry, 5,816,000 for electricity, 1,651,000 for transportation and storage, 5,563,000 for housing, 1,199,000 for

utilities, 2,071,000 for public services.

Al-Ghiza Province will receive 27,573,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 7,732,000 for agriculture, 1,543,000 for irrigation, 2,789,000 for industry, 1,905,000 for electricity, 1,326,000 for transportation and storage, 8,713,000 for housing, 365,000 for utilities, 3,199,000 for public services.

Al-Fayum Province will receive 18,528,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 8,182,000 for agriculture, 2,251,000 for irrigation, 1,828,000 for industry, 822,000 for electricity, 737,000 for transportation and storage, 2,899,000 for housing, 819,000 for utilities, 990,000 for public services.

Bany Swaf Province will receive 20,000,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 1,994,000 for agriculture, 4,000,000 for irrigation, 1,542,000 for industry, 3,088,000 for electricity, 605,000 for transportation and storage, 7,199,000 for housing, 442,000 for utilities, 1,172,000 for public services.

Al-Minia Province will receive 30,333,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 11,000,000 for agriculture, 3,450,000 for irrigation, 3,686,000 for industry, 3,308,000 for electricity, 1,206,000 for transportation and storage, 4,563,000 for housing, 1,333,000 for utilities, 1,765,000 for public services.

Asut Province will receive 32,925,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 3,500,000 for agriculture, 8,063,000 for irrigation, 3,757,000 for industry, 3,813,000 for electricity, 1,881,000 for transportation and storage, 5,622,000 for housing, 585,000 for utilities, 599,000 for public services. The number of millions not printed in the paper.

Suhag Province will receive 30,500,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 4,000,000 for agriculture, 15,989,000 for irrigation, 351,000 for industry, 3,000,000 for electricity, 1,375,000 for transportation and storage, 3,573,000 for housing, 593,000 for utilities, 1,607,000 for public services.

Kina Province will receive 48,834,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 17,134,000 for agriculture, 17,000,000 for irrigation, 8,065,000 for industry, 6,201,000 for electricity, 4,525,000 for transportation and storage, 2,542,000 for housing, 652,000 for utilities, 1,683,000 for public services.

Aswan Province will receive 161,353,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 8,185,000 for agriculture, 6,125,000 for irrigation, 47,300,000 for the High-Dam, 36,282,000 for industry, 56,292,000 for electricity, 1,641,000 for transportation and storage, 3,484,000 for housing, 777,000 for utilities, 1,267,000 for public services.

Al-Tahrir Liberation Province will receive 24,000,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 22,740,000 for agriculture, 581,000 for industry, 80,000 for transportation and storage, 649,000 for housing.

Al-Hudud Border Province will receive 128,000,000 pounds to be spent as follows: 62,181,000 for agriculture, 61,132,000 for

industry, 1,147,000 for electricity, 590,000 for transportation and storage, 2,528,000 for housing, 17,000 for utilities, 65,000 for public services. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 17 November 1960, pp. 6, 11)

2. Projects for the First Year of the Five-Year Plans

Mr. Abdul-Latif Al-Baghdady, Vice-President and the Minister for National Planning has finished the first year plans for projects in the various provinces and cities, and he will send copies of these plans to all provinces and cities in order for them to begin work on them immediately.

The total money for this first year is 290 million pounds, of which 209,500,000 pounds will be given to the various provinces. 25,651,000 pounds of the remaining 44,831,000 pounds will be used for public services such as the national railways.

The allocation for the provinces are as follows:

Cairo Province will receive 53,831,000 pounds; it will use 98,000 for agriculture, 18,944,000 pounds for industry, 2,068,000 pounds for electricity, 10,473,000 pounds for transportation, and storing, 11,391,000 pounds for housing, 5,365,000 for public utilities, 5,492,000 for public services.

Alexandria Province will receive 21,546,000 pounds. It will use 88,000 for agriculture, 8,848,000 for industry, 1,249,000 for electricity, 4,082,000 for transportation and storing, 3,942,000 for housing, 1,535,000 for utilities, 1,802,000 for public services.

Port Said Province will receive 3,629,000 pounds. It will use 32,000 for agriculture, 1,891,000 for industry, 113,000 for electricity, 283,000 for transportation and storing, 6,664,000 for the Suez Canal, 827,000 for housing and 254,000 for utilities, 83,000 for public services.

Al-Ismalia Province will receive 865,000 pounds. It will use 3,000 for agriculture, 115,000 for industry, 158,000 for electricity, 11,000 for transportation and storing, 1,523,000 for the Suez Canal, 375,000 for housing, 120,000 for public utilities, 83,000 for public services.

Suez Province will receive 9,703,000 pounds. It will use 31,000 for agriculture, 7,608,000 for industry, 262,000 for electricity, 697,000 for transportation and storing, 606,000 for housing, 181,000 for utilities, 320,000 for public services.

Al-Kalubia Province will receive 8,153,000 pounds. It will use 162,000 for agriculture, 410,000 for irrigation, 6,043,000 for industry, 120,000 for electricity, 240,000 for transportation and storing, 740,000 for housing, 153,000 for utilities, 293,000 for public services.

Al-Sharkia Province will receive 7,504,000 pounds. It will use 2,823,000 for agriculture, 2,713,000 for irrigation, 268,000 for industry, 229,000 for electricity, 28,000 for transportation and storing, 1,103,000 for housing, 260,000 for utilities, 782,000

for public services.

Al-Dakahlia Province will receive 5,214,000 pounds. It will use 279,000 for agriculture, 1,047,000 for irrigation, 807,000 for industry, 896,000 for electricity, 279,000 for transportation and storing, 999,000 for housing, 442,000 for utilities, 465,000 for public services.

Dumiat Province will receive 1,665,000 pounds. It will use 41,000 for agriculture, 234,000 for irrigation, 417,000 for industry, 74,000 for electricity, 106,000 for transportation and storage, 386,000 for housing, 328,000 for utilities, 79,000 for public services.

Al-Munufia Province will receive 3,747,000 pounds. It will use 62,000 for agriculture, 1,123,000 for irrigation, 1,159,000 for industry, 107,000 for electricity, 251,000 for transportation and storage, 759,000 for housing, 185,000 for utilities, 101,000 for public services.

Al-Garbia Province will receive 5,673,000 pounds. It will use 279,000 for agriculture, 1,160,000 for irrigation, 1,359,000 for industry, 392,000 for electricity, 521,000 for transportation and storage, 1,248,000 for housing, 393,000 for utilities, 321,000 for public services.

Kafr Al-Sheikh Province will receive 8,794,000 pounds. It will use 4,874,000 for agriculture, 1,270,000 for irrigation, 110,000 for industry, 153,000 for electricity, 501,000 for transportation and storage, 1,419,000 for housing, 242,000 for utilities, 225,000 for public services.

Al-Buhaira Province will receive 8,193,000 pounds. It will use 2,061,000 for agriculture, 1,291,000 for irrigation, 1,354,000 for industry, 1,199,000 for electricity, 319,000 for transportation and storage, 1,389,000 for housing, 366,000 for utilities, 214,000 for public services.

Al-Ghiza Province will receive 3,878,000 pounds. It will use 235,000 for agriculture, 183,000 for irrigation, 707,000 for industry, 26,000 for electricity, 251,000 for transportation and storage, 761,000 for housing, 112,000 for utilities, 603,000 for public services.

Al-Fayum Province will receive 2,856,000 pounds. It will use 1,287,000 for agriculture, 164,000 for irrigation, 161,000 for industry, 148,000 for electricity, 24,000 for transportation and storage, 619,000 for housing, 245,000 for utilities, 208,000 for public services.

Bany Swaf Province will receive 2,151,000 pounds. It will use 19,000 for agriculture, 812,000 for irrigation, 180,000 for industry, 165,000 for electricity, 130,000 for transportation and storage, 533,000 for housing, 197,000 for utilities, 115,000 for public services.

Al-Minia Province will receive 2,870,000 pounds. It will use 188,000 for agriculture, 330,000 for irrigation, 192,000 for industry, 159,000 for electricity, 155,000 for transportation and storage, 1,069,000 for housing, 620,000 for utilities, 157,000

for public services.

Asut Province will receive 5,025,000 pounds. It will use 160,000 for agriculture, 814,000 for irrigation, 407,000 for industry, 110,000 for electricity, 582,000 for transportation and storage, 1,076,000 for housing, 226,000 for utilities, 650,000 for public services.

Suhag Province will receive 2,911,000 pounds. It will use 2,000 for agriculture, 1,182,000 for irrigation, 162,000 for industry, 34,000 for electricity, 453,000 for transportation and storage, 730,000 for housing, 192,000 for utilities, 156,000 for public services.

Kina Province will receive 1,130,000 pounds. It will use 39,000 for agriculture, 4,657,000 for irrigation, 1,991,000 for industry, 472,000 for electricity, 593,000 for transportation and storage, 792,000 for housing, 305,000 for utilities, 281,000 for public services.

Aswan Province will receive 19,650,000 pounds. It will use 927,000 for agriculture, 503,000 for irrigation, 10,286,000 for the High Dam, 5,623,000 for industry, 643,000 for electricity, 258,000 for transportation and storage, 870,000 for housing, 223,000 for utilities, 317,000 for public services.

Al-Tahrir [Liberation] Province will receive 8,556,000 pounds. It will use 6,955,000 for agriculture, 251,000 for industry, 20,000 for transportation and storage, 1,330,000 for housing.

Al-Hudud Provinces [The border Provinces] will receive 12,971,000 pounds. It will use 5,900,000 for agriculture, 5,634,000 for industry, 87,000 for electricity, 241,000 for transportation and storage, 928,000 for housing, 6,000 for utilities, 175,000 for public services.. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 19 November 1960, pp. 4 & 7)

B. ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Salah, reporter for Akhir-Sa'ah, stated: "I felt very proud as I watched the final work in the completion of that huge project called the Arab atomic reactor. I have visited many different atomic reactors in Germany, Britain, Sweden, and Norway, however, our atomic reactor which is now completed and about to be put into operation truly amazed me. I saw wide streets and gardens built in the same spot which until recently was just hills and sand. Now it looks totally different with many people passing by in their white uniforms.

This great operation has been going on silently in Anshas Desert over the last five years. Many of our students were sent abroad to study, and many large crates were received without anybody knowing what was going on in the middle of the Anshas Desert.

High in the sky are the tall towers which will take the steam from our atomic reactor after the steam has been purified by the laboratories and instruments, designed for purifying the radioactive dust particles before they reach the air.

There are many steel air-tight storage facilities in which the remains of the reactor materials will be kept for five years. Some of our most faithful young people are building glory in the middle of the desert.

Cairo is an International School for Atoms

At El-Duky, next to the gardens of the Cairo University, stands the Atomic Radiation Building, where the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has established a center for training the atomic experts from the Middle East and Africa. For the last five years we have been building for peace. During these five years we have been training a generation of atomic scientists. We have also used atomic energy for medical treatment, for example, the first person to be treated at the Atomic Radiation Department at Al-Dmirdash Hospital was Najia, an Egyptian country girl. I wrote about her in this magazine at the time of her treatment.

The First Arab Atomic Reactor

I saw atomic reactors in Munich, Hamburg, and Berlin, Germany and also in Norway, Sweden; our atomic reactor is no smaller than any of these, perhaps it may even be larger. In the Norwegian winter I saw members of the Arab Atomic Energy Organization. I also saw them in the suburbs of Stockholm, outside of London, in the United States, USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Budapest, Switzerland, France, and in Italy. Many other students have finished their studies and training, and have returned home; I have seen some of them in the Anshas Desert, and I have talked with others yet at El-Duky. I have talked with them about many important and exciting things. Next March, for instance, in 1961 here at Cairo the Atomic Radiation Center will start a training program, applying atomic theory to medicine, agriculture, and industry. Many experts, technicians, and members of university staffs of the Arabian and friendly African countries have been invited. This program has been arranged by the Arab Atomic Energy Organization with the cooperation of the World Atomic Energy Commission at Vienna. Many countries and international organizations have asked the World Atomic Commission to locate this training program in their respective countries, however, they chose us because the high scientific standards of our scientists and our training program is high!

The World Commission Chose Cairo

Now we are offering scholarships to many different countries of the world so that they can send their students here for training. We offered six scholarships this year. I know two names from the many who applied and were also accepted; they are: Sawan Wang from Siam - Ahmed Akedyz from Turkey. Each scholarship recipient will receive 60 pounds a month, which is the United Nation's allowance for students. The six scholarship winners will spend six months in our atomic laboratories, studying under Arab atomic scientists.

While I was walking with Dr. Kamal 'Fat in the building, I noticed that the hallway walls and floors were extra thick. Underneath the hall's floors and inside the walls were thousands of wires and pipes and connections.

The power of our atomic reactor is 2,000 kilowatt, which is twice the power of the "floating pool" type, which produces 100 to 1,000 kilowatts. The "floating pool" type is usually used for research, studies, and training.

Everything by Atomic Buttons

There are many rooms for the control panels of different operations. The technicians will operate everything simply by pushing the buttons on the control panels. The reactor is not dangerous. It will stop automatically and completely if something is not functioning properly.

Atomic Sand Research

Arab scientists contributed 21 reports on atomic research at the last Atomic Convention at Geneva. Sixty theses were completed in the laboratories of the Arab Atomic Organization.

Dr. Ismail Basuny Haza', the Director of the Radiation Department of the Arab Atomic Organization, is doing research on the possibility of solving the problem of deposited sand at the entrance of the Suez Canal and Port Said. This will save a large amount of money, which we spend each year in dredging the entrance of the Suez Canal and Port Said.

Another research program for studying the functioning of the liver by using the "Ros Bengal" [an instrument]. There is another research project on the possibilities for increasing the bean, wheat, and cotton crops per acre of land [fadan]. Atomic carbon is used to estimate the age of monuments and is applied to other geological services. It is now possible to trace back to 25,000 years. Another research program covers the determining the age of the water beneath the earth's surface.

At the atomic city in Inshas a huge building has been built for neutrons research and it contains the Elphan de Graph [nuclear accelerator]. This instrument can generate neutrons of 2-1/2

million electron volts. This power is used in exchanging the atoms of different substances, and in measuring the energy in the nucleus of that particular atom. This is the only instrument of this type in the whole Middle East. We also have an instrument, which can determine the uranium percentage in any given material.

The Arab Atomic Organization has missions all over the world, for example in the USSR, Sweden, Germany, Norway, USA, Canada, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Czechoslovakia, South America, and other countries.

The members of the Arab Atomic Organization were invited to the conventions held at Warsaw, Vienna, Copenhagen, Monaco, and Japan. Two-thousand patients were examined by atomic medical machines (X-ray, etc.). Six hundred patients were treated with radio-active substances. We have 7 stations to detect radiation, and they are located at Al-Kamishle, Damascus, in Syria. The ones in Egypt are at Marasa, Matrawoh, Sywa (Oasis), Alexandria, Cairo and Aswan. Each station works continuously; a new station is to be built at Al-Ismalia.

Dr. Kamal Abdul Aziz, the Director of the Safety Department, advised everyone to take enough calcium because this will make them less susceptible to strontium (a type of radiation settling in the bones and decaying them). Having sufficient calcium in the body will decrease the strontium content by 90%. Everyone should have a periodic check-up to determine the amount of calcium.

We will produce radio-active material which will be sufficient for the whole Arab world and the Middle East, and will be used to peaceful purposes, such as medical treatment, industry, and agriculture. We do not export anything to our friends in Africa and in the Middle East except for peaceful purposes, even in the atomic field.

Dr. Abdul Ma'Bud Al-Gbaily, the head of the Nuclear Chemistry Department, said that we will produce radio-active material in a special laboratory which will amount to 250 curie per year; this will be sufficient for us and we will also be able to export some of it to the Arab and other friendly countries. He added that the construction of this lab will begin next month, i.e. January 1961, and production will begin within a year. This laboratory will have three main units: one for radio-active material, one for atomic heat, and the third unit will be for molecular chemistry that will be applicable to atomic reactors or the production of radio active material. Research is under way to produce uranium and thorium in Egypt. The Arabian sands and soil will absorb the remains of the radio-active material.

There is a Geology Department in the Atomic Organization, headed by Dr. Ryad Hyazy, who is engaged in research on Arabian minerals which contain some atomic substances.

The Organization's Engineering Department is producing electrical equipment which is equal to the imported equipment; the work shops of this department satisfy the engineers' needs for small,

skillfully made tools and equipment as well as necessary repairs.

Engineer Muhamid Shaltut and Dr. Muhamid Thman and many others are doing a magnificent job. At the Reactor Department I met Dr. Thman Al-Mufti, Dr. Husain Abdul-Muhsin and Dr. Fawad El-Fuly. And at the Department of Nuclear Physics, Doctors Jamal Nuh, Fathy Al-Badawy and Ibrahim Mamuda, and many others are working hard to build our country's glory.

In spite of the fact that I promised not to mention their names, I would like to congratulate all those who had a great deal to do with the success of this operation. They are Salah Hedaet, the Director of the Atomic Organization and his Secretary, Mr. Amin Al-Khashab, and the Board of Directors, they are all the people that history will remember. (Cairo, Akhir Sa'ah (weekly), 28 December 1960, pp. 8-10)

C. NEW VALLEY PROJECT

1. A Chain of Roads

The new road (Mankabad-Al-Kharga), which will connect the new valley with the Nile River Valley will soon be completed. Construction of this road took more than four years which was the time allotted for the program. The Desert Development Committee, which is responsible for this project, started the construction by making a chain of new roads from Al-Kharja Oasis to Al-Dakhla and to Al-Baharia Oasis and Siwa Oasis. These projects are envisaged in the 5-year plan to connect the 5 oases by roads; this will encourage habitation and cultivation in the Southern Region. The Committee has finished the studies for the reclamation of 200,000 acres in Al-Kharja, Al-Dakhla oases; 200,000 more acres in the same areas will be studied by June 1961. This will help to prepare the cultivation of this land.

The Committee has established a large, well-equipped laboratory at Al-Kharja to make the necessary chemical and natural soil tests. There are three steps in the classification of soil:

1. Complete elimination of rocks from the land;
2. Assaying of soil by means of laboratory tests
3. Tests for the most suitable crops for particular area.

(Cairo, al-Ahram, 28 December 1960, p. 4)

2. Reclamation in the New Valley

Gen. Muhamad Ibrahim, State Minister for Defense, announced that fifteen thousand acres will be reclaimed in the New Valley this year; thirty-six wells will also be drilled. He said that studies have shown that 1/3 of the underground water available in the area of Al-Kharja Oasis is sufficient to irrigate half a million

acres of desert land in that area. Speaking of the desert land reclamation administration, the Minister said that in the brief period of the administration's existence, it was able to irrigate 4,200 acres (Fadan - similar to one acre) with the available water, and of these 3,105 acres were already in cultivation. The yields per acre in this land was 8 ardabs (grain measure). The general plan of the administration is to reclaim 15,000 acres within the first year, 1960-1961, in the Al-Dakhala and Al-Kharja Oases. The program is going on according to schedule, and in this year 36 wells will be drilled.

The administration does not only drill the wells but also undertakes all the necessary improvements to facilitate the use of water in land irrigation. This year 3,000 acres were prepared for irrigation. Out of the 3,000, 2,400 have the necessary irrigation canals. The administration prepared 4,335 acres for winter crops. They are also planning for orchards and forests.

The Minister added that the other ministries are working to build transportation facilities between the New Valley and the Nile Valley. Housing, restaurants plus recreation facilities were built for the employees and labor, also in four villages, 150 houses were built per village.

The ministries involved will build the necessary buildings for public services in this area. Also electrical power plants, garages for tractors and other equipments were also built. The administration already has 300 cows as a start for the establishment of a cattle farm which is growing continuously. The administration has also bought the necessary equipment for a hatchery. Reconstruction of the old date packing factory has been finished in Siwa and Al-Baharia Oases. The administration has also received the necessary equipment for a modern date packing factory which is considered to be the largest in the Egyptian region.

The desert reclamation administration has made studies with the help of UNESCO and FAU to estimate the amount of underground water, and experts estimated the water in Al-Kharja Oasis at 470 million cubic meters of water, which is sufficient to irrigate half million acres.

Under the 5-year plan for the New Valley, 141,000 acres are to be reclaimed, thus it can be expected that more land will be under reclamation in the future. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 17 November 1960, p. 6)

D. SYRIAN REGION PROJECTS

1. Euphrates Dam Project

Mr. Jadu Ez Al-Din explained today the steps for the completion of the Euphrates Dam Project and the significance of the

dam for economic and social progress. He said the expenses of the project is 1 1/4 million lira and the project will reclaim 1 million acres of new land. The project will increase the national income by 700 million lira annually; that is, in addition to the 300 million lira from the revenue of the electrical power supplied by the dam. The dam will also help stabilize the river bed.

The minister added that the importance of this project for the Syrian Region is as important as the High Dam for the Egyptian Region.

There are two main parts of this project:

- 1) One will consist of an irrigation dam at Dayr Al-Zaur which will have a canal 690 kilometers long /from behind the dam/ to irrigate 100,000 acres. This project will be finished at the end of the first five-year plan.

- 2) A hydro-electrical dam which will store 15 million cubic meters of water, to be built on the upper Euphrates. This will be sufficient to irrigate 650,000 acres.

Another part of this second plan is to build an electrical station which will supply 3 million kilowatts per hour, which is 10 times the present electrical power. This part of the plan will be finished during the second five-year plan. The Minister arranged for geographical studies and the preparation of a topographic map for the Euphrates Valley. These studies cover an area of 1,513,000 acres. Another topographical map "Plan" was drawn for another 150,000 acres which marked the canals. We are in the process of making another map which will cover the rest of the land, which is 600,000 acres.

The Minister added that this project will cover its expenses within two years and it will increase the annual national income by 700 million lira. It will also increase the land available for farming, and this will change the situation of some of the farmers enabling them to own their own land instead of renting. The project will increase the electrical power to a value of 300 million lira. The project will also help stabilize the river bed and help avoid the annual loss due to the flooding of the farm lands.
(Cairo, al-Ahram, 19 November 1960, p. 4)

2. Agrarian Reform Project

Mr. Ahmed Al-Hinadi, Minister of Agriculture Reform, announced that he had signed a contract for building four modern villages for the farmers at Dayr-Al-Zaur province and 19 more in Al-Hasaka county. These are part of the 5-Year Plan for building new villages over and above the land the Ministry gave to the farmers for housing and settlement use.

The Minister also signed another contract for building 52 "storage" silos this year as a part of the 121 silos planned for storage, which are to be built in the agricultural areas. These storage silos will protect the crops as a part of the cooperative

marketing for the farmers crops.

The Minister also said that other contracts are underway for the construction of five farming centers; four of which will be in the Al-Ghab area and one will be in the area of Janub Al-Rad, City and County of Al-Hasaka. These centers will give the farmers agricultural information, assistance and will supervise farming.

Since the Ministry is trying its best to serve the farmers, it has been decided to increase the number of modern villages and storage silos for this year. Fourteen villages will be increased to 40 villages and 29 storages will become 121. We would also like to announce that seven villages have already been completed and will be given to the farmers within the next few weeks.

The Minister further added that the farming centers, villages and storage silos, for which he signed the contracts, will be completed in April 1960. Construction will then be started for the building of the 1960-61 quota of villages and silos. He declared that any of the Arab citizens who have been following our programs will find that we are making quick progress in this field along with the progress in the social and political life under the present leadership of President Nasser. (Damascus, al-Ayyam, 17 November 1960, p. 4)

IV. SOCIOLOGICAL

A UAR CENSUS

Mr. Adbul Latif Al-Baghdady, the Vice-President and the Minister for National Planning, announced the first results of the census of the UAR.

This is the first successful census since Egypt and Syria have united. The citizens realized the importance of the census and gave us all the cooperation and the necessary information. This is why the operation was very successful. I would like to thank all citizens and organizations who helped in the success of this national project. I would like also to thank the teachers and employees of the Ministry of Education because they were the ones who actually collected the census information, and I thank the Ministry of the Interior since its employees (the Police Department) played an important role in the project. I also thank the press, broadcasting stations, the mosques and church officials, the Information Department, and the Health and Education Department. I thank the Republic Census Committee in both regions.

Mr. Baghdady added that the census was supposed to have been taken in March 1957 in Egypt, but the aggression (Suez Canal War) against Egypt in 1956 had caused the delay of the project since many of the residents in the Canal Zone had migrated to different parts of the country. The aggression also caused the closing of the schools for two months so that we could not obtain the assistance of the teachers in the census. All of this made it impossible to take the census in March 1957, and then the blessed union happened (Egypt and Syria united). After this, we had to set a new date for taking the census in both regions which was 21 September 1960.

He said that the citizens realized the importance of the census for themselves and their children and the generations to follow. They cooperated in making the operation a success. For the planning of the different states and cities it was necessary for the government to have all the information resulting from the census, such as, the population in each city and state, ages, occupations, and social position. All this information had to be obtained before the government could do any effective planning for these areas and supply them with the necessary services, such as, schools, institutes, hospitals, centers of worship, and recreation centers.

Mr. Baghdady added that we received the first results of the census which showed the number of males and females in each province. It also showed that the population in Egypt has increased in the last 13½ years about one-third, or from 19 million to 26 million.

The Minister closed his statement by saying that the information will be available in detail within the next fourteen months (the end of 1961), and these results will be computed by the most

modern machines used in census taking.

Dr. Bahjat Al-Tawil, the General Director of the Census Department, declared that many comparative tests between the census of 1947 and 1960 showed that the expected increase in population confirmed our beliefs that the figures obtained from the primary results are accurate.

The Census Department sent its employees into the Egyptian Desert to obtain exact information about the Bedouins making it the first time that the census covered all citizens.

In Syria they had an inaccurate census under the French administration in 1922. In 1946 there was an attempt at taking the census which was not fully recorded; however, this time the census operation in Syria was obtained by the same methods used in Egypt.

For the first time educational films about the census and its importance were shown in 150 movie theaters plus public parks and squares, and in the Service Units [Medical, Social, and Health Services in villages] throughout the country.

The Director concluded his announcement by saying that the best proof of the success of the census was in the people's realization of its importance. Many citizens called the census takers asking for more information or adding the number of newly born children.

EGYPT (SOUTHERN REGION)

PROVINCES & DISTRICTS	POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
Cairo	3,345,000	1,714,000	1,622,000
Alexandria	1,513,000	769,000	744,000
Port Said	244,000	125,000	119,000
El Ismalia	276,000	141,000	135,000
Suez	203,000	105,000	98,000
Dumiat	391,000	201,000	190,000
Al-Dakahlia	2,016,000	1,014,000	1,002,000
Al-Sharkia	1,823,000	915,000	908,000
Al-Kalubia	989,000	504,000	485,000
Kafr Al-Shaikh	974,000	484,000	490,000
Al-Gharbia	1,683,000	833,000	850,000
Al-Munufia	1,347,000	676,000	671,000
Al-Buhaira	1,683,000	833,000	850,000
Al-Ghiza	1,337,000	674,000	663,000
Bani Swaf	859,000	422,000	437,000
Al-Fayum	839,000	416,000	423,000
Al-Minia	1,560,000	785,000	775,000
Asut	1,325,000	675,000	650,000
Suhag	1,574,000	785,000	789,000
Kina	1,361,000	679,000	682,000
Aswan	385,000	189,000	196,000

PROVINCES & DISTRICTS	POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
Al-Bahr Al-Ahmar (Red Sea)	31,000	19,000	12,000
Al-Sahara, Al-Janobia (Southern Desert)	43,000	22,000	21,000
Al-Gharbia	114,000	55,000	59,000
Sina	132,000	67,000	65,000

SYRIA (NORTHERN REGION)

PROVINCES & DISTRICTS	POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
Province of Dimashq (Damascus)	532,000	247,000	258,000
Damascus (City)	446,000	229,000	217,000
Al-Suwada	100,000	50,000	50,000
Dir'a	168,000	82,000	86,000
Hims	401,000	206,000	195,000
Hamah	325,000	167,000	158,000
Idlib	331,000	170,000	161,000
Al-Ladhikia	524,000	272,000	252,000
City of Halab (Aleppo)	425,000	219,000	206,000
Halab	532,000	273,000	259,000
Al-Rashid (Al-Raqa)	178,000	93,000	85,000
Dayr Al-Zaur	249,000	137,000	112,000
Al-Hasaka	350,000	180,000	170,000

(Cairo, al-Ahram, 24 October 1960, p. 5)

B. NEW "VOICE OF ISLAM" BROADCASTING STATION

The Ministry of Religious Affairs has decided to build a broadcasting station called "The Voice of Islam" for broadcasting educational programs in all the languages and dialects of the Moslem nations. This station will be in the main government building of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The Minister asked the Egyptian broadcasting experts to draw the plan for the new station.

The Ministry also decided to invite all Moslem theologians and scholars to join in revising the new modern explanation of the Koran. Mr. Ahmad Abdula Tuama, the Minister of Religious Affairs, and Mr. M. A. Hatim, the "National" Minister for Presidential Republic Affairs, have discussed this matter and have approved it.

Other decisions were to change the street named "King Hussein" to "Adnan Al-Midany" and, also, to donate 1500 pounds as a gift to the Islamic organizations in Nigeria to celebrate Nigeria's independence day.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs stated that a cup will be given as a gift to the best local information office in city or state which accomplished its work quickly and without complaints.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs will begin the third part of the "Al-Zakah" Foundation housing plan to be built soon, and will give the people of "Al Marg" social welfare care. The Foundation also agreed to give 2,000 pounds to the needy families of Port Said, and to the martyrs and needy families in "Al-Ismailia".

The Ministry will ease the housing problem in Kawala in Kafr Al-Shaikh province by building a housing project on 25 acres of Kawala religious land. The Ministry will also send its experts to Al-Madina, Al-Munawara (the "lighting city") and Mecca to build two guest houses for its poor pilgrims to Mecca and Al-Madina, during the pilgrimage season. It will also build 200 flats for low income people in the cotton factories section of Saraya Al-Kuba. The Institution for the Handicapped will be converted to an institute for teaching the Koran. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 20 November 1960, p. 7)

C. NEW REGULATION FOR MISSIONS

It has been decided to put new regulations into effect on December 1, 1960 concerning the educational missions abroad. The program has been in preparation for a year and a half under the UAR Missions Council for Education in both regions and has been approved by the Minister of Education. The total number of students under the Mission's supervision is 9,000 from both regions of the UAR.

The new regulations permit the student to receive his allowance in the local currency of the country in which he is studying. The graduate student's allowance is as follows:

- 1) In the United States the amount has been reduced from \$200.00 to \$170.00 per month.
- 2) In Canada \$200.00 per month.
- 3) In London 45 pounds per month, outside of London and Free Ireland 40 pounds per month (one pound equals \$2.80)
- 4) In Sweden 900 crowns (\$1.00 equals 7.12)
- 5) In Norway and Denmark the same amount as Sweden is given
- 6) In Paris 650 new francs (\$1.00 equals 6.88), 550 francs in the rest of France
- 7) In East Germany 400 Marks per month and 450 Marks per month in West Germany (\$1.00 equals 4.15 DM)
- 8) In Italy 80,000 lire (\$1.00 equals 617.28)
- 9) In Geneva and Zurich 600 Swiss francs per month (\$1.00 = 4.3)
- 10) In Spain 4200 pesetas (\$1.00 equals 59.52)
- 11) In Holland 400 Floren (\$1.00 equals 4.15)

- 12) In Austria 250 schillings per month (\$1.00 equals 25.64)
- 13) In Belgium 560 Belgium francs per month (\$1.00 equals 49.75)

In the remaining countries they receive an amount equal to 40 English pounds.

The undergraduate studying abroad will receive 20% less than the allowance issued to the graduate student.

The government employee who is studying abroad will not receive less money than the student studying abroad even though his salary is less than the monthly educational allowance. The Mission Committee will pay the difference between the two. The student who is not a government employee will get his allowance at the first of the month. The government employee will receive his allowance on his usual pay day. (For the government employee, the full time is from the time he left work until he returns to his job again.)

Upon the completion of his education, the government employee will be paid for the full time he spends abroad, and if his new diploma allowance is more than his former salary then he will receive the higher compensation.

As for the student, he will be paid for the full time he spends abroad in accordance with the fixed salary for his newly received diploma.

The exchange students shall not receive an allowance if they do not return to the UAR within a month when they are ordered to do so, or when the student transfers to a different school without permission.

THE DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCE

The wife will receive 30% of her husband's allowance if she accompanies him. One child receives 10% of the father's allowance. Two or more children will receive 20% of the father's allowance.

If the wife stays in the Egyptian region of the UAR, she shall receive 6 pounds per month, 2 pounds for one child, 4 pounds for 2 or more children; in the Syrian region the wife will receive 60 lira, 1 child, 20 lira, 40 lira for 2 or more children.

The wife shall not receive any allowance if she was married after the announcement of her husband's mission and she prefers to stay at home. However, if she accompanies him, she will receive the allowance. So shall the children if there are any.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

A student from the Southern region will be issued 15 pounds for preparation prior to his departure and a student from the Northern region will be issued 50 lira, that is if he will study abroad. The member will be issued 25% of his monthly mission allowance on his return to the UAR. He will also be issued 10% of his monthly mission allowance if he is transferred to a different school or city. If the member will spend his time in the UAR as

an Internal exchange student he will be issued 5 pounds in Egypt and 50 lira in Syria. The member will be issued 50% of his monthly allowance during his traveling from the UAR to the country in which he will study. [I assume members are entitled to a paid trip home every two years to visit their families]. During the authorized school vacation he will receive his monthly living expenses (allowance), but he will pay for the traveling expenses during his vacation if there is any traveling involved.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES EXPENSES

The member will be issued 50% of his allowance immediately to buy school supplies even if he missed a part of the semester. The same amount will be issued at the beginning of every academic year, but he will receive 50% of the amount if he will be studying only one semester of the academic year. However, if the exchange is not less than six months he will be issued full expenses for his school supplies. His supplies expense allowance is discontinued if his mission is extended.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

The member will be issued a sum of 50% of the maximum daily pay while in traveling status and that should not be less than \$5.00 in America and Canada. He will be paid the same daily amount for his first 7 nights in the country he is to study in or when his traveling concerns education. If the member's stay exceeds more than 14 nights in one city he will not be paid according to the traveling status, but he will be paid in accordance with the monthly allowance of this area. While traveling, if he uses sleeping car accommodations, he will be issued the full traveling sum while traveling at night by train. However, if he has sleeping car reservations, he will receive only 75% of the sum [assuming the government pay transportation expenses].

CLOTHING EXPENSES

The member will be issued upon his arrival at his destination 50% of his monthly allowance if he is single, and one months allowance if he is married and accompanied by his family; that is if he is on a mission for a year or more. The clothing allowance will be issued on the first of October of each year. If the remaining time before he returns to the UAR is from 3 to 6 months he will be issued 50% of the clothing allowance. If the time is 6 months to a year he will be issued the full amount. If he returns before the end of that period he does not have to return the money.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The Missions Committee's Budget will pay for transportation for the members while traveling to and from school or while traveling to attend educational conventions. It will also pay the tuition and school expenses plus taxes on salaries or allowances, but it will not pay for private tutoring.

It will also cover the expenses for buying or renting of clothing or articles involved for art or sport students. Complete medical expenses will be paid for members studying both in the UAR and abroad. The fluctuating difference between the pound and the foreign currency will be paid to students.

ALLOWANCES FOR SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

It is possible that the Committee will give complete or monthly allowances to those who are studying on scholarships abroad on the condition that this allowance will not exceed what the regular exchange student is collecting. This is if such a student has received good grades for two years. After being granted such an allowance he can renew it again for another year under the condition that his grades have continued at the same level.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

If a UAR student receives a scholarship from a foreign country or a foreign or international organization and his allowance is less than the Mission allowance, then he will be paid the difference. However, if it is more he shall keep the difference.

TRANSFERENCE OF CURRENCY

Students studying abroad on their own will not be able to receive more money from their families than the regular Mission students.

MISSIONS TO THE SOVIET UNION

Members of the Educational Missions to the USSR will be treated according to the culture agreement between UAR and USSR.

COMMITTEE BANKING ACCOUNT ABROAD

Accounts will be opened every three months for the Committee branches abroad in order to enable them to pay students their allowances, covering the expenses of the members and of the students under supervision.

The students under supervision shall not receive any money except through the Educational Committee, or by the permission from

the Currency Department. It has been decided to begin these regulations on 1 December 1960. Those who have received more money under the old regulations will continue to receive that but the new members will be paid according to the new regulations. The authorities took into consideration the fact that the students should have a decent life without extravagance. (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 28 November 1960, pp. 5 and 6)

D. ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVES

1. New Cooperative Regulations

Mr. Said Mar'y has finished the new regulations and system for improving the agricultural cooperative movement in this country. The new regulations will require the establishment of a Supreme Cooperative Council in the southern region and under its supervision will be a central cooperative organization in the cities, a joint cooperative organization in the towns and counties, and general cooperative units in the villages.

The new regulations will change the Egyptian Agricultural Cooperative Committee to a Cooperative Organization; they also establish the Cooperative Committee's bank. The present cooperative laws will be changed according to the new cooperative system. All the new cooperative organizations will belong to this system. The Ministry of Agriculture will start taking 3,200 of these small organizations to be placed under this system immediately and within the next three years these organizations will operate within and according to the new cooperative law.

The Supreme Council will be headed by the National Minister of Agriculture, who will work in conjunction with the secretaries of the cities and counties cooperative organizations; this council will be in charge of the agricultural loans. It will also cooperate with the agricultural loans bank.

The Governor or the Mayor will head the cooperative organization in his city or state and the Director of Agriculture in that area will be in charge of its general work. All the cooperative organizations in the areas will be merged and under the supervision of the main cooperative joint organization. The agricultural engineer will be in charge of the county organization; the organizations in the villages will be the fundamental part of the cooperative system in the village and it will be headed by an agricultural supervisor-assistant.

All members of all the cooperative organization will be scientifically and technically trained. Next week every and each organization will write a full report about its financial and administrative positions as preliminary step to instituting the new cooperative law.

The Egyptian Agricultural Committee, after it has been changed

to a cooperative organization, will be the link between the central organizations in the cities and the joint organization in the counties and the agricultural organizations in the villages. It will not make any money from selling the farmers necessities except a very slight profit to cover the expenses of its agricultural research, which is actually in the interest of the farmers.

The Bank of the Cooperative Organization will build factories for producing super phosphate, extinguishers, tractors, plows, fruit and vegetable canneries, agricultural industries, and to prepare the different crops and seeds. The Cooperative Loans Bank will distribute the products of these factories. 400,000 pounds will be contributed by the Fertilizer Rates Balancing Fund.

The contributions of the government and the cooperative organizations will be used to build the projects of the cooperative organization.

Putting the new regulations into effect gradually was discussed in various meetings between Mr. Hussain Al-Shaf'y, Mr. Said Mar'y, and Mr. Tawfik Abdul Fatah, Mr. Ahmid Al-Mahruky and Mr. Hassan Baghdady. A report was prepared for the Vice-President, Mr. Abdul Latif Al-Baghdady.

The National Minister of Agriculture announced that all the employees of the cooperative union /not a labor or employer union, but just a name/ will be transferred to work for the Central Cooperative Organization which will replace the cooperative unions. These employees will receive the same pay.

Some of the employees (of the southern region) of the Ministry of Social Welfare will be transferred to work for the Minister of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agricultural Reform.

The Minister of Agriculture decided to extend the Executive Council of the Cooperative Unions Services for another six months. They will hold their annual meeting in the time set for such meetings in order to discuss the relevant matters. (Cairo, al-Ahram, 21 November 1960, p. 4)

2. A New Cooperative Agency

The government was published a decision yesterday on the establishment of "The General Organization for Agricultural Cooperation", which will be one of the various agencies in the Republics Headquarters Building.

With the help of the related government and cooperative agencies, the new organization will be able to provide the necessary financial and technical aid for the various agricultural cooperative organizations. This agency will also be responsible for the planning and development of the agricultural cooperatives.

The organization will supervise the Fertilizer Rates Balancing Fund, the Egyptian Committee for Agriculture, the General Cooperative Organization for Agricultural Reform, the Agriculture Cooperative Organization, the Agriculture Unions, and the Agriculture Loans Bank.

The Board of Directors for this organization will be headed by the National Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, and the membership will consist of the Egyptian Region Ministers of Supplies, Economy, Agriculture, Agricultural Reform, and Social Welfare and the head of the National Council [like the Supreme Court] and 6 experts in agricultural cooperation. In the presence of Dr. Ahmed Al-Mahraky, the Southern Region Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Said Mar'y, the National Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform said in a news conference yesterday that the establishment of this organization is the basis of our agricultural development program because it will supervise the various branches of the Agriculture Cooperative Organization and will help such branches in their work. The Minister added that the General Organization will supervise the Egyptian Agriculture Committee, which will be changed to a cooperative organization which will not only perform its former duties, such as importing insecticides and fertilizers, but will also be expanded to serve the different cooperative organizations by helping in their agricultural research. This research has succeeded recently in the developing of a new type of cotton, Bahtem 185, and a new type of wheat, Tusonelnkawm.

This is the first cooperative organization in the history of the country which had an agriculture research department which helped develop and discover new crops. All of these services are for the cooperative farmers. The main organization will finish the construction of the few stations not completed of the 250 planned to help eliminate insects. A hundred new stations will be built each year to serve all the farmers, especially the smaller ones, through their cooperative organizations.

It was important to put the Agricultural Loans Bank under the new organization's supervision because it is necessary for the Loans Bank and the Cooperative organization to work together. It was added that the bank's loan services were for the farmers and the cooperative organization had helped the country's agricultural economy. That is why the bank's services were very important for the farmers, since it was the only source through which they could receive agricultural loans. The bank would not be affected by being under the supervision of the main organization for its usual services for loans. The Cooperative Organization's supervision of the bank is exactly like the economic and organizational supervision of private companies and concerns. The purpose of putting the Fertilizer Rates Balancing Funds under the supervision of the General Cooperative Organization is to have an important source of money for the organization, since it is going to control the fertilizer market in Egypt for the benefit of the farmers (low prices to them). The Fund's interest will be used in building a fertilizer industry.

The duties and services of the above-mentioned Cooperative Bank are to be merged into the main organization, which will play the same role and offer the same services as a part of its duties, such as financing and helping the cooperative organ, and supplying