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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

*Ministry of Social Affairs  
in Eleven Years*

*from*

*July 23rd 1952 to July 23rd 1963*

PUBLIC RELATIONS  
INFORMATION SERVICE

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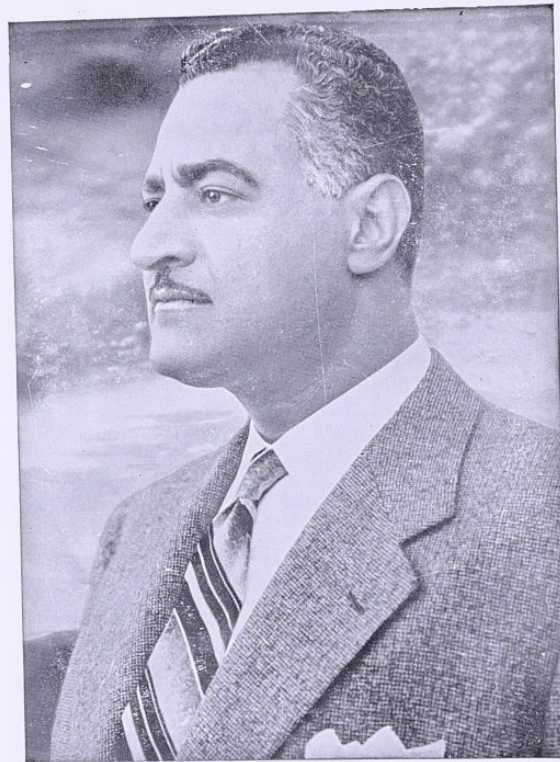
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**PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER**  
President of the United Arab Republic.



**Vice-PRESIDENT HUSSEIN EL SHAFEI**  
Vice-President of the Republic and Minister of Social Affairs.



**Dr. HEKMAT ABOU ZEID**  
Minister of Social Affairs

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# INTRODUCTION

BY

**Vice-President HUSSEIN EL SHAFEI**

*Vice-President of the Republic and Minister  
of Social Affairs*

## INTRODUCTION

BY

**Vice-President HUSSEIN EL SHAFEI**

*Vice-President of the Republic and Minister of Social Affairs*

Before the Revolution, the Ministry of Social Affairs was concerned with matters not defined within the competences of other ministries.

The practice of its duties had no planned policy or permanent rules of work in the spheres of national guidance and other services with which it was charged.

When the Revolution broke out and the aims of social guidance and services became well defined, the Ministry planned a permanent policy with practical solutions for social problems clearly outlined. These problems were :

Housing - Social Insurance - Labour and Cooperatives.

The Ministry of Housing and Utilities having been created, all housing questions and their solutions were transferred to that Ministry.

Also, when social insurances crystallised into its final form ensuring all citizens in their present and future status, they were entrusted to a public organisation to undertake their application, namely the Social Insurance Organisation.

Likewise, when the cooperative movement became active, and its scope of operation was widened, certain Ministries and Public Institutions were charged with its duties.



Finally, in the new organisation of the Ministries, a Labour Ministry was formed to deal with all matters of labour and workmen.

However, there still remain for the Ministry of Social Affairs, wide fields of activity and social services for the general benefit of all groups, in the plan of national development and in the evolution of our socialist community.

One of the most important fields of action of this Ministry in this stage, is the organisation of public aid, which should be complementary to the social insurance systems which are progressively expanding.

The Ministry's activities are also directed towards organising the efforts of private institutions in providing care and attention to families, children, and adolescents, foremost among which is the development of a recreative spirit.

In order to better perform its duties, the Ministry of Social Affairs was reorganised and three principal sections were formed in it, each of them concerned with one of its main activities, namely: public aid, national activity, guidance of youth. Each one of these sections is placed under the supervision of an Assistant Under Secretary of State.

A General Administration was formed to attend to planning and training activities, under the direct supervision of the Under Secretary of State, together with other activities.

A Council of Under Secretaries was formed under the presidency of the Under Secretary of State and with three Assistant Under Secretaries as members, for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the three sections as well as to study any other public schemes that may be referred to it.

Furthermore, a council was formed for each one of the Assistant Under Secretaries of State. The new organisation of the Ministry had placed under its responsibility the National Institute for Social and Criminological Research so that it may profit by its efforts in the field of scientific research for finding practical solutions for our social problems.

The provincial sections of the Ministry were also rendered efficient for coping with the requirements of their respective Governorates. They are competent to deal with the local application of laws, regulations, programmes, and social projects in conformity with the policy laid down by the Ministry in collaboration with Provincial Authorities.

In presenting the work accomplished by this Ministry during the past ten years since the outbreak of the Revolution, we are in these pages recording the steps realised in social reform and revolution which rendered our Republic capable of making the radical change in its community, proclaimed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the 23rd of July 1961, tracing the path towards social revolution evoked by the socialist decisions which realised the dreams of millions. Actually our community has become a school for Arab Socialism, which found its principles in our Charter of National Action.

We pray that God will help us to follow the steps of our great leader, and to find in his faith, our example; in his will, our guidance and in his teachings, the torches which illuminate our way towards a better society in which justice and prosperity prevail.

23rd July 1962

HUSSEIN EL SHAFEI  
*Vice-President of the Republic,  
Minister of Social Affairs.*

## SOCIAL PROGRESS UNDER THE REVOLUTION

The reader will find in the introduction of this book, written by Vice-President Hussein El Shafei, Vice-President of the Republic and Minister of Social Affairs, a concise yet complete outline of the activities of this Ministry in the past and the present.

This outline pictures clearly what that Ministry was doing before the Revolution of 23rd July 1952, when no definite attributes were assigned to it in relation to other ministries, and how the Revolution illuminated its path in a straight line for its activities.

Big potentialities of action were provided by the Revolution enabling it to widen its spheres of activities which were previously conducted only on a very narrow scale. Other activities were extended to domains not contemplated before.

The extension of many former spheres of activities led to the creation of new ministries and institutions for several of them. This is sufficient testimony to the progress recorded in the statement of the Vice-President of the Republic. Of these, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Housing and Utilities, and the General Organisation for Social Insurance. Furthermore, cooperative activities which were extended to all parts of the country were put into the care of several ministries and public organisations.

In presenting this book to the people on the occasion of the 11th Anniversary of the Revolution, this Ministry has tried to give a record of the stages of progress achieved in social reform and its evolution. It should not, however, be looked upon (as the Vice-President said) as a comprehensive statement of activities and experiments undertaken by this Ministry in

the revolutionary transformation of our social life. But it is a brief sketch of the aspects of progress in the social field realised in the past eleven years. Our object in this is to enable our Arab citizens to perceive that our social revolution advanced side by side with our political revolution and that we have gone through this experiment of making both these revolutions together with unprecedented success, as our President has expressed in his "Philosophy of the Revolution".

In making this exposition of our achievements in social progress under the revolutionary regime, it is incumbent on this Ministry to declare that it cannot pretend that it has realised all its aims.

It should also be recorded that the Ministry does not follow its sole impulse, but continually receives impetus from the leader of our revolution, who permanently emphasizes that our Revolution is still afoot and will continue so as long as our needs are not satisfied.

The highest aim of this Ministry is to mobilise the energies of our compatriots and inspire them to exert their efforts in useful and productive work to provide self sufficiency, which is the basis of equitable distribution. Sufficiency and equity are the emblems of our nation. They were provided for by our socialist legislations, and established by our Charter, which promises the people the realisation of their welfare and prosperity.

Our means towards this end is to awaken and develop social awareness, so that our social revolution may guide every citizen in all activities, whether in conjunction and collaboration with fellow citizens, or in personal behaviour towards society, observing in this the injunction of our Prophet.

"No one of you will have faith, if he does not wish for his brother what he wishes for himself".

GAMAL GHOZ  
*Director of Information*

## CHAPTER I

### *Social Planning*

## *Social Planning*

The Revolution of 23rd July 1952 set an example for extensive long term planning. From the very outset of the revolutionary regime, the policy of the government was founded towards planning the rebuilding of the community socially and economically to achieve its social liberation after its political liberty was realised and consolidated.

The undertaking of the big task of building this new community fell upon the Ministry of Social Affairs.

This Ministry instituted, since 1939, a number of Departments and Sections the activities of which were not coordinated or connected together. Social affairs were merely attempts at treating social problems on the surface, without touching the core of the trouble. It was only in 1954 that this Ministry found its proper field of action when its organisation was directed towards more important goals; namely: labour, cooperation services, social insurances, and national activities.

A planning organ had to be instituted for programmes concerning all these aspects, and consequently the General Administration for Planning was created in 1955, with the purpose of determining the fields of action in every one of those directions. This Administration was required to explore all adequate researches and investigations, and to prepare a comprehensive plan and to suggest services and enact adequate legislations.

From the outset, the Ministry's work was characterised by experts from outside the Ministry participating in all the point planning committees in the main spheres of actions previously indicated.

The reader will find in the coming pages the details of work planned for labour, cooperative activities, and insurance. Planning, scientific research, training and implementation proceeded accordingly and the resulting organisations were consigned to specialised organisms in several ministries and institutions which have today become important organs of public services.

The Planning Administration turned its attention to the study of fields of social activities, foremost among which was:

1.—*The Organisation of National Activities :*

The efforts made in investigating our social problems revealed that the activities of the private sector is a school for democracy, in which efforts of compatriots combine to solve their problems.

Consequently, the Ministry endeavoured to create a spirit of solidarity between individuals so that those that are strong should come to the aid of the weak. Material efforts were mobilised and organised to complement the activities of the state in the social domains of action. The following purposes were held in view :

— Developing social awareness in compatriots to undertake the responsibility of solving their problems, and encouraging them to form societies to render various services.

— Organising the community and coordinating its activities to attend to the needs of individuals and families according to their potentialities.

— Exploitation of the activities of private institutions and social resources in the local sectors to their utmost, with the object of reducing the charge on the State.

— Coordination of efforts of the State and the people in social services to avoid duplication or leaving gaps.

— Financing societies, consolidating their resources and ensuring their fulfilling their tasks and following-up their work.

2.—*Care for families and children :*

Reform of our social structure was directed towards determining the types of services undertaken by the Ministry for family welfare :

— The Ministry studied the various forms of care to be extended to families from the childhood stage to old age, and prepared a plan of care for each category.

— For the first time, an organisation was created for nursery homes, for adoptive families, for withdrawal of the guardianship of fathers, for the problems of illegitimate children, divorce, polygamy, organisation for maternity care and consolidation of family incomes.

— Plans were made to tackle the problems of vagrancy and delinquency of youth and old people by practical solutions in the familial sphere, or by the creation of special institutes for each category which respond to the activities of the state for eliminating the causes and motives of these problems.

— A comprehensive plan was made to provide for the care of children in nursery homes ; for guidance of youth in all sections through developing clubs, popular centres in towns and villages ; for the creation of old age homes and special centres for instructing incapable persons in handicrafts ; for developing social security to include all categories of persons desiring aid, who are not covered by social insurance systems.

### 3.—*Vocational qualification :*

The purpose of this service is to re-adapt persons who have been incapacitated as a result of an accident or illness, for resuming work within their actual capacities, or to provide them with the means to exploit their remaining energy, 2 per cent of the posts in the service of the government and in private institutions are reserved for these categories.

### 4.—*Reformation of habits and traditions :*

Social planning included the reformation of abusive or pernicious habits, combatting harmful practices, and confirmation of beneficial traditions. The activities of the numerous committees created for this purpose were extended to the following :

- A thorough scientific research of habits and traditions.
- Coordination of the activities of the organs of social guidance.
- Encouragement of popular festivities and religious feasts.
- Combat of tendencies towards revenge.
- Change of funeral customs.
- Elimination of immorality from publications and speech.
- Safeguarding the Arab language from prevalence of foreign terms.
- Change of inconvenient names of villages and urban streets.
- Combatting abusive practices in towns and in the country.

### 5.—*Housing :*

The Ministry prepared a thorough plan for the problem of popular and rural housing ; the implementation of which was taken over by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs now called the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities.

The rule adopted in the housing plan embodies the construction of houses, the determination of priorities among applicants, the provision of social care to those in these dwellings, such as nursery homes, maternity centres, institution of social centres, reservation of localities for educational, health and security services, markets, and other requisites.

The social planning organism of this Ministry was able to conduct social planning side by side with economic planning. The Revolution adopted as a principle, from the very beginning, that the purpose of production is to provide services for building a community, which realises for its self and by itself, prosperity and equity on the model described in the National Charter, which says :

“ An efficient socialist planning is the only means which ensures the exploitation of all national resources, whether material or natural, or human, in a practical, scientific and human way, for realising the welfare of all the people and ensuring to them a prosperous life.”

This organisation brings about the understanding that production is the expansion of the scope of services, which in their turn propel the wheels of production. This organisation must depend on a centralisation of planning and a decentralisation of execution, which places the programmes of the plan in the hands of all the citizens.



## *Scientific Research*

Our Revolution recognises that science is the basis of work. Any plan which is not based on science loses its way, and the execution of any project which is not founded on a scientific basis which defines the lines of action and estimates its potentialities, will not attain its object.

Social planning is the logical beginning in solving the problems of the community, and scientific research is the road to these solutions, after investigation of the problems, analysis of their motives, and discovery of the means of dissolving them.

### **THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Law No. 632 of 1955 was proclaimed, creating this Institute as an independent entity, and its budget was jointed to that of the Ministry of Social Affairs. This was an evidence of our faith in scientific research and discarding improvisation.

Our Republic passed through a momentous stage of evolution, both in industrialisation and in the development of education culture with concomitant activities capable of making rapid changes in social conditions. It was therefore necessary that the State should provide the necessary equipment for responding to this evolution by study and exploitation of the data needed for sound planning. For this reason, Law No. 221 of 1959 was issued, reorganising the National Institute



for Criminological Research, and transforming it into the National Institute for Social and Criminological Research. Thus, the attributes of the first institute were amply extended to include, side by side with the criminological researches, those concerning social life in the Arab Community, and particularly the fundamental studies leading to organisation of social systems and services to be adopted.

The efforts of this institute are not confined to the activities undertaken by its researchers and experts, but also assists with its experience, its professional workers, and all its potentialities with other research and scientific institutes.

The studies undertaken or participated in by the Institute are of two kinds : theoretical studies, and field work.

*Theoretical studies.*—These studies are in direct contact with the actualities of life, and are directed to collecting and analysing data on a scientific basis. Experts of the institute are charged with studies, and their work covers a large number of our criminological and disciplinary problems and added some thirty studies to the literature of the Arab Nation on this matter.

*Field work.*—This type of research is conducted from the practical side. Research was extended from the beginning to the study of our major criminological problems, and has completed the study of some of them, and has gone a long way in certain others, and begun new studies on problems confronting our community.

The following are some of the problems, the study of which have been completed, and others that are still under study.

1.—*Theft by juveniles* : (15 March 1957 to 15 November 1959):

The behaviour of juveniles is the basis of research, as the adult criminal owes his propensity to crime to the factors and circumstances of his juvenile life. Theft was chosen as a subject of study because it is the anti-social action with which criminality normally begins. Small, simple robberies are frequently the foundation for the major crimes of future criminals. This study covered all cases of robbery by adolescents in Cairo brought before the Juvenile Court during the year (3rd June 1957 to 2nd June 1958).

2.—*Prostitution* : (24th March 1957 to March 1960):

Prostitution is a practice which reveals the existence of a social disturbance needing reform. This practice is the outcome of a psychological, moral, educational or economic state of mind, and for that reason it is one of the most complex problems which cannot be comatted except by full comprehension of its reign and nature. This research includes :

(a) Investigation of the case of all delinquent women indicted by the Cairo or Giza Mœurs Protection Section, during one Year, 19-10-57 to 18-10-58, under the charge of instigation to prostitution and debauch, such acts falling under Article 269 bis of the Penal Code and Law No. 68 of 1951 relating to crimes of postitution.

(b) "Examination of a woman indicted for an offense of seduction or harlotry—to be selected from the women's penal ward at the Barrages; such examination includes organic, medical, psychological and social aspects".

A final report was presented with the results of this research.

3.—*Addiction to narcotics*: (started on 9th November 1957):

Because of the gravity of this problem and its pernicious effects on the individual, the family, the capacity of production and the economy of the nation, the Institute formed a committee to study this problem from all sides, to reveal its causes and enable the government to adopt policy to eradicate it.

The study of this matter may be divided into two branches:

(a) Study of the prevalence of this practice in the various social sectors and levels by consulting the general opinion in a survey operation, together with a study of the factors related to the prevalence and addiction to narcotics. A special form was set for this research, embodying all the information concerning the relation between Hashish and sexual capacities, religion, criminality, as well as the effects of aggravation of penalties, and ways of treating this problem in the addict's opinion.

(b) A psychological, social and physiological study, directed towards tracing the effect of hashish on its addicts, and to explaining the factors relating to the addicts themselves and their environmental factors.

4.—*The crime of murder*: (started on 1st October 1957):

This crime is the most serious challenge to the community. In the United Arab Republic it is of a special character as its roots go into depths which are in need of tremendous caution in eradicating them. The research extended to the following:

(a) Study of the features of the crimes of murder in 1955 on the basis of a form prepared to handle pertinent information obtained from the files of the cases.

(b) Conducting a comprehensive social research of all persons indicted in cases of murder or attempts to murder during the same year on the basis of a form prepared for the purpose.

(c) Study of the cases of students who committed murder crimes, and attempts of murder, from the medical, social and psychological sides.

(d) Study of the propensity to retaliation in Upper Egypt. An investigation committee was formed for this purpose and the village of Bani Sabaa, Abou-Tig district, Moudirieh of Assiut, was chosen as the object of this study, which was based on two questions:

- (1) Thorough study of the community with an analysis of its structure and functions, and with special attention to the tendency to retaliate and the factors behind it.
- (2) Study of a number of persons representing a certain percentage of the population of both sexes and different ages, and based on introspective psychological tests.

An analysis of the conclusions lead us to full individual and collective study of the factors which characterise this community, having a bearing on this tendency towards retaliation.

5.—*Juvenile pickpocketing* (started in September 1959):

The studies made on this practice of juvenile robbery in Cairo threw much light on this delinquency. A special and profound study was started on pickpocketing by juveniles, as this practice required mental and manual skills, and other criminal formations such was bands and centres for training on this crime. The study was centred on a hundred juvenile delinquents presented by the Cairo Juvenile Court for judgment, and interned in the observation centres reserved for this

purpose. The Institute had recourse to the members of the Pickpocketing Combat Office in Cairo to profit through their experiences and information in this study, and obtained the assistance of some pickpockets who volunteered to give information on this practice. The Institute will proceed with a field research on this matter.

6.—*Juvenile vagrancy* (started in February 1960) :

This study started with a preliminary stage in which researches and enquiries dealing with vagrancy were discussed and the outline of a plan was examined, and information collected on the statutes of vagrancy in the United Arab Republic during the last ten years. The purpose of this search was to evaluate the size of this problem.

This research has two objects, one short term and the other long term :

The first one is directed to explaining the aspects of every one of the factors of vagrancy by itself, and starts with juvenile slipping away from the authority of their parents. This brings about the most prominent case of vagrancy.

The second aims at knowledge of the impulses of vagrancy generally as revealed by the study of the individual factors, and the discovery of the relations between these factors which are: begging, collecting cigarette-fags, prostititional tendencies, mixing with undesirable elements and vagabondage, slipping paternal control, and lack of means of living or of trustworthy guardianship.

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The Institute interested itself since its creation with studying the systems of criminological statistics in the Republic and formed a committee on March 20th, 1957 for this purpose,

which proceeded with the study of the actual systems in the Ministries of Justice and Interior, and the Prisons Administration, with the object of proposing the rules for these statistics and the organism which controls their compilation and lays down the forms and patterns to be used.

#### SOCIAL RESEARCHES

1.—*Study of Asswan zone* (started in February 1960) :

Due to the big construction schemes in Asswan, and particularly the High Dam project, and the attraction of many workmen to this locality from all parts of the Republic and friendly States, a considerable social transformation in this region became inevitable. Consequently the Institute considered that a general social survey of this zone was necessary to know the aspects and directions of the change of social life confronting them and dealing with the problems that are likely to ensue and to estimate the needs of the increased inhabitants of this region for social services and utilities, and preparing for their implementation.

2.—*Internal Migration* (started in 1960) :

One of the prominent characteristics of the present time accompanying the development of industrialisation and civilisation is the massive emigration of the population from rural or less civilised parts to the large cities, in excess of the needs or the potentialities of the cities.

This problem is one of the basic social troubles resulting from unplanned emigration to centres not needing large masses of emigrants or not provided with the means of absorbing them or tendering to them the necessary social services such as housing, education and health concerns.

An explanatory study was made on emigrants to Cairo, amongst the collection chosen by the Central Statistical Committee as specimen for the determination of labour power in March 1960. A compilation was made also of the various scientific studies conducted on other Communities and all available reports on them were collected.

The centre is in the course of preparing a form for collecting the following information :

- Zones of origin of emigrants.
- Motives of emigration.
- Factors attracting emigrants to Cairo zone.
- Means of emigration.
- Main aspect of emigration.
- Ways and means of emigrants, changes in their living, and their nature, and problems confronting them.

*Scientific Sections :*

(1) Investigations Section :

This section deals with cases examined by the Institute.

(2) Psychological Unit :

This unit deals with the psychological studies.

(3) Medical Unit :

This unit investigates the cases dealt with by researches of the centre.

(4) Criminal Testing laboratory :

This section undertakes the application of practical systems for discovery of crimes. Its important function is a research unit for matters concerned with investigation of evidences of crimes.

(5) Photographing Unit :

This unit provides the testing and the investigation sections with the photographic needs of their technical operations.

(6) The Library :

A section of the library is reserved for reference books and treatises on criminology and penal laws. Another section contains books and treatises on social and psychological sciences.

(7) The Criminological Museum :

The museum has two storeys, one for graphic sketches demonstrating the results of the studies and researches conducted by the Institute and the other for divisions relating to the use of various implements of torture employed in various epochs, as well as a presentation of the aspects of certain crimes by means of statues, photographs and relief pictures.

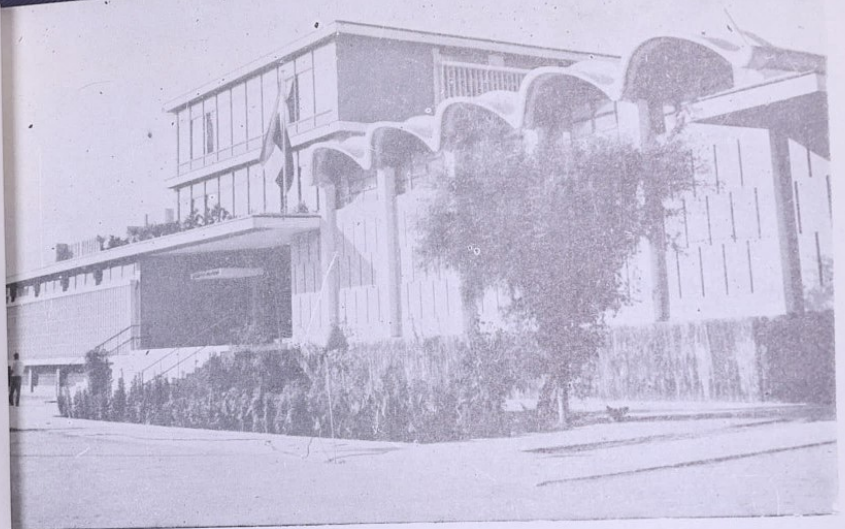
(8) Statistical Unit :

This unit was created when the need for it and its importance was felt, for conducting the statistical operations requisite for the researches undertaken by the Institute. It is provided with the apparatus and equipment necessary for this purpose.

(9) The National Criminological Magazine :

This magazine was issued in 1958 and appears thrice yearly. It contains field researches and studies of scientists in Egypt and abroad, and is an organ for publishing the studies and researches made by the Institute.

(2) Photographic Unit:  
 This unit provides the lecture and the laboratory sections with the photographic needs of their technical operations.  
 The library is a modern library of research materials. A section of the library is reserved for reference books and treated on a technology and social and psychological sciences.  
 The Criminal Museum:  
 The museum has the purpose of providing studies demonstrating the results of the studies and research conducted by the Institute and the other divisions relating to the use of various instruments of torture employed in various degrees as well as a presentation of the aspects of certain crimes by means of motion pictures and still pictures.  
 The National Psychological Laboratory:  
 This unit was created when the need for it and its importance was felt in conducting the statistical operations required for the research activities of the Institute. It is provided with the apparatus and equipment necessary for this purpose.  
 The National Psychological Laboratory:  
 This laboratory was built in 1952 and occupies three floors. It contains a laboratory and a room of scientific equipment and apparatus and is used for conducting research and teaching work.



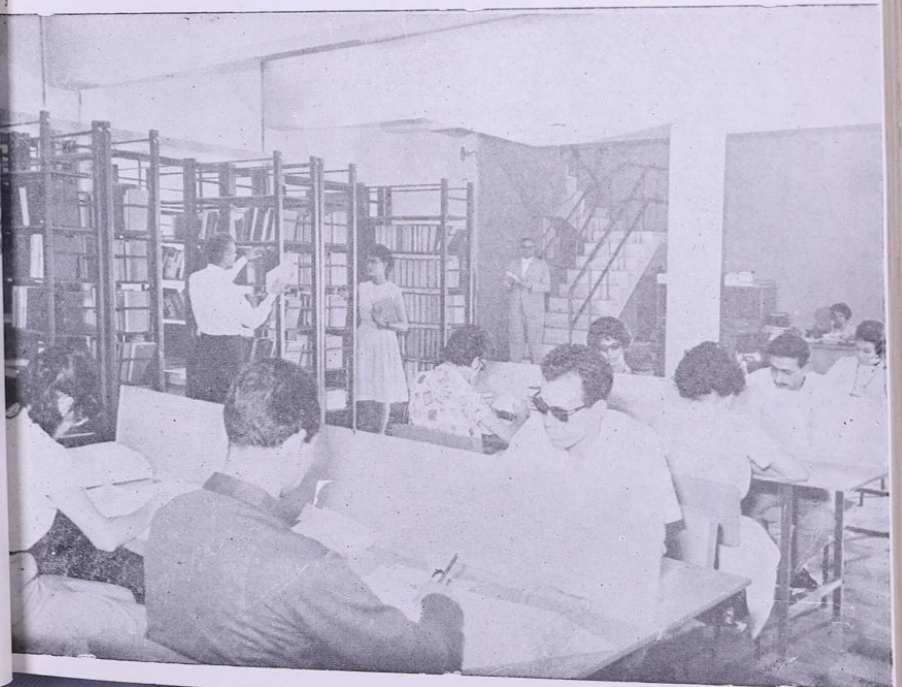
The National Center for Social and Criminological Research  
 Inside and outside the building.



Medical Research Unit.

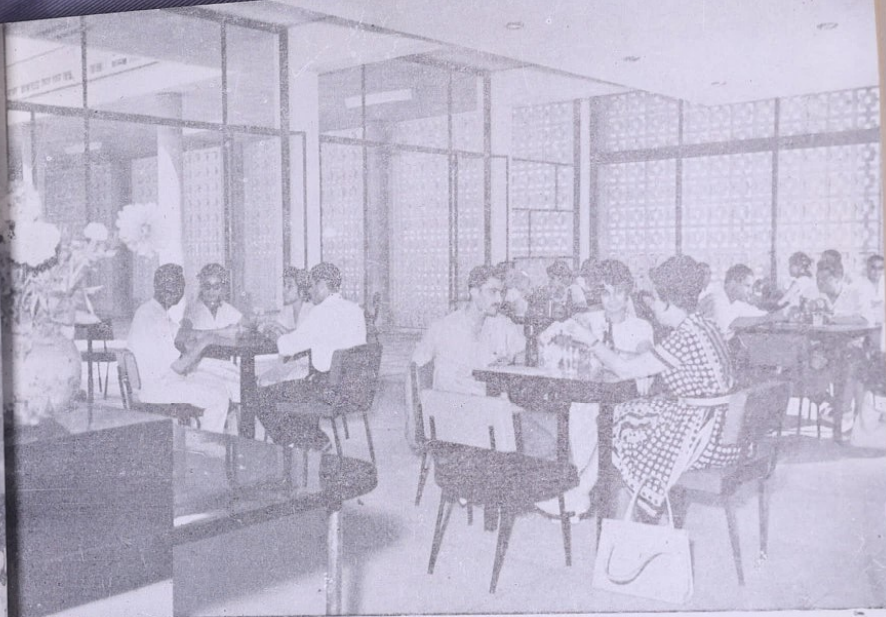


Cafeteria and Library

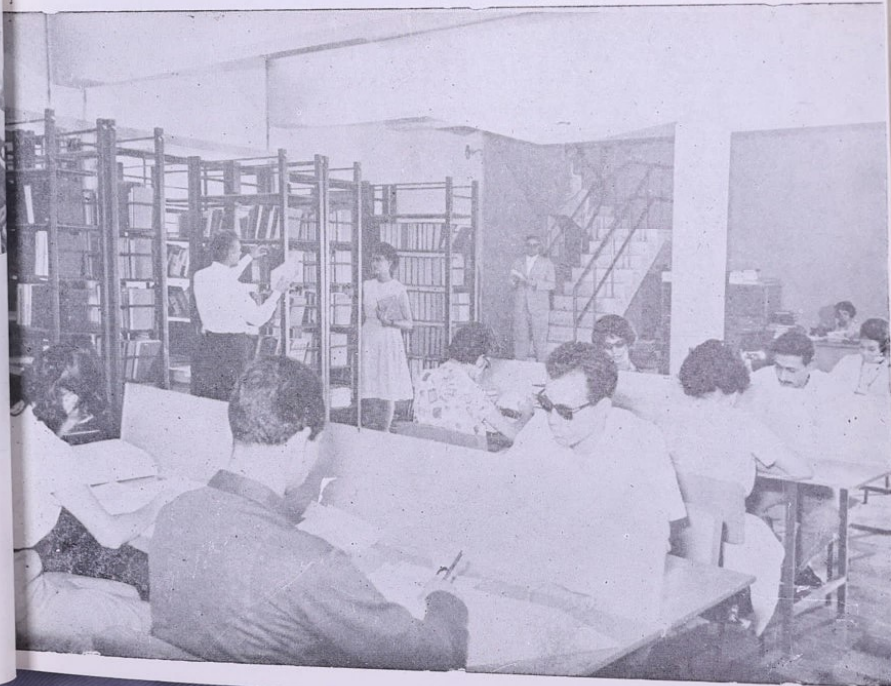




Medical Research Unit.

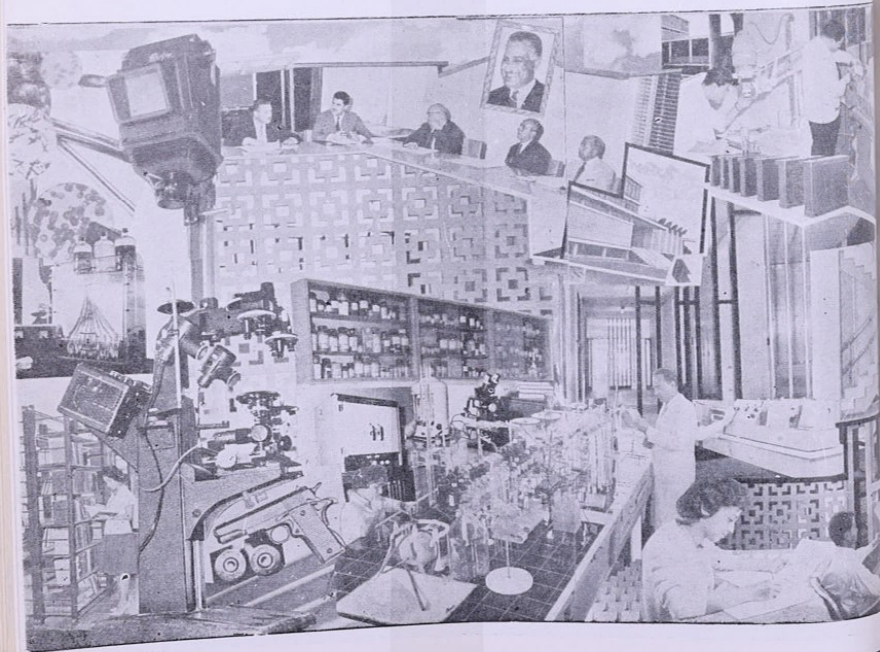


Cafeteria and Library





Audc—Visual equipment sections.



### *Follow-up and Evaluation*

### **Follow-up and Evaluation**



### ***Follow-up and Evaluation***

A comprehensive plan depends on the connection between the various schemes of economic and social development and their thoroughness. The purpose of production is not confined to the provision of the services needed by the community, and their extension to the largest possible number of inhabitants, but must also tend to create new services responding to the new needs which arise as a result of the raising of the standard of living of compatriots. The services, too, must create new impulses for work, production and increase of sufficiency.

This situation should be based on centralised planning and not centralised execution. This implies that there should be an organ connecting the planner and the executor. This organ should be the means through which the ideas and conceptions of the planning agencies are conveyed to those working in the field, with sufficient clearness. The planners too, should be acquainted with the remarks of the executive agents about the plans and of the difficulties encountered in the application. On the basis of the scientific study of the schemes, the elasticity of the plan, the processes of reaction can be determined to correspond with the various situations, and to forestall obstacles not considered in the planning.

The written material is the connection between the idea and the performance. It can be reserved for the future. It will serve as a measure of the progress realised. Creative criticism is a necessity for the realisation of aims, avoiding excess in expenditures not merely as a waste of the peoples's

fortune but also because of a lack of earnestness and of appreciation of the responsibility in the planning and negligence in execution and control.

Thus the planning is connected with two important operations :

#### A.—FOLLOW-UP

This is an explanatory function, manifesting in figures the work achieved, the expenditures incurred and the objects realised in a given period of time, compared with what was expected to be realised in the same period. This function is to be practised on the following levels :

##### 1.—*Field Survey* :

This is to be undertaken by workers in the fields of action, and to form the object of their reports to be sent to various heads. It should be characterised by presenting a summary of the practical action and the difficulties of the surroundings. The importance is much greater when the contents are factual and expressing the exact situation.

##### 2.—*Office Survey* :

This is conducted by experts capable of summing up the contents of the reports of the executive agents, their collecting on the level of the project and extracting the final results of the work executed.

#### B.—EVALUATION

This is the way to discover the total or partial effects of the social and economic development on the effective social change. It is also the means of comparing between the alternative projects regarding the needs and the potentialities available and the objectives of high policy.

It also defines the ideal scope of the effectiveness of the project, the obstacles encountered, and the factors which helped in the progress of the scheme.

The evaluation operation takes place before the execution in order to draw a picture of the standing situation; and to determine the possibility of realising the desired object. Then it should proceed on successive stages after the termination of the scheme to discover the changes realised by it on the community and the advantages gained by its execution.

Because of the strong relation between planning, follow up and evaluation, Republican Decree No. 262 of 1959 was issued enacting the creation of Planning Sections in the Ministries for the purpose of establishing schemes for the general five years plan, the annual plans and checking reports. These sections are also concerned with the presentation of information, fulfilling studies needed for general planning and checking.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has taken care that its follow-up and evaluation operations should be extended to all its plans and works, whether they form part of the general plan or are presented by the Ministry. A special section was, in consequence, created to attend to these three branches of work :

##### 1.—*Follow-Up Section* :

This section is concerned with the following activities :

— Following up the implementation of the Ministry's plans in all their scopes, whether they form part of the development plan or are in the ordinary budget.

— Explaining the results obtained from the executed plans.

— Studying the obstacles confronting the execution and finding the necessary solutions for overcoming them.

— Preparation of the follow-up reports and presenting them to other competent departments.

### 2.—*Evaluation Section :*

— Assisting the General Departments of the Ministry in undertaking the studies connected with the evaluation of the schemes and the extent of realising their ends.

— Laying down the evaluation method, collection of data, obtaining the results and presenting them in a scientific form.

— Exchange of the researches, connected with evaluation, with Agencies working in the same sphere such as Institutes, Universities or Organisations.

— Evaluation of the schemes of the Ministry, its branches, and Institutions under its control.

### 3.—*Statistical Section :*

— Collaboration with the technical departments of the Ministry in determining the kinds of statistics requisite for the specified studies, in a full thorough statistical basis.

— Designing model forms for the statistical datas and designating the section which undertakes filling them in, and collaboration with the relevant authorities in their analysis and finding the results of their contents.

— Keeping a general permanent statistical register showing the activities of the Ministry and its Provincial Sections, to be made use of in tracing the social policy.

— Reception of the periodical reports on the activities of the sections of the Ministry, revising them, making remarks thereon, and taking suitable measures relating to them.

## **Social Training**

### TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

The training of employees has a particular importance in the social work, and it is one of the most important and the most difficult of the tasks of the social service. It should be one of the main objects of the social service, and it should be one of the most important of its activities. It should be one of the most important of its activities, and it should be one of the most important of its activities.

## **Social Training**

“The policy of national action embraces all types of workmen in various fields, in a manner most adequate to every one of them.

This ensures that the theory be always connected with the experiment. The experiment in its turn will better clarify the theory, and impart to it strength and productivity which will greatly affect the application and be affected by it. National activity will realise from this creative exchange bigger potentialities for success”.

“THE CHARTER, CHAPTER VIII”.

Planning made evident the objectives of the Revolution for rebuilding the community, and defined the path for attaining them. It, therefore, is imperative that the application should find the well trained personnel to reach this result.

This Ministry considered that training is the connection between theory and experiment and clarifies the idea by the action. It develops knowledge and furnishes it with practical application aiding in raising the skill, and increasing the productive capacity. Training is, in its next stage, a progressive operation, keeping pace with the tendencies of the Revolution towards better conditions of living. In the scope of the work of the Ministry, its officials should be trained for their duties in the various fields of action, and private organisations dealing with social sciences and social care should be guided in the practice of their activities.

### **TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES**

The training of employees has a particular aspect: the training must be in line with the types of functions and the nature of the duties of the social service. It should be one of guidance, instruction, raising of standards, and provision of examples of social services.

The training plans of the Ministry consist of a long term programme to train all officials of the Ministry, in all levels, in various successive and graduated stages of the training courses. Another annual programme includes the number of the groups to be trained, the conditions for admission in each group and the number of participants in each group. Attention is paid to the practical side in the training courses, particularly for new officials. Training has been divided into two branches:

*A Higher Training Section.*—For training of officials in the high cadre. It consists of a pre-service training, a preparatory training, an advanced training, a specialisation training, and a higher administrative training.

*A Technical Intermediate and Clerical Training*—This training is for the staff of the technical, clerical and middle group. It includes laboratory assistants, handicraft instructors rural industries teachers, librarians, audio-visual aids staff, general bureaucratic work and specialised clerical work.

The table hereunder shows the number of officials of the Ministry trained until 1960-61.

Type of Training	No. of Trained 1959-60	No. of Trained 1960-61	Total
<b>I.—INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL TRAINING</b>			
1. Specialised female physicians ..	67	48	115
2. Industrial school .. .. .	—	18	18
3. New laboratory assistants ..	—	6	6
4. Librarians .. .. .	18	—	18
5. Audio-visual apparatus .. ..	18	—	18
6. Needlework teachers .. .. .	25	—	25
7. Preparatory industrial teachers	46	—	46
8. Preparatory female physicians	122	—	122
9. Laboratory assistants .. .. .	119	—	119
	<b>415</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>487</b>

Type of Training	No. of Trained 1959-60	No. of Trained 1960-61	Total
<b>II.—HIGH TECHNICAL TRAINING</b>			
1. Theoretical training of new labour and social affairs staff	—	64	64
2. Practical training for new labour inspectors .. .. .	—	8	8
3. General preparatory training ..	358	27	385
4. Preparatory labour training ..	121	—	121
5. Advanced training .. .. .	304	39	343
6. Specialised training :			
Cooperative .. .. .	48	—	48
Private activities .. .. .	15	—	15
Youth guidance .. .. .	13	12	25
Physicians .. .. .	19	—	19
Labour health physicians ..	10	13	23
Manpower .. .. .	—	49	49
Industrial relations and labour inspection .. .. .	—	32	32
Trainees work permits .. ..	—	55	55
Industrial relations .. .. .	—	11	11
Social insurances .. .. .	—	15	15
Labour inspection .. .. .	13	—	13
Nubia social centre .. .. .	—	4	4
	<b>901</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1230</b>
<b>III.—ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING</b>			
1. Higher administrative .. .. .	80	17	97
2. Grading of posts for directors of sections and regions .. .. .	—	18	18
3. Grading and analysis of posts ..	—	4	4
4. Heads of offices and sections of Administration Institute and formation of leaders for office work .. .. .	32	4	36
	<b>112</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>IV.—BUREAUCRATIC TRAINING</b>			
1. Ordinary clerks .. .. .	613	92	705
2. Model training in personnel administration .. .. .	106	47	153
	<b>719</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>858</b>

*Training in the Private Sector.*—Training in the private sector is directed towards providing workers in the respective areas with the experiences requisite for technical and administrative social guidance. For this purpose various programmes on various levels for workers in the fields of social services and specific unions were instituted.

Private organisations Training Section: This training includes:

Training of members of social institutes and workers in guidance of child and juvenile welfare; the trained elements in this line are divided as follows:

- 1st. group: Director of Institutes, and Social Experts.
- 2nd. group: Staff directly connected with child welfare.
- 3rd. group: Members of the Boards of Administration and Member of Committees.
- 4th. group: Specialised staff such as Hygiene Supervisors and Alimentation Superintendents.

#### LEADERS' PREPARATION SECTION

This section studies the requisites of institutions, organisations, universities and higher institutes engaged in services and care for youth on the various levels of leadership, and assists them in training their youthful leaders and raising their levels. It includes the following groups:

- 1st group: Leaders of rural and urban clubs, and supplying them with training courses for the following levels:
- Group leaders level.
  - Athletic leaders level.
  - Scouting levels.

2nd group: Leaders of youth organisations. The most important of these organisations for which the Ministry supplies training courses for leaders on international levels are the following:

- Boy Scouts Association
- Air Scouts Association
- Naval Scouts Association
- Optional Work Camps Association
- Youth Hostels Association

3rd. group: This group is that of university and higher institutes undergraduates.

Theoretical and practical training courses have been organised for them in conjunction with the guidance of youths sections in the universities and higher institutes so that they may become acquainted with the various branches of social services, with social problems, and with the necessary solutions.

4191 persons were trained in 1960/61 in the various training sections, as follows:

Categories	Number Trained
Leadership training .. .. .	812
Children and family care .. ..	368
Universities .. .. .	533
Social organisations .. .. .	2,478
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>4,191</b>

## SOCIAL CULTURE AND LIBRARIES

The Ministry took special care in organisations of social culture so that training may be fruitful and that theory should be accompanied by practical experiments and application, and in order that these organisations should render their services to workers in the general social fields.

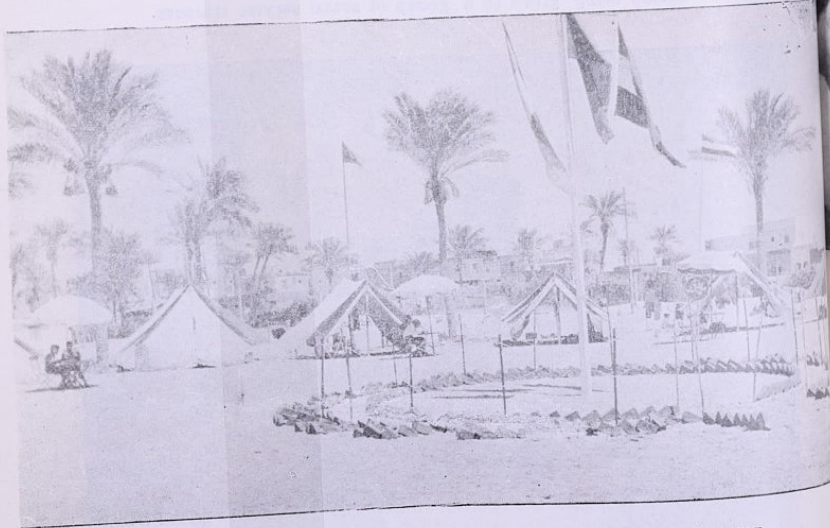
Since 1955, the Ministry paid special attention to its Library, and incorporated in all the libraries which were in the various departments and sections to compile main books of reference and Arabic and European books on social sciences and studies. A special committee was created for it, which laid a policy for supplying it with all new publications in social and economic culture in Arabic and European languages.

The reference books in this Library number 5,911 in Arabic and 2,304 in European languages other than periodicals, treatises and special studies.

In the Five Years Plan, a gigantic scheme is laid for its development consisting of the construction of a reading room, equipped in the most modern fashion. An organisational regulation was made using the decimal system, with the necessary modifications suitable to our social requirements. The budget of the first year of the plan (1961/62) reached L.E. 7, 000, of which L.E.800 was used for reading room equipment, L.E. 1500 for books and periodicals, and the rest for the erection of a mobile unit for audio-visual appliances.

The Social Culture and Libraries Department of the Ministry is responsible for activities in the fields of authorship, translation and publication. Its efforts obtained valuable

results in the publication of Arabic reference books in social researches contributing to heightening the cultural and social level in all sectors. In the period from 1956 to 1959, 18 books were issued, both in authorship and translation, and an audio-visual library was formed, which, with the collaboration of other sections of the Ministry was able to produce movie films on some local social problems. Examples of these films are : Light and Hope, on vocational training; The Blood Inclination, on customs and habits; Clarification of the Mind, on elimination of illiteracy; and Camp Life, on youth guidance. This Library possesses scores of films recording the lectures delivered in the annual cultural sessions organised by the Training Department on social problems and matters on which the thoughts of the responsible authorities are engaged for building a socialist community in which social equity and general welfare are prevalent.



A group studying in social service centre ; and secondly, youth camp.



An extensive library on social services, containing books in Arabic and European languages.





Boy Scouts on field trip, marching and making camp.

## CHAPTER II

### *National Activities*

## **National Activities**

The Government alone cannot perform all services necessary for all citizens on every level and sector. Therefore, it is natural that the Ministry would support the existing organs, mobilize individual and collective efforts to work in the different social welfare fields and to innovate new services essential for the reconstruction phase until these organs have the development, strength and support factors which enable them to perform their duties as best as possible. This support included the organisation of these organs, their finance and the coordination of their services. The Ministry reviewed the different laws issued before the Revolution dealing with Charity Associations and Social Organisations. It then issued Law No. 384 for the year 1956 concerning Private Associations and Establishments. To a large extent it applied to reconciliating the supervision of works and activities of associations with the associations freedom to work according to their own special means, complying with the philosophy of the democratic, socialistic and cooperative community. Thus it was possible to increase the utilisation of workers efforts of those working in the social welfare field and the gains from the efforts of their social supervisors.

The law gave the Ministry certain authority over the public utility associations, in order to coordinate their services according to the needs of the local environment and to avoid repeating the same type of service, thus saving effort and money, and permitting the realisation of an important reform in this field.

The law also protected the objectives for which these associations were established, and thus gave them privileges of the public authority such as non-liability for the seizure of all or some of their money, also non-liability for owning

this money through lapse of time, or the possibility of the administrative authority to expropriate ownership for public utility performed by the association.

The Ministry went a step further in executing this law and Publicized around 3,200 charity associations and social establishments according to its articles. The number of members of these associations reaches around half a million citizens spread throughout the rural and urban areas.

Concerning the coordination of services, central organisations were formed. Their commission is to plan the detailed policy which the social welfare programmes follow. The Ministry also generalised the Services Coordination Councils in the quarters and branch unions which are specialized in preparing the complete plan within the general policy of the Ministry. These organisations include the General Association for Juvenile Delinquency, the General Association for Tuberculosis Campaign and the General Union for the Welfare of Physically Disabled persons.

For the arrangement of special services by grants and to avoid the distribution of aid without reason from more than one source, the Ministry established information exchange registers.

From the financial side, the Ministry was interested in a fixed system for financing associations working in social services so that their activities would flourish in their working environment. Thus it gives these associations and establishments constructive subsidies, aiding them in executing their new projects. These reach up to 50% of the total cost, aside from the annual periodical subsidies given, depending on the extent of their activities and the execution of their objectives, and the evaluation of their activities. The amount of subsidies granted to the social associations and establishments reaches an average of around 600,000 pounds yearly

in addition to credits included in budgets of other Ministries which are distributed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with the Ministries giving them, to guarantee the safety of their use and expenditure in the places appointed for them.

The Ministry also works to develop the resources of these associations and establishments by authorising them to issue lotteries. The average number of associations authorised annually are around 150 associations, also the number of lotteries circulating reaches around a 100 million papers of different prices. For the protection of the public and the regulation of money collecting the Ministry makes certain conditions to be sure that money collected from the public in this way is not exposed to dishonesty and is spent for the purpose for which it was collected.

For the support of the financial system, its stability and the coordination of its operations, it was suggested to try the establishment of a permanent joint finance organ through the High Committee for Winter Aid and its branches in the provinces.

As for programmes prepared by organisations working in the national sector, an extension was made comprising all the social welfare fields such as childhood, motherhood, professional rehabilitation, raising of local societies, juvenile delinquency, social aids, preparing the leaders working in the social welfare programmes and organising these programmes and their coordination.

#### FIRST.—*The Local Administration System :*

The Ministry started decentralising social services in 1953 as an experiment which was generalized in 1954.

The basic purpose of the system was to strengthen the bond between social services and local needs and problems. This system also guaranteed an increase of the citizens contact with services presented to them and their interaction and strengthening their feeling of social responsibility.

In 1960 the Local Administration System Law was issued reassuring this principle. It gave the local societies wide authority to supervise and control social service organisations and establishments according to this system. This is considered an important development for the local society and an increase in its ability to face its needs. The Ministry made an evaluation research of national organisations working in social services in different local levels so as to give each local society a complete knowledge of services provided by these organisations and the work scope of each. The Ministry keeps the results of this research at the disposal of Governorates, Cities and Villages Councils in order to be the base from which these Councils start their various responsibilities.

On the opposite page is a list of the number of private associations and establishments in each governorate distributed according to their work scope and services.

SECOND.—*The Legislations Organising the National Activities:*

The Ministry realised from the beginning of the Revolution that the desired development and revival necessitated amending the legislations organising social services and their organisations, in order to suit the socialistic, democratic cooperative frame built by the United Arab Republic for its new society. Therefore the Ministry issued Law No. 384 for the year 1956 concerning Charity Associations and Private Establishments. The most important principles mentioned in the law were the following:

1. The arrangement between services and efforts through the encouragement of the formation of provisional unions

Governorate	WORK SCOPE								Total
	Whole Province	Whole Governorate	Governorate Capital	Kism	Whole Markaz	Markaz Capital	Village	Unshown	
Cairo . . . .	266	346	258	151	—	—	—	96	1,117
Alexandria . . . .	20	252	22	58	—	—	—	13	365
Port Said . . . .	1	80	12	3	—	—	—	2	98
Ismalia . . . .	—	8	18	6	—	—	—	—	32
Suez . . . .	1	3	46	7	—	—	—	8	65
Damietta . . . .	—	9	8	—	2	1	14	—	34
Dakahlia . . . .	3	21	34	2	8	19	57	—	144
Sharkia . . . .	5	16	29	1	18	12	48	—	129
Kalubia . . . .	1	12	8	6	1	11	38	—	77
Kafr El Sheikh . . . .	—	5	—	—	6	5	9	—	25
El Charbia . . . .	7	10	36	—	4	48	39	2	146
El Minufia . . . .	1	13	3	—	4	11	89	2	123
El Beheira . . . .	—	25	8	—	24	6	23	1	87
El Guiza . . . .	13	26	4	20	2	7	60	6	138
El Fayum . . . .	—	21	13	3	4	8	31	—	80
Beni Suef . . . .	2	14	12	—	18	6	9	6	67
El Minia . . . .	—	14	18	—	11	29	109	3	184
Assiut . . . .	4	15	18	2	—	16	25	—	80
Sohag . . . .	—	9	21	—	4	29	14	—	77
Kena . . . .	—	9	8	—	18	20	21	3	79
Asswan . . . .	2	6	7	1	3	1	8	2	30
Western Desert . . . .	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sinai . . . .	—	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3,195</b>

and joint committies, where it was found that social services must be integrated because they deal with an interacting society, and each service field helps the other fields. If each society is an integrated unit, it is also necessary that efforts made in social welfare fields would be integrated too.

2. To reconcile the freedom of national associations to work according to their private means with national aims in order to feel secure that the national organisations are working in the same direction sought by the United Arab Republic in constructing its new society. Therefore the law stated the necessity of the state directing these organisations and aiding them financially and technically, so as to contribute with its efforts in realising the general aims.

3. To spread social services all over the country through encouraging the establishment of national organisations by facilitating the publication of associations procedures and by giving them the right to establish branches all over the country.

#### THIRD.—*Expansion in the National Activities :*

Following the development movement in the society in different sectors and fields and the growth of social consciousness and its generalisation as a natural effect of July 23rd, 1962, the Ministry encouraged the growth of the national social activities, and the development of their organs, means and programmes and the variety of their activities and purposes to face the developing needs of society. So, the number of social organisations started developing and increasing till there are around 3200 organisations, spread all over the cities, villages and governorates of the republic and prevail over all urban, rural and desert sectors.

The number of members of the associations are estimated to exceed 2% of the total population of the Republic, which is an increasing percentage resulting from the citizens work in fields of social benevolence in response to their kind feelings and attachment to their society.

This is in addition to the Social Establishments of some Social Organisations which perform different social welfare phases needed by the citizens, especially in the fields of the family, childhood, juvenile, physically disabled individuals, old aged and beggars. These establishments reached 203 from which 20,000 persons benefit.

The Ministry's direction of these organisations is not only limited to propagating and encouraging citizens to join them but it also tries to provide them with financial and technical assistance enabling them to carry out their responsibilities successfully. Technical assistance is presented by the Ministry to these organisations through the help of its experts. As for financial subsidies they are represented as follows :

(a) *Financial subsidies.*—The credits of the Ministry's budget exceeded in the past years half a million pounds and the percentage of subsidized organisations reached around 10% of the total organisations. These subsidies are of two kinds :

- (1) Initial and running, regulated by subsidies distribution regulations with a maximum of 50% of the total actual expenditures or project costs.
- (2) Specified subsidies, granted to organisations executing certain social laws, such as the General Union for Juvenile Delinquency Welfare and its institutions and associations of the Social Centers. This is in addition to subsidies paid by some organisations from the wager proceeds which reaches annually around L.E 150,000.; the Local Councils subsidies paid to

some organisations within their circle and the subsidies of some other ministries such as the Wakf, Education and Health Ministries, to some organisations performing services within the scope of these ministries.

(b) The annual authorisation to collect funds from the public to some organisations for developing resources to perform their programmes, projects and the extension of their activities. The average amount of proceeds of this collecting reaches annually around L.E. 3,000,000.

(c) Grant of licenses to certain associations to issue benevolent lotteries, at a nominal value of L.E. 1,100,000 the share of the associations in this amount is L.E. 10,000 and the share of the Ministry at 2.5% is L.E. 26,472; other licenses are given to certain trade stores, companies, and publishing houses, to issue commercial lotteries for publicity. The Ministry will receive 15% of the value of the prizes to be expended on charitable purposes; the revenue from this source amounts to L.E. 5,000 annually.

#### FOURTH.—Planning:

The State's interest in planning the different scopes has increased. Thus the Ministry also started to base its services on a complete plan for its projects and programmes to keep social services from improvisation and haphazardness. The Ministry set a social development Five Year Plan which became a part of the national plan. This plan includes from the years 1960/61 to 1964/65 a number of social projects in the following welfare fields.

1. The family, childhood, juvenile delinquency and strays.
2. The aged and the physically disabled individuals.

THE YEAR PROJECTS	THE YEAR PROJECTS					Total
	First 1960	Second 1961-62	Third 1962-63	Fourth 1963-64	Fifth 1964-65	
20 Family Guidance offices . . . . .	11,000	11,000	22,000	33,000	44,000	121,000
5 Nurseries in Cairo . . . . .	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	80,000
8 Units for Juvenile diviators and delinquents . . . . .	240,000	256,000	180,416	180,416	180,416	1,037,248
Physical care . . . . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
3 Establishments for minor aged girls liable to delinquency . . . . .	25,000	31,100	37,200	18,300	18,300	129,900
5 Homes for the feeble minded . . . . .	56,000	39,700	38,700	38,700	38,700	211,800
4 Establishments for beggars . . . . .	110,000	123,000	79,500	79,500	79,500	471,500
2 Establishments for Aged Welfare . . . . .	50,000	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	99,600
353 Rural social units . . . . .	468,400	643,400	818,400	893,400	1,253,144	4,176,744
15 Units in the desert areas . . . . .	69,000	84,000	99,000	114,000	129,000	495,000
Completing the services of 194 health units . . . . .	258,000	288,000	368,000	448,000	496,800	1,808,800
A mobile center for Nubia . . . . .	23,674	31,292	31,292	85,292	—	171,550
A social center for the new environment of immigrants from Nubia . . . . .	45,000	29,020	29,020	29,020	29,020	191,080
<b>THE ANNUAL TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,332,074</b>	<b>1,569,912</b>	<b>1,736,928</b>	<b>3,953,028</b>	<b>2,302,280</b>	<b>9,024,222</b>

3. Vagrants and beggars.

4. Rural sector.

5. Desert sector.

6. The immigration of citizens from Nubia after their homeland is submerged resulting from the High Dam construction, to their new settlements.

On the opposite page is a list of all these projects and their costs in the five-year which amounts to L.E. 9,024,222.

The following are executed projects mentioned in the development plan and mentioned beforehand.

THE PROJECT	Costs per L.E.
Experiment of Foster care.. . . . .	10.800
Establishment of five homes for child feebleminded care (the number decided for 5 years) .. . . .	55.700
Establishment of 4 social units for juvenile delinquents (half the number decided for 5 years) .. . . .	96.000
Establishment of 4 beggars' lodging institutions (the number decided for 5 years).. . . . .	88.000
Establishment of two homes for minor aged girls liable to delinquency .. . . . .	20.000
Establishment of 2 homes for the aged welfare (the number decided for 5 years) .. . . . .	40.000
Establishment of 7 nurseries (2 homes more than the number decided for 5 years) .. . . . .	16.000
Establishment of 30 rural social units .. . . . .	252.550

In addition are contributions from the people within the limits of L.E. 1,500 and two feddans of land for each unit. Also the project of establishing a mobile center for services in Nubia was realised.

The national sector was assigned the execution of these projects, represented in the social organisations supervised by the Ministry and registered according to Law No. 384 of 1956.

The Ministry aims to the following :

1. To benefit from national financial and human efforts and potentialities available in our society. This leads to relieving the state from financial and execution burdens, so as to devote itself to supervision and direction.

2. Consolidating the relationship of the people towards social projects and services, and this would increase their benefits and their eagerness for its success and the realisation of their objects.

3. Develop the collective feeling, to accustom and train the people for self-service.

4. To deepen democratic, socialistic and cooperative concepts in Community in a practical way.

Besides these social projects comprised in the national five-year development plan, many benevolent associations in the governorates provide other social projects in different fields of social welfare. These projects have been studied to develop from them one programme for execution by the associations in a period of five years, with the Ministry's financial and technical assistance. This would be a complementary programme for the plan to cover the needs of the environmental and local societies and help in solving their problems, being based on true feelings of environmental needs. In 1961 there was a credit for executing 18 projects in 14 Governorates, as a first stage of this programme.

FIFTH.—*Social Researches and Studies* :

One of the important phases handled by the Ministry after the Revolution was that of the researches and studies to form its general policy on a scientific basis. This enabled the Ministry to have clear and defined objectives agreeing with the general policy of the State in reviving the society and improve the standard of living of the people.

Among the national social activities the following were completed :

1. A complete environmental social research for a number of Cairo and Alexandria city quarters and some quarters of Guiza and Suez Governorates. The results of these researches were transferred to the concerned authorities to be executed. Also social studies were made for some important problems.

2. Preparing social research of the associations, organisations and establishments to know their activities and evaluate their services and their relationship with environmental objectives and needs. From the results of this research it is possible to make a general plan for national social activities, based on organising and coordinating efforts and services performed by the associations, organisations and establishments between themselves, and with other authorities performing the same services and to satisfy the environmental and social needs with suitable services, and the use of energies, and voluntary national potentialities in extending and developing the social welfare fields to suit the development of society and its progressive movement.

In order to extend the social services and welfare by means of national efforts, the Ministry established in its new system a specialised agency named "Under Secretary of State for Private Associations" to perform the Ministry's role in increasing the collective leadership in this section and fitting the people to solve their problems locally by cooperating hands and conscientious minds.

We present in the following pages pictures of the people's activities in realising social welfare through the establishments supervised and aided by experience and money from the Ministry.

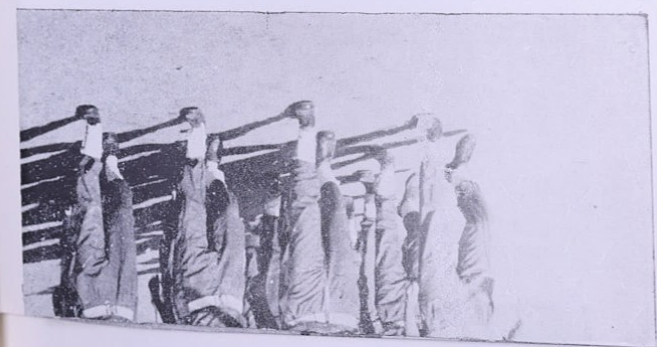


In order to extend the social services and welfare by means of a central office the Ministry established in its new system a specialized agency named "L'Institut National de l'Éducation" to perform the Ministry's social functions. This collective leadership in the various and fitting people to solve their problems locally by co-operation and administrative methods.

The present in the following pages pictures of the people's activities in various social welfare fields. The establishments are described and aided by experience and sound from the Ministry.

The Ministry of Social Welfare is a central authority which is responsible for the supervision and coordination of all social welfare activities in the country. It is also responsible for the preparation and execution of the social welfare policy and for the distribution of funds to the various social welfare organizations.

The Ministry of Social Welfare is a central authority which is responsible for the supervision and coordination of all social welfare activities in the country. It is also responsible for the preparation and execution of the social welfare policy and for the distribution of funds to the various social welfare organizations.





A look of happiness and gratitude to the kind hands stretched for her, thus filling her young heart with happiness.



Professional training in the Winter Aid factories.



Ministry of Social Affairs

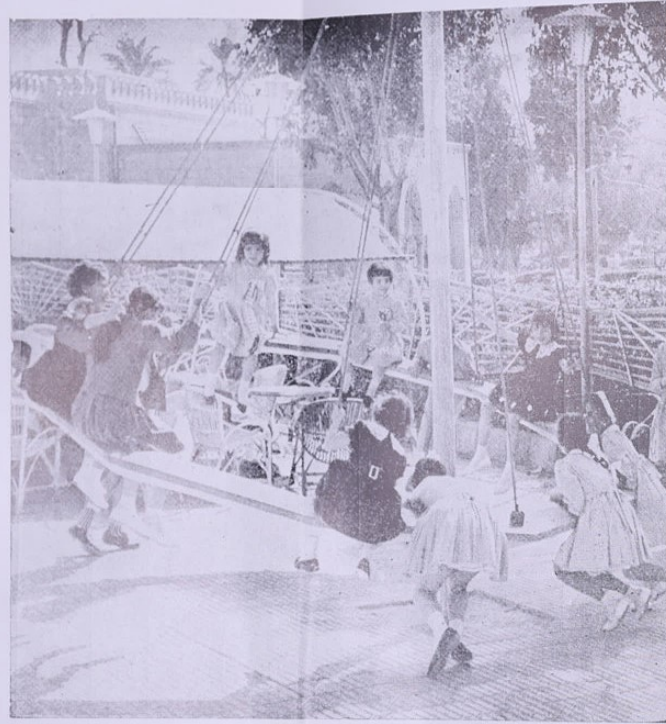
Contribute to the Winter Aid project.

**AN OVER-ALL VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL AND WAGE EXPENDITURES OF THE MINISTRY SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEAR 1961-1962**

Serial Number	PROJECTS LIST	No.	Total Credit L.E.	Amended Credit L.E.	The Investment			Wages & Salaries			Ordinary Expenses			Transferences			Total Expend		Wages and Salaries						
					Value	Spent	%	Value	Spent	%	Value	Spent	%	Value	Spent	%	The Amount	%	Employees		Sk. Labourers		Workers		
																			Dec. App.	Appoint	Dec. App.	Appoint	Dec. App.	Appoint	
1	The Establishment of vocational rehabilitation offices . . . . .	4	15·280	12·224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	4	1	4	4	
2	The Establishment of a special factory for employing physically handicapped individuals . . . . .	1	20·720	16·576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	45	—
3	The Experiment of the foster families . . . . .	—	1·000	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	The Establishment of a home for the feeble-minded . . . . .	4	47·700	38·160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	6	6	4	4	
5	The Establishment of Social Units for the Welfare of Juvenile Delinquency . . . . .	4	120·000	96·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Lodging Establishments for beggars . . . . .	4	110·000	88·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	The Establishment of nurseries . . . . .	7	20·000	16·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	34	—	—	—	30	28
8	Aged Welfare Establishments . . . . .	2	50·000	40·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	The Establishment for minor-aged girls liable to delinquency . . . . .	1	25·000	20·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	The Establishment of Rural Social Units . . . . .	20	200·000	160·000	180·000	14·189	79	11·973	4·726	39	1·107	828	75	128·920	128·920	100	148·663	93	100	52	—	—	—	60	29
11	The Establishment of Urban Social Units . . . . .	15	30·450	24·360	3·000	2·854	95	15·048	10·571	70	6·312	2·274	36	—	—	—	15·699	64	75	51	—	—	—	30	15
12	The foundation of a reading room in the Ministry's Library . . . . .	1	1·100	880	880	767	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	The Establishment of permanent exhibitions for rural industries . . . . .	9	4·100	3·280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·280	3·280	100	3·280	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Transportation means for the Ministry and its branches . . . . .	—	26·686	21·349	18·000	18·000	100	—	—	—	3·349	3·349	100	—	—	—	21·349	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Extra salaries and encouragement rewards . . . . .	—	192	154	—	—	—	154	154	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>THE TOTAL . . . . .</b>			<b>672·228</b>	<b>537·783</b>	<b>39·880</b>	<b>35·810</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27·175</b>	<b>15·451</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10·768</b>	<b>6·451</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>459·960</b>	<b>459·960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>517·670</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>80</b>	

Whenever I looked to my five children, I thought of other children and did my best to make them happy and to provide them with the proper standard of living.

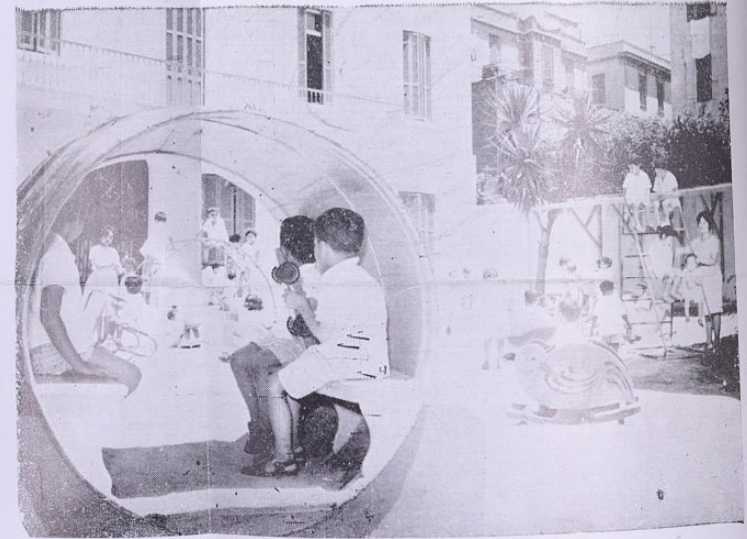
Gamal Abdel Nasser



Child Hood is the future-maker and thus we must Provide it with all care



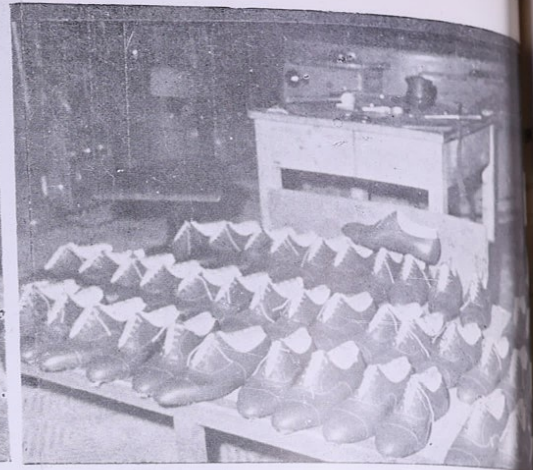
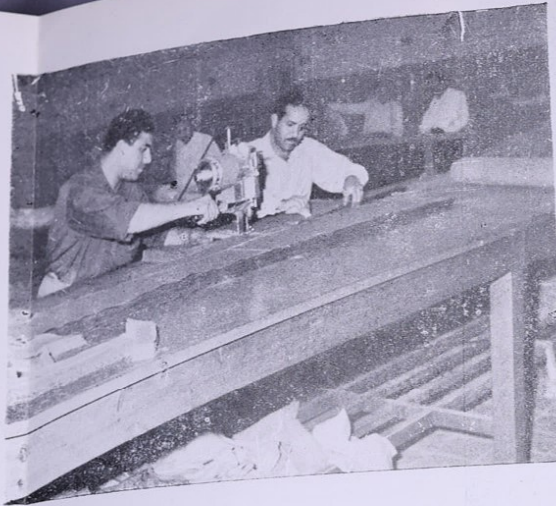
Providing the sound environment for the childhood is an essential factor in preparing them for the future.



A hopeful glance towards the h

Our socialist society is based on social  
equality for all citizens.

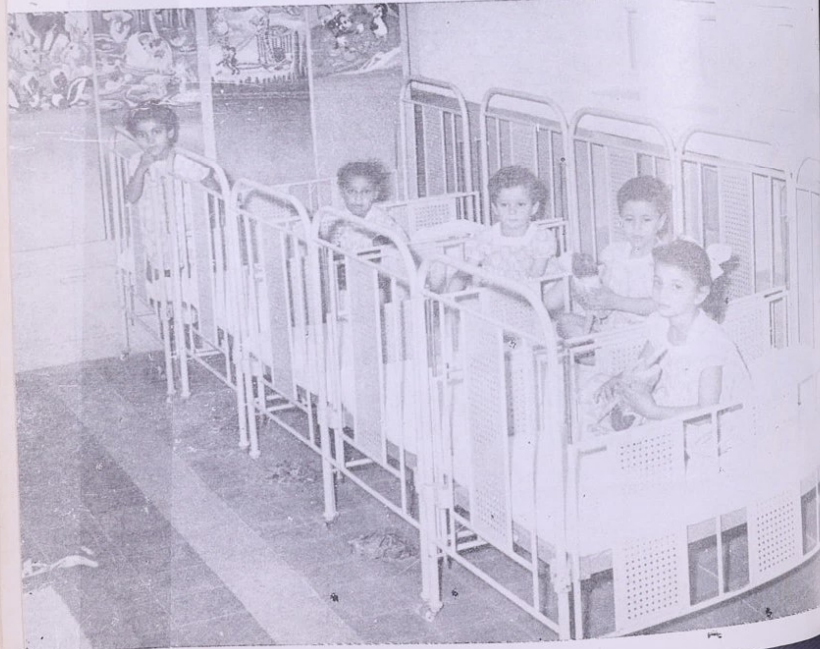
Hussein el Shafei



The Winter Aid factories invests the charity money  
in production for society.



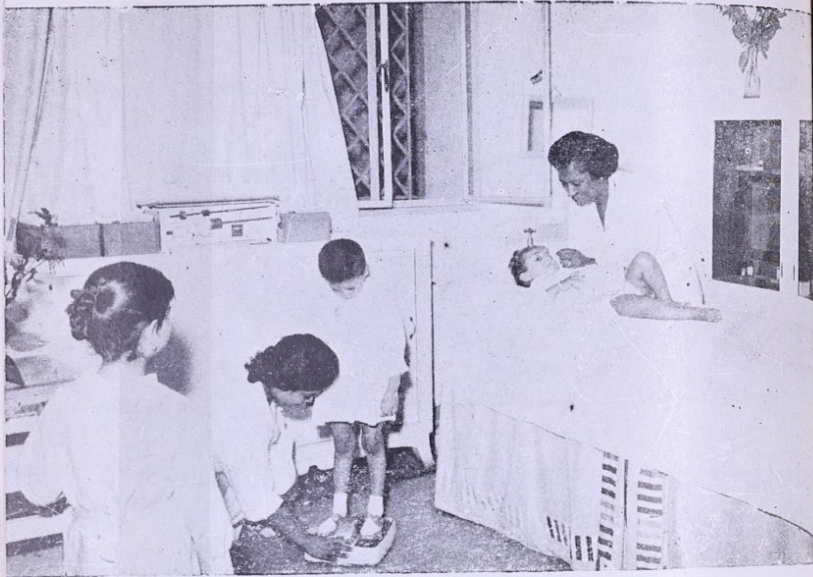
The Childhood Welfare Centers comprise all kinds of sport and entertainment activities.



The children's homes pay special attention to developing children's talents and widening their comprehension.



Increasing the establishments of children's homes is the State's duty towards the Working woman



The Childhood Welfare Centers perform their role in educating a sound generation.



Childhood Welfare starts in early stages.

## *Rural Industries*

## *Rural Industries*

After the proclamation of the Charter, the new concept of rural industries considers these industries as basic ones established in the village for the utilization of its raw materials and the employment of permanent or seasonal idle human energy in some kind of work, thus raising the individual's income and improving his standard.

Although rural industries are described as small industries, they represent, as a whole, big economy. Reviving these industries provides, besides economic effects, social ones leading to the horizons of industry in rural thought confined only to agricultural work. By this way, the industrial consciousness developed among rural inhabitants helps in their acceptance of the new industrial trends.

The State's services in the field of rural industries before the Revolution were confined to two operations :

First : Guiding and directing the rural labourers.

Second : Training some of the young generation in some rural industries.

The rural inhabitants' weak financial and technical potentialities did not enable them to practice industrial activity in a manner permitting the sufficient expansion of these industries to have an effective influence in raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of rural areas.

Moreover the efforts made for the welfare of rural industries were distributed among more than one governmental authority. There was the Small Industries Administration in the Ministry



of Commerce and Industry, besides the Social Centers' Workhouses of the Ministry of Social Affairs. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, from its part, made some efforts to spread agricultural industries throughout its agricultural units.

The first thing accomplished by the Revolution in the field of rural and environmental industries was to unite the organs working in this field and transferring the Small Industries Administration from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Ministry set-up a fixed policy for the revival of rural industries comprising the different elements, especially as around a million persons are working in these industries either as full time or part time workers to increase their incomes.

The following are the achievements of the Ministry in this field during the last ten years.

1. Experiments were made to improve the dates and compressed dates industries. It also helped the Productive Cooperative Association in Rashid to complete its factory, as well as giving loans to the dates manufacturing associations from the Rural and Environmental Industries Support Fund.
2. Training studies for workers in bee breeding in Minia Governorate for a period of one season to spread this industry in Minia and the Upper-Egypt Governorates.
3. Establishing rural industries exhibitions.
4. Revival of the matting textile industry by using it in making feminine bags, curtains, etc...
5. Experimenting on drying local lumber and using it in the manufacturing of popular furniture.

6. Studying different kinds of clay to develop the earthenware craft.

7. Founding a Rural Industries Training Center in Minia.

8. The Ministry made improved models in the china, carpentry, textile and matting industries.

9. The Ministry provided in the social centers, girls' training groups for feminine crafts and needleworks. The number of these groups reached 250 which trained more than 10,000 girls in sewing and embroidery works.

10. The Ministry increased the training in knitting machines usages in education homes and associations it supervises.

11. The Ministry made a number of designs for rugs, carpets, embroidery works, small rugs and fibred doormats. It also made improved designs of weaving and carpet looms amounting to more than a thousand designs of which 900 designs were distributed all over the Governorates.

12. The Ministry founded by Law No. 167 for the year 1956 a Rural and Environmental Industries Support Fund, and therefore established the rural industries financing organ which lends the worker of these industries necessary funds without requesting guarantees, which they would be unable to give. This fund provides cooperative associations and organisations in rural industries with the following services:

(a) It gives associations and organisations working in rural industries loans without interests, with the guarantee of the members of its Board of Directors, in two kinds:

- (1) Short term loan for quick purposes such as financing the production or marketing operation, to be paid within a period of one year at the most.

(2) Medium term loan for the construction or enlargement of industry, to be paid in yearly installments up to 10 years.

(b) The fund grants the organisations working in rural industries subsidies for training and other non-productive purposes.

(c) The fund spends on experiments for improving machines used in rural industry production and raising the quality of the products.

(d) The fund established a permanent exhibition for rural industries in Cairo for marketing rural productions against a nominal commission of 2 % of the sales value.

The loans and subsidies granted by the fund for the support of the rural and environmental industries are :

	1958	1959	1960
Subsidies . . . . .	18,475	40,290	72,650
Loans . . . . .	2,043	10,085	2,017
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>20,518</b>	<b>50,375</b>	<b>74,667</b>

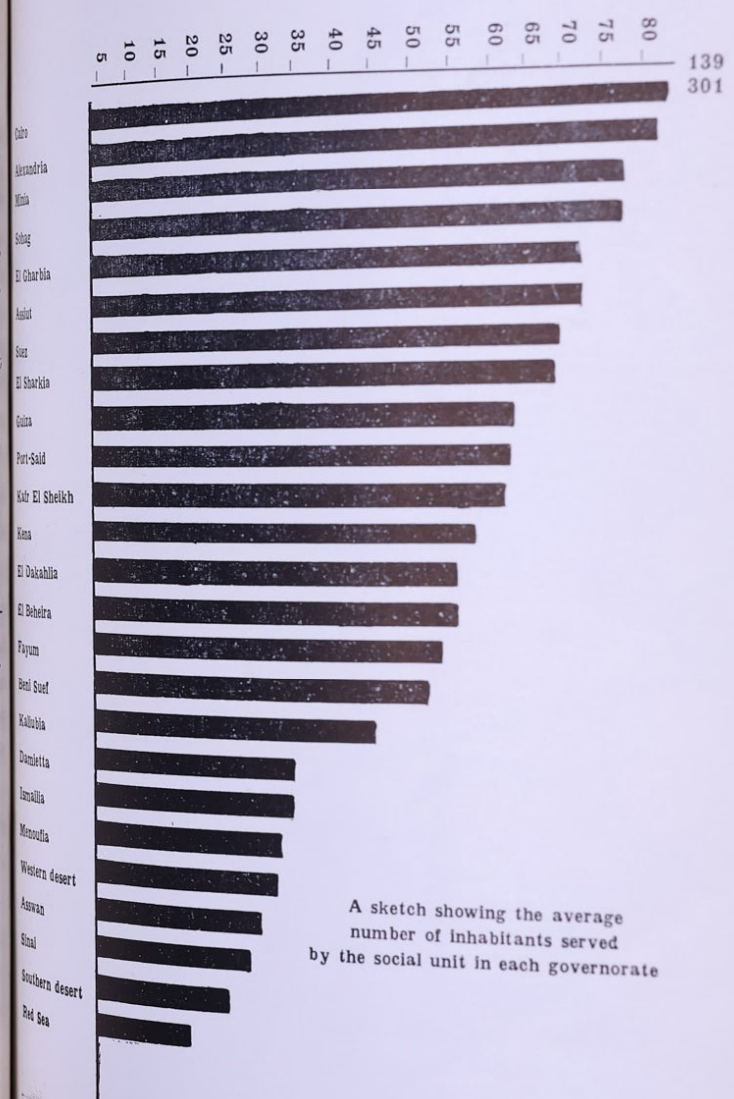
(1) Short term loan for quick purposes such as financing the production or marketing operation, to be paid within a period of one year at the most.

of its Board of Directors, in two kinds :

without interest, with the guarantee of the

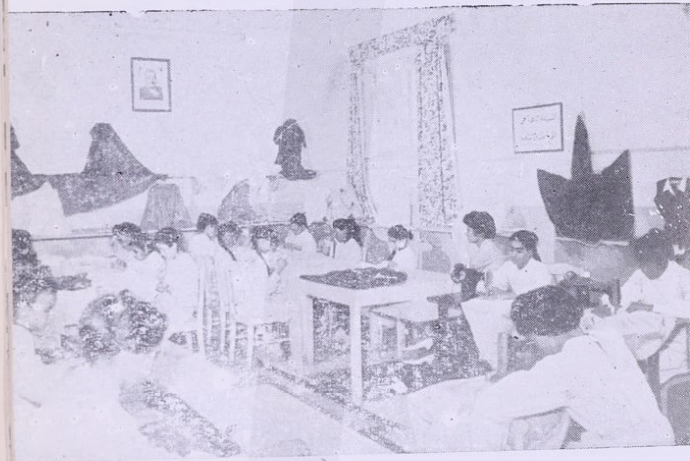
and organisations working in rural

THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS BY THOUSAND



A sketch showing the average number of inhabitants served by the social unit in each governorate





The rural and environmental industries are a use of the leisure time and a development of the resources of revenue.



Through permanent and periodical exhibitions, the Ministry works to animate rural and environmental industries and sale the products of these industries' centers.

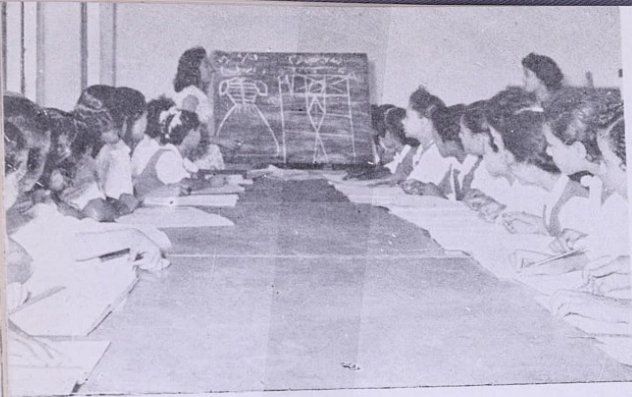




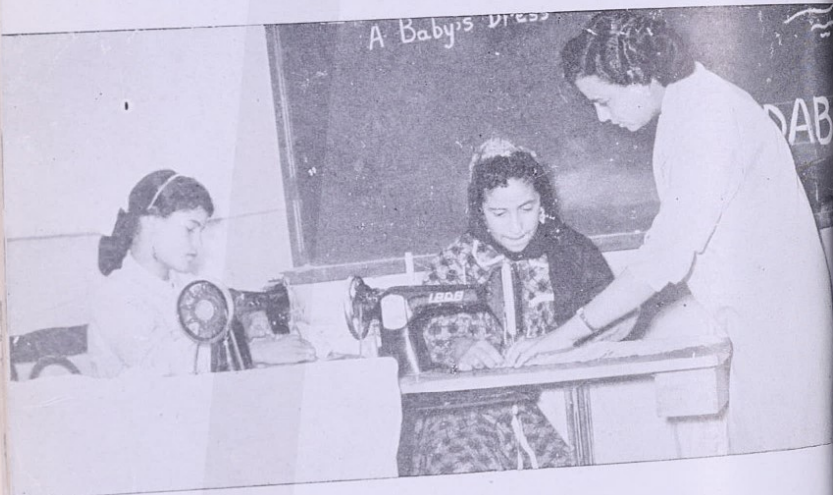
The Ministry's experts work for the development of the rural and environmental industries and the invention of new shapes to open new markets locally and abroad.



Craft and art in one of the rural and environmental industries centers.



The rural and environmental industries centers provide their members with organised theoretical and practical studies.



Inside the houses the young girls and housewives practice a craft to increase their incomes.



Our social projects contribute in the economic development plan.



Preparing the children for crafts suitable to their talents.



Besides the Ministry's efforts, the national organisations perform their role in encouraging the domestic industries and selling its products.

CHAPTER III  
*Youth Welfare*

## *Youth Welfare*

"The Ministry of Social Affairs felt that our youth has great ability that they and their country lose as a result of it not being used beneficially during their leisure time. Thus it supplied them with clubs, courts, welfare centers and youth hostels in the cities and villages in order to create a good generation able to reconstruct."

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

The youth welfare services never received enough attention from the State before 1952, the result of which was an evident backwardness in this field, the most distinct features of which were :

1. The youth welfare associations were few with weak programs, systems and service standards, as well as a lack of technicians, playgrounds, establishments and leaders.
2. Weakness in arrangement and cooperation between these associations.
3. The legislations existing at that time were negligent in organising the affairs of existing associations.
4. Weakness in supervision and escape of the youth welfare organisations from executing the systems and basic rules for smooth execution of work.



Since 1952 the Revolution gave youth welfare the attention and care it deserves. It worked for improving youth welfare services within the following main lines :

1. To determine the aims and principles of the youth welfare movement.
2. To determine the executive means and necessities leading to the aim.
3. To make a general plan to generalize the youth welfare associations.
4. To enlarge the services of existing youth welfare associations, supporting them financially and technically.
5. To depend mainly on national efforts and to encourage these efforts and direct them governmentally.
6. To encourage efforts of different organisations.
7. To issue the necessary legislations for the organisation of the existing situation.
8. To organise the guidance and technical supervision which would guarantee the smooth execution of work.

The Sports Units are: (Youth Welfare Centers, Popular Playgrounds, Rural Clubs).

These units are considered, in the environment in which they exist, as a center of radiation due to the useful services contained in their activity. Their services may be in the form of social, sports, artistic and entertainment clubs, public libraries, in addition to being a center for girls' professional training. They were also used lately as a center for children's welfare. Among the programmes of these units there will be

training for shooting. The Ministry was interested in establishing popular playgrounds and sports clubs, as was the High Council for Youth Welfare, which was also interested in establishing Youth Welfare centers and handing them over to the governorates.

The following is a list of sports establishments which are distributed among the governorates as on 1962.

Cairo - 78 courts, clubs and youth welfare centers.

	Clubs		Clubs
Alexandria .. ..	92	Suez .. .. .	8
Ismailia .. .. .	8	Menoufia .. ..	59
El Beheira .. ..	54	Beni Suef .. ..	32
Kafr El Sheikh..	14	El Minia .. .. .	41
El Gharbia .. ..	63	Assiut .. .. .	25
El Sharkia .. ..	76	Sohag .. .. .	24
El Dakahlia .. ..	87	Qena .. .. .	19
El Qaliubia .. ..	54	Asswan .. .. .	19
El Giza .. .. .	53	Damietta .. ..	11
El Fayum .. .. .	27	Sinai .. .. .	3

The Ministry has formed a General Union for Popular Playgrounds to arrange these services in compliance with the General Union for Rural Clubs.

The Olympic Committee is an association formed of sports unions for organising and coordinating activities of these organisations for participation in the Olympic Tournaments or for organising these tournaments whenever it is decided to hold them in the United Arab Republic.

The Olympic Committee has a special international position, being a member of the International Olympic Committee. The first Egyptian Olympic Committee was formed in 1910, which was reorganised and reformed in 1953 by Law No. 509 for the year 1953, and was also reorganised by Law No. 67 for the year 1957. The Ministry in collaboration with the High Council for Youth Welfare made a new system for the Olympic Committee, suitable to the international Olympic situation, and defining the relationship between it and different sports unions and the High Council for Youth Welfare.

The following table shows the number of players who participated in the Rome Tournaments Mission in 1960 and the games in which they participated, and which cost L.E. 36,018.

The Union	Players	Trainers	Administrators & referees
Swimming .. .. .	15	2	1
Cavalry .. .. .	4	1	1
Boxing .. .. .	4	1	1
Wrestling .. .. .	4	1	1
Fencing .. .. .	6	1	1
Foot Ball .. .. .	19	1	3
Gymnastics .. .. .	6	1	1
Rowing .. .. .	11	—	1
Shooting .. .. .	3	—	1
Weight Lifting .. .. .	7	1	1
Strength Games .. .. .	3	1	1
	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>

## SPORTS UNION

The Sports Union is an association formed by the clubs and organisations that are active in a specific game, for the organisation and coordination of this activity among them, to spread the game and raise its technical standard. It is ruled by a special system made by clubs and organisations within the limits of fundamental principles and procedures of the laws established in the country.

The Ministry issued Decree No. 253 for the year 1958 to adopt a unified system for all sports unions to organise the athletic side of these organisations while leaving to them the organisation of their technical affairs by special regulations according to the nature of each game and its different arts.

The amount of the Union subsidies for the year 1961/62 reached forty-five thousand pounds.

## SPORTS CLUBS

The sporting club is an association formed by a group of people joined by a certain sport idea for enjoyment or competition ruled by a system set by this group within the limits of the fundamental principles and procedures stated in the established laws.

The Ministry improved this important utility as clubs are the pillars over which rests the sports activity in the country. Ministerial Decree No. 254 for the year 1958 was issued adopting a unified system for sporting clubs members in the sports unions in the form of a unified regulation for all these clubs.

## INCREASE IN THE CREDITS ASSIGNED FOR SPORTS

The amount of financial credits assigned for sports and social activities by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the year 1955/56 amounted to L.E. 83,500 beside L.E. 90,000 subsidies for Olympic Committee, so, the total is L.E. 173,500 while the amount for 1961/62 is L.E. 308,000.

## THE ACTIVITY OF ORGANISATIONS DEALING WITH YOUTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

### 1—*The General Sports Union for Governmental Employees:*

One of the first problems the Government of the Revolution heeded was raising a sports social consciousness, and spreading a new spirit among governmental employees. Within the Ministries Administrations and Governmental Organisations, special committees for sports and social activities were composed to provide employees with the opportunity to practice various sports.

By the end of 1954, a General Sports Union was formed from these sports committees for all governmental employees, which aims included the development of sports and social consciousness among employees through spreading physical and social education among them and organising their leisure time in a beneficial way. This was done by organising sports contests, establishing societies, organising internal and external trips and the development of hobbies.

### 2—*The Rural Clubs Union:*

The Ministry was interested in rural clubs and the general union which organises them. The number of registered rural clubs, in this union reached 401 clubs of which 275 were publicized and the rest are under proclamation. Subsidies granted to these clubs in the year 1959/60 reached L.E. 99,000 and increased to L.E. 110,000 pounds in the year 1960/61

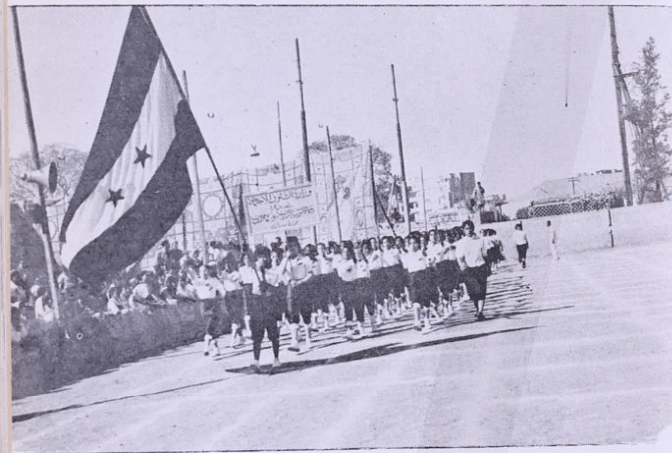
The General Union for Village Clubs prepares village and national festivals where provincial and final contests are held in such popular games such as "Tahtib", "Hoksha" and "Horse Taming." An example of these festivals is that of Amon at Luxor. The Ministry of Social Affairs granted the Rural Clubs Union an annual subsidy of L.E. 3,000 in the year 1959/60 and L.E. 3,500 in 1960/61.

### 3—*Scouts:*

Scouting is an educational, deep rooted, movement in the United Arab Republic, having its fundamentals and instructions regulated by Law No. 223 for the year 1955 which was amended by Law No. 327 for the year 1956 and Ministerial Decree No. 32 for the year 1957. The number of members of the scouting movement reached in the meantime 25,000 Rover Scouts and Cubs, of which 1000 scouts are under 30 years of age and another 1,000 scouts under 15 years of age. Scouts are trained in a systematic sportlike way, as well as being trained for the general services for civil defense, rescue and war operations. Also camps are established for environmental services and also participation in youth voluntary work camps.

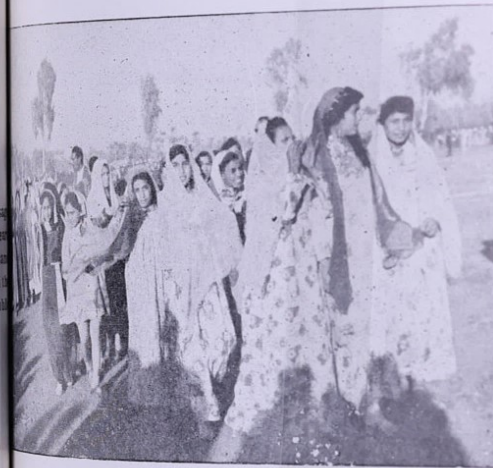


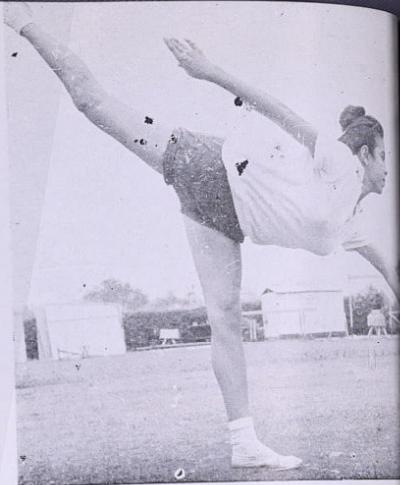
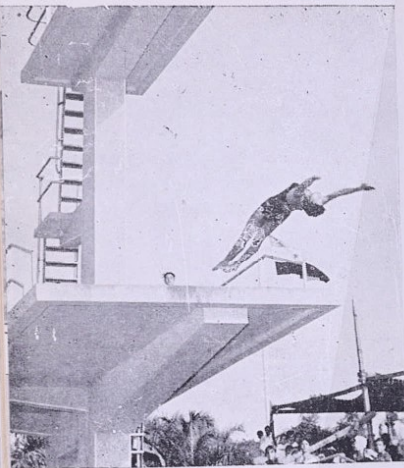
The youth is the one to carry the big responsibility of reconstructing this youthful state  
... The reconstruction of the United Arab Republic, politically, socially and economically.  
Gamal Abdel Nasser



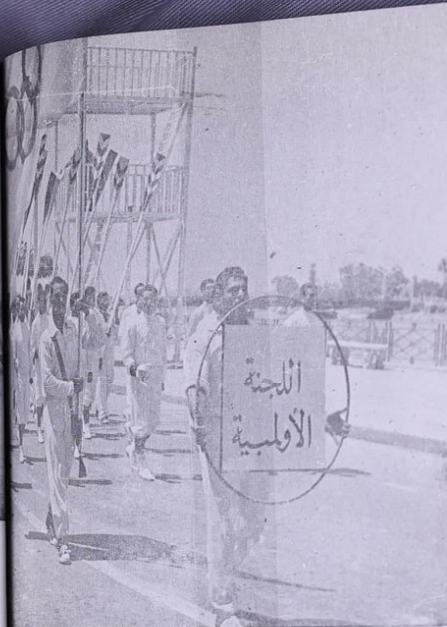
The village club in every village is the center of activity in it.

The youth's message was carried to the heart of the countryside in all the cities through village clubs and public courts.



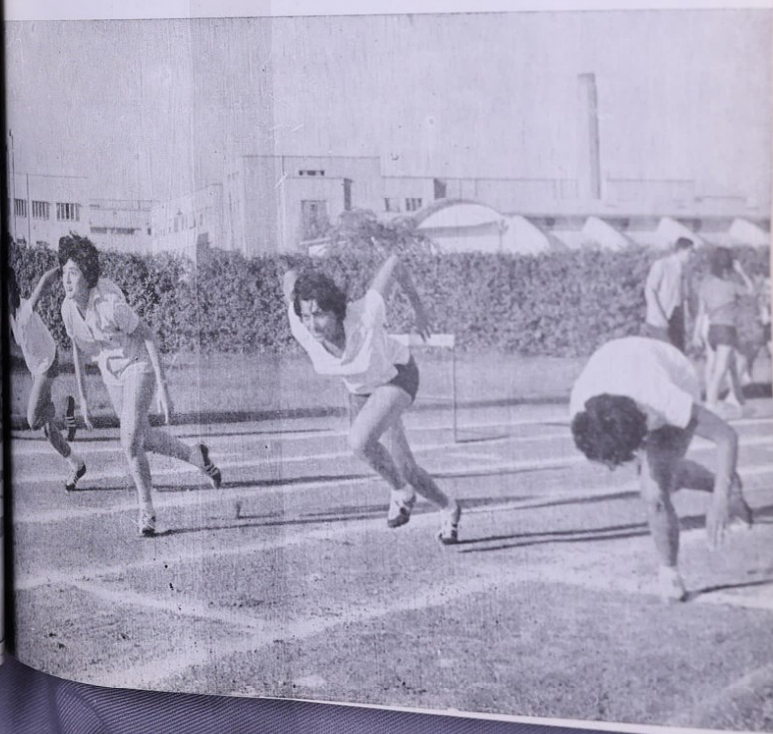


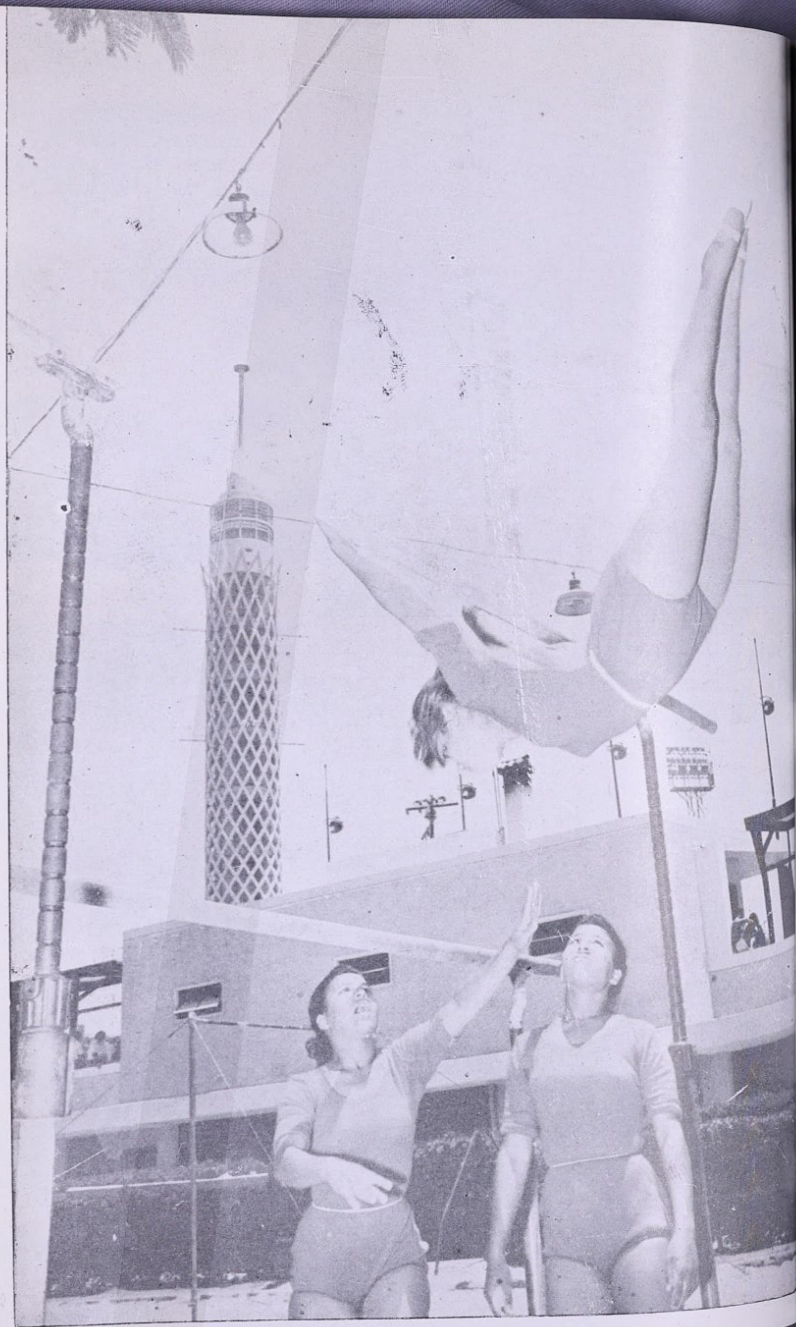
Readiness for the construction of the nation and readiness for its defense



Our participation in the international contests carries the flag of our nation all over the world.

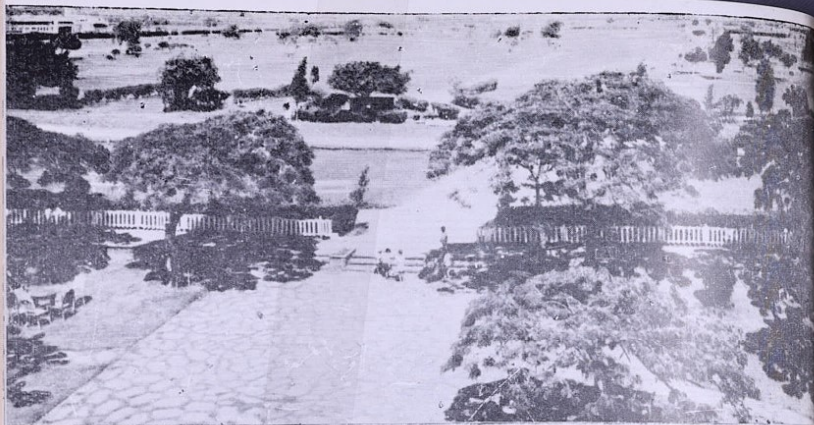
The Arab girls distinguish themselves in various sports activities.





The Ministry of Social Affairs  
supervises all sporting clubs and  
give the all kinds of aids for the  
perpetuation of their activities.





Smouth Sporting Club in Alexandria : one of the clubs supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs.



Rowing ... practised by the youth in the great Nile.

The High Council for Scouts regulates the scouts movement in its different forms (Boy Scouts Association - Naval Scouts-Air Scouts Association).

The Ministry grants the High Council and its three associations an annual subsidy, since its establishment till now, according to the following table :

Year	Subsidy L.E.
1954/55 .. .. .	10,000
1955/56 .. .. .	10,000
1956/57 .. .. .	10,000
1957/58 .. .. .	10,000
1958/59 .. .. .	10,000
1959/60 .. .. .	14,800
1960/61 .. .. .	14,800

A list of scouts and scouts groups registered in the Boys Scouts and Air Scouts Associations.

	Girls Guides	Air Scouts
Leaders .. .. .	598	—
Rovers .. .. .	2,723	935
Scouts .. .. .	5,927	2,222
Cubs .. .. .	1,523	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>3,167</b>
Groups .. .. .	381	200



#### 4.—Girl Guides :

The Egyptian Girl Guides Association was organised by Law No. 531 for the year 1954.

The Association works hard to spread the guidance movement all over the Republic and in all sectors. The number of provincial associations in the governorates reached 20. The Association made several camps in which the Flowers (girl guides) and Rovers participated. It also made other camps for leaders' training and rural camps for public services.

The Ministry granted the Guides Movement an annual subsidy according to the following table :

Year	Subsidy L.E.
1954/55 .. .. .	5,000
1955/56 .. .. .	5,000
1956/57 .. .. .	5,000
1957/58 .. .. .	5,000
1958/59 .. .. .	5,000
1959/60 .. .. .	5,000
1960/61 .. .. .	6,000

A list of the number of Rovers, Guides and Flowers in 1961 :

Rovers .. .. .	3,548	132
Guides .. .. .	16,023	497
Flowers .. .. .	12,025	402
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>31,605</b>	<b>1,021</b>

#### YOUTH HOSTELS

Youth Hostels are an international movement spread in Europe and America after the Second World War. The Ministry of Social Affairs helped in establishing the first Egyptian Youth Hostels Association in 1952 which joined the International Organisations Union for Youth Hostels in 1955.

The youth hostels are educational because of the opportunities provided to youths for useful trips, which direct and provide them with beneficial education and artistic information. It also provides them with opportunities for getting acquainted and strengthening relations between them and the youth of different countries of the world by contact, international understanding and exchange of experiences.

The youth hostels movement in the United Arab Republic has grown continuously. Also the number of guests in these association's hostels increased, due to the comfortable residence, besides being well prepared and organised and because of various services provided for Arab and Foreign youths as well.

#### CAMPS AND TRIPS

Camping is an educational, refining atmosphere wherein grows good social customs, such as independence, perseverance, overcoming obstacles, getting used to living in tents and open air, order and cooperation with others, this through various sports, educational and social programmes provided in these camps.

These camps are divided into summer camps set on the shores and winter camps set in ancient places, they are also divided into voluntary labour camps, entertainment camps and training camps, either sports or social.

The Ministry made a general plan for camps and trips and set-up four summer camps on the shores of Abu Kir in

Alexandria, Ras El Bar, Port Said and Arish. It also organised two winter trips to the Asswan and Fayum Governorates.

The number of people who benefited from these camps were 8,650 in 1961. The average cost per member in camp, for one group for a period of ten days, is 700 millims for going and return ticket fare, L.E. 2 for food and the various programmes. The member contributes with his club with L.E. 1,500 millims, and the Ministry contributes with L.E. 1 and 200 millims. The Ministry agreed to the amount of L.E. 6,000 as a subsidy for these camps organisations for the year 1961/62, while it was L.E. 1,000. in 1954.

#### VOLUNTARY WORK CAMPS

The local associations in the countryside and cities face various problems, whose study and remedy necessitate offering different services.

The youth have unused leisure time and the Ministry of Social Affairs is working toward investing youth's idle energies by organising their participation (age of 16 - 30) in different reformatory projects. An example of these projects is the sports and social establishments, campaigns against illiteracy, alcohol and bad habits, alms collecting, spreading of good habits, filling ponds and swamps, campaigns against pestilences, agricultural blight and reformation of barren lands.

The Ministry participated in 1960 in collaboration with the members of the popular playgrounds, rural and sporting clubs, and the Boys Scouts in the work camps of the Nasser Project in Ismailia by 537 youth members, in establishing the Mehalla-Baltim Road by 170 members and planting of trees in Zeinhom hills by 180 members and in the Cairo Stadium preparation project by 150 members. Many members of these groups received badges and honorary certificates for efforts exerted while performing their national duty in these camps.

## CHAPTER IV

### *Social Security*

## *Social Security*

In implementing the principle of social equity proclaimed by the Revolution, and keeping with the fundamentals of God's religions to narrow the gap between classes to ensure social justice, and realising the principles of socialism and democracy, to create a new, sound generation capable of contributing in a strong and consolidated society, the State has taken necessary steps to protect the individuals and families against the evils of need and insufficiency and pledged itself to give the needy and poor positive care. This, in compliance with the provisions of the Revolution's Constitution which called for social security as a basis of our new society and made it obligatory for the State to do its best to give a decent living standard to all citizens based upon providing food and lodging, as well as health, cultural and social services.

In striving for these principles and to provide the unprivileged classes with the necessary care, the Social Security law was issued to make possible the creation of an assured society capable of welding itself with our modern renaissance.

Social Security has become a universally accepted principle in all civilised countries, constituting one of the most important basis of their social policies, whether in socialist or capitalist societies. It was natural then for the United Arab Republic to adopt this principle, especially as it believes in the Islamic religion which stands for lofty ideals and high principles of character and virtue establishing as it does the right of the poor to a specific share in the money of the wealthy "The Holy Qura'an".

Social security in its true perspective, is that system which affords full insurance to every member of the society in all stages of life, in his childhood until the end of life, today and tomorrow, while at work or when disabled.

Our Leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, expressed this very well on the first Anniversary of the Evacuation, June 18, 1956. He said :

“I shall work for the society as a society, for the fatherland as a whole, for its strong sons and its feeble sons as well. Indeed, I shall do for the feeble ones, more than has ever been done for them before, for the hungry man has no dignity, the sick man has no strength, the jobless man has no security, nor those who cannot trust what comes tomorrow, who do not feel that they are surrounded by a society that cares for them, those have no resistance nor the power to stand their ground”.

In realisation of this aim, the Social Security system is based on two principles.

First : To insure every worker against all obstacles that might prevent him from work or deprive him of all or part of his ability.

Second : To set up a complimentary system of insurance which would provide necessary assurance to all categories which cannot subscribe to the various forms of insurance.

The normal process would have been to create a basic system of security or insurance which would provide the necessary insurance to the able, and then to the disabled ones, but in Egypt, we came to know the second case before the first. We have applied the system of social insurance as a law providing assistance to the sick, the needy, the parentless and the widows. This came before its application to the rest of the people, the working people, for we were not treating the obvious side of the problem.

In 1950, two years before the inception of the Revolution, the Social Security Law was issued. Under the title, the law was a more indication that there had started a feeling for the right of the feeble and needy, prior to the feeling for the right of insurance to the strong workers. Nevertheless, the categories of the needy and feeble were so numerous that the funds allocated for their aid were insufficient to meet even a fraction of their rightful requirements. Pensions which the state treasury were designed to meet the individual requirements of those who lost their ability to work. Other forms of aid, besides proving badly insufficient at the time of their distribution, had no clear aim. For the purpose behind the proclamation of a social security system at that time was a mere endeavour to imitate the countries which had applied the system in its true sense, but it fell far short of its purpose in its application. Pensions were insufficient to meet the actual requirements and other forms of aid were equally meagre. The whole project represented a distorted picture which had nothing to do with the actual realities of life, a mere imitation which had no practical purpose.

As the era of blind imitation and false pretence became defunct with the inception of the Revolution on July 23, 1952, the time for redressing the wrong had come.

A social insurance law, of which we give glimpses in other parts of this book, was proclaimed. Then, followed an extensive effort to reform the social security law on the bases of scientific knowledge and reality :

1. The conception of “disability” had no place in the dictionary of the Revolution, which found that it was duty bound to enable the disabled to utilise whatever remained of their abilities in productive work.



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

Schedule Showing the Distribution of The Ministry's Allocations on Various forms of Aid and Assistance, and the respective share per person in Each Governorate.

Governorates	Total inhabit in 1960 in thousand	1961-1962										1962-1963										
		Social Security	Number of needy	Share of each needy Pers. in Alloc./Govern.		Aid	Share of Govern.	Governorate Head Off.		Total Budget	Share per person from Govern.	Share person from Govern. & Head Office	Social Secur.	No. of needy Pers.	Share of each needy from Gov. Allocat.		Aid	Share of needy pers.o. from Gov.	Share of needy pers.o. from Gov. & H. Off.	Total Budget	Share per person from Govern.	Share per person from H. Office
				L.E. / %	L.E. / %			L.E.	L.E.						L.E. / %	L.E. / %						
Cairo	3-346	195-000	32-755	5-953	7-450	337-175	101	113	776-359	232	262	187-000	32-755	5-709	5-865	423-305	127	134	803-778	240	272	
Alexandria	1-513	84-500	17-996	4-696	6-193	64-300	42	54	259-180	171	201	80-000	17-996	4-445	4-601	73-200	48	55	269-152	178	210	
Port Said	244	9-300	2-295	4-052	5-549	18-375	75	87	45-775	188	218	9-300	2-295	4-052	4-208	23-360	96	103	77-867	319	351	
Ismailia	276	8-700	1-154	7-539	9-036	925	3	15	46-638	169	199	8-200	1-154	7-192	7-348	3-774	10	17	31-984	116	148	
Suez	203	9-000	2-254	3-992	5-489	2-725	13	25	27-030	133	163	9-200	2-254	4-081	4-237	8-040	40	47	38-024	187	129	
Kalyubia	989	58-000	15-932	3-640	5-137	4-746	5	17	127-054	128	158	9-200	2-254	3-590	3-746	10-243	10	17	139-344	142	174	
Sharkyia	1-821	64-000	9-369	6-831	8-328	9-736	5	17	152-326	84	114	64-100	9-369	6-841	6-997	13-498	7	14	195-881	108	140	
Dakahlia	2-016	63-000	15-544	4-053	5-550	14-246	7	19	167-007	83	113	62-200	15-544	4-001	4-157	16-875	8	15	192-628	96	128	
Damietta	391	15-600	3-153	4-948	6-445	17-125	44	56	61-520	157	187	15-400	3-153	4-884	5-040	23-090	59	66	85-617	219	251	
Manufia	1-347	61-000	14-258	4-278	5-775	13-240	10	22	174-455	130	160	61-100	14-258	4-285	4-441	19-157	14	21	233-732	166	198	
Qharbia	1-715	58-000	21-089	2-750	4-247	12-038	7	19	144-451	84	114	58-100	21-089	2-755	2-911	26-150	15	22	194-644	113	145	
Kafr El Sheikh	973	29-300	16-431	1-783	3-280	4-410	4	16	78-874	81	111	29-300	16-431	1-783	1-939	9-934	10	17	98-198	101	133	
Beheira	1-682	69-000	23-687	2-913	4-410	7-561	4	16	153-387	91	121	69-000	23-687	2-913	3-069	18-203	11	18	183-814	109	141	
Giza	1-337	89-500	20-316	4-405	5-902	106-721	80	92	289-308	216	246	90-000	20-316	4-430	4-445	113-733	85	92	321-323	240	272	
Fayoum	839	37-000	11-817	3-131	4-628	4-642	6	18	83-345	99	129	36-800	11-817	3-114	3-270	10-659	13	20	99-262	118	150	
Beni Souef	859	61-000	13-920	4-382	5-879	3-556	4	16	114-275	133	163	60-800	13-920	4-368	4-524	8-940	10	17	117-905	137	169	
Minia	1-560	48-500	12-071	4-018	5-515	5-664	4	16	141-575	91	121	49-000	12-071	4-059	4-215	20-506	13	20	186-666	120	152	
Assyout	1-325	31-000	4-432	6-955	8-492	9-334	7	19	99-115	75	105	31-000	4-432	6-995	7-151	10-396	8	15	132-651	100	132	
Sohag	1-574	45-000	11-996	3-751	5-248	3-664	2	14	88-090	56	86	44-800	11-996	3-735	3-891	4-785	3	10	134-783	86	118	
Kena	1-350	77-000	23-274	3-308	4-805	3-912	3	15	135-638	100	130	77-000	23-274	3-308	3-464	4-724	4	11	177-997	133	164	
Asswan	385	35-800	8-324	4-301	5-798	2-161	6	18	78-993	205	235	35-800	8-324	4-301	4-457	8-273	21	28	108-248	281	313	
Sinai	126	6-300	1-799	3-502	4-999	350	3	15	22-875	164	194	6-200	1-799	3-446	3-602	5-340	42	49	46-802	371	403	
W. Desert	114	6-500	3-596	1-808	3-305	500	4	16	18-646	164	337	10-200	3-596	2-836	2-992	500	4	11	41-694	366	398	
S. Desert	43	6-000	140	42-857	44-354	250	6	18	13-205	307	337	3-100	140	22-143	22-299	250	6	13	29-253	680	712	
Red Sea	41	6-000	—	—	—	250	6	18	9-151	285	325	3-400	—	—	—	250	6	13	24-594	806	838	
Head Office	—	39-000	—	—	—	309-220	—	—	783-026	—	—	45-000	—	—	—	183-105	—	—	742-859	—	—	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26-059</b>	<b>1-213-000</b>	<b>287-602</b>	<b>4-218</b>	<b>5-715</b>	<b>955-465</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4-091-294</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1-203-000</b>	<b>287-602</b>	<b>3-614</b>	<b>3-770</b>	<b>1-039-290</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4-699-160</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>180</b>	

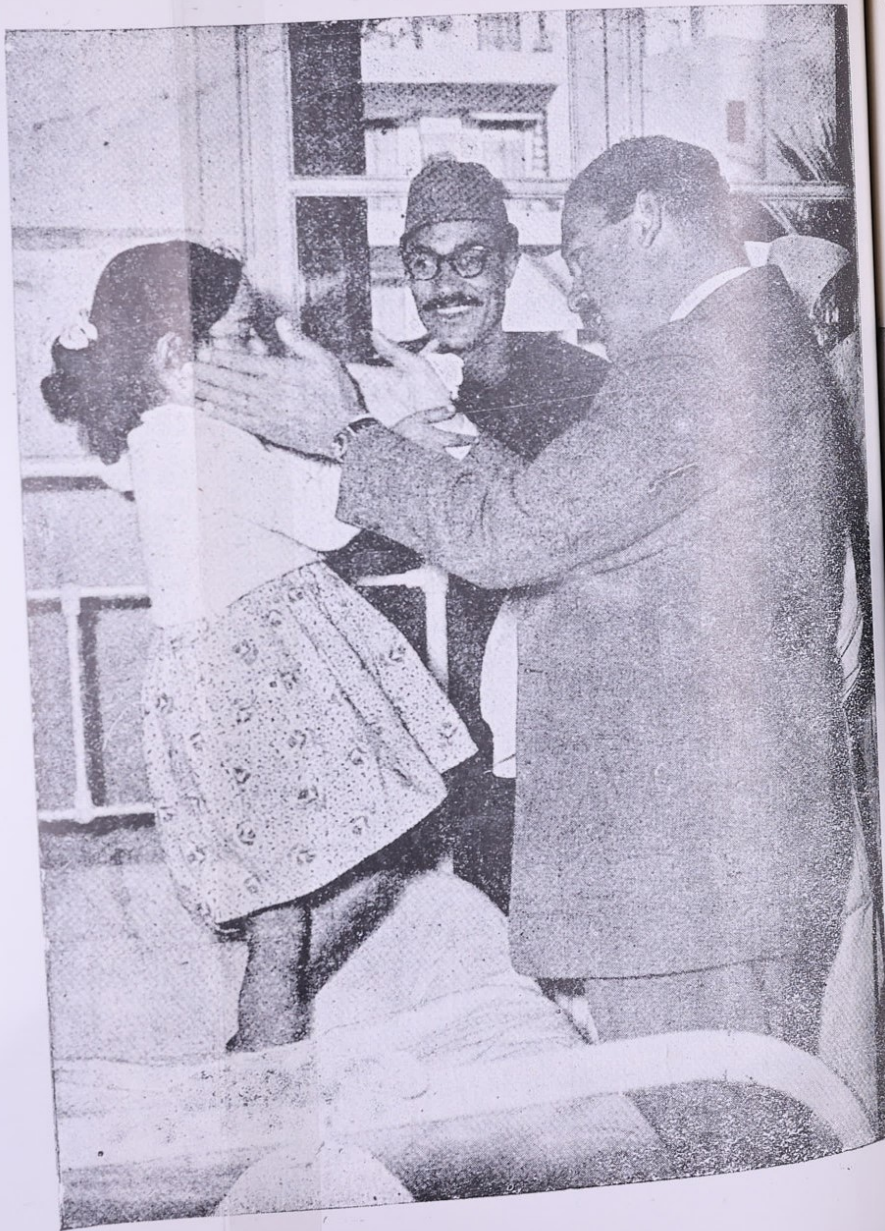
## THE RIGHT TO SUFFICIENCY AND JUSTICE

*"A new society is now completing its basic function of being the source of dignity and pride for each member, so that each shall have a share in it, each his opportunity so all shall have definite right to sufficiency and Justice."*

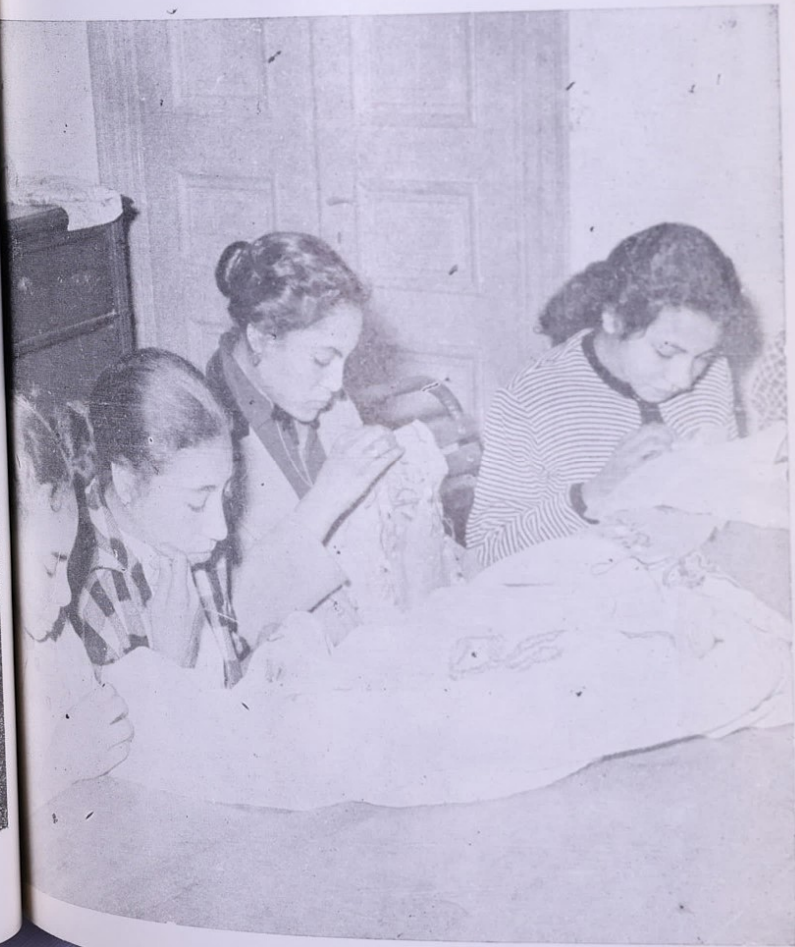
(GAMAL ABDEL NASSER)



One of the aims  
is to give the  
ing an opportu  
themselves in  
living.



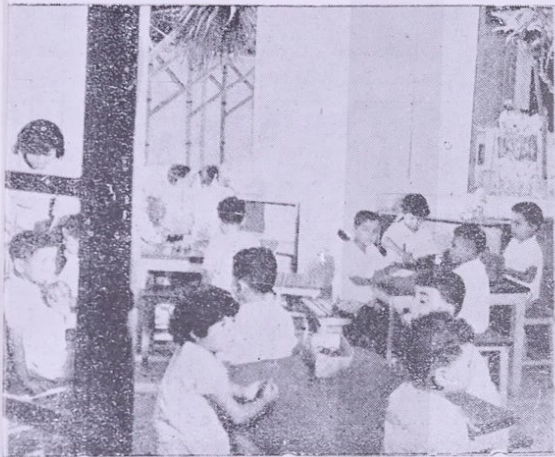
One of the aims of Social Security is to give those capable of working an opportunity to depend upon themselves in earning their own living.



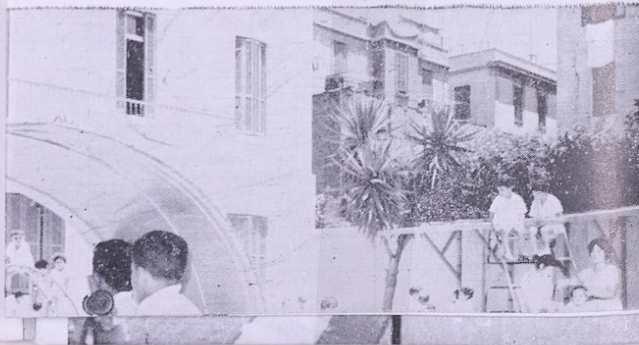


oked to my five children, I thought of other children  
st to make them happy and to provide them with the  
proper standard of living.

Gamal Abdel Nasser



ding the sound environment for the childhood is  
essential factor in preparing them for the future.



A hopeful glance towards a bright future opening to him  
the horizons of life.



A large number of social workers serve those who need social care. Aid is established in the light of social research



"The hungry has no dignity, the sick has no strength, the jobless has no security, and those who cannot trust what comes tomorrow, who do not feel that they are surrounded by a society that cares for them, have no resistance no the power to stand their own ground"

(Gamal Abdel-Nasser)





Citizens contribute towards the building up of an equitable society through their donations to charity organisations.

Assistance was also afforded, by virtue of the said law, to the parentless, the widowed women, the totally or partially disabled persons, the sick, families deserted by their bread-winners, expectant mothers, persons leaving prison, persons affected by individual calamities, families of servicemen, the unemployed, funeral costs, maternity and needy students.

The total sums paid in such forms of assistance in 1957 alone reached some 450,000 pounds which increased in 1960 to 490,000 pounds.

In its new revolutionary form, the law also provided for the payment of grants in aid to the families of former government employees and workers, in all categories. The yearly allocations to this form of assistance averaged 80,000 pounds.

Thus, social security has become a complementary system to that of social insurance, establishing the right to care for all categories which are not covered by the social insurance law, aiming to realise social security in the sense meant by President Gamal Abdel Nasser as laid down in the National Charter.

“Social insurance must be afforded on a much larger scale so that it might provide protection to the society as a whole and to those who have played their role in the national struggle and for whom the time has come to be ensured of their right to security and rest”.

In this respect, Mr. Hussein El Shafei, Vice-President and Minister of Social Affairs stated :

“The scope of Social insurance must be enlarged to include every citizen whether working with his full force, or part of his force. If incapacitated, he should find the

whole fatherland besides him, helping him in the time of his weakness as much as when he performed his duty in time of his strength. The scope of social insurance shall grow larger and larger as the scope of assistance grows narrower. Assistance, in the last instance must be provided by means of the system of full insurance towards which we are presently moving in long strides."

## Vocational Rehabilitation

## *Vocational Rehabilitation*

It is stated in Chapter Seven of the Charter that "Equality of opportunity, being the expression of social freedom in the form of basic rights for every citizen, efforts must be devoted for its realisation".

Among the basic rights is "the right of each citizen to medical care".

Also "the right of each citizen to the kind of work which conforms with his abilities and aptitude".

The Charter being an "assertion of which the Revolution has moulded" "an ideology for social change", "a record of the accomplishments achieved in implimenting those conceptions since the advent of the Revolution, as well as a plan for the future in the field of thought by which it should be guided towards revolutionary action for continued progress".

In conformity with the Charter, the Ministry of Social Affairs, was duty bound to maintain the pledge of the Revolution where the dignity of the citizen and his pride were concerned in order to inspire him with the feeling that he is a human potentiality capable of production for the building up of the Fatherland.

Therefore, the Ministry endeavoured to make the physically disabled citizens realise that they were not idle human potentialities and they were no less capable than others in undertaking productive work. They could be entrusted with suitable coccupations after preparing them for vocations compatible with their abilities and their remaining potentialities, following a term of proper training based on scientific methods and experimentation.

In order to achieve this objective, the Ministry paid particular attention, since the advent of the Revolution, to establish centres for vocational rehabilitation.

### 1.—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OFFICES

In 1952, the Ministry opened the first Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau in Cairo. This was the first practical and scientific experiment for vocational guidance. Sociologists, specialised psychologists, vocational experts and employers participated in the work as one cooperative team to turn the disabled into a dignified, productive citizen, proud of his dignity and his ability to produce, depending upon his own self in winning his bread.

The success of this experiment has induced the Ministry to expand its plans for opening more bureaus of this kind. In the following year it opened another bureau in Alexandria then two more bureaus, one in Tanta and the second in Zagazig (in 1958). Until 1962 such bureaus were opened in the Governorates of the Canal, Dakahlia, Qalubia, Beheira, Beni Suef, Minia and Assiut. In its Five Year Plan, the Ministry provided for opening vocational rehabilitation bureaus in all Governorates by 1964, entailing the opening of 15 bureaus for which purpose allocations were made in the budget to the amount of 195,720 pounds.

The plan also includes an allocation of L.E. 222,694 for the establishment of four factories, special for such disabled persons who have not been absorbed by the normal employment market or who are not in condition, despite their rehabilitation, to work in ordinary factories.

The total number of persons so far rehabilitated by these bureaus runs to approximately 4,500 citizens.

### 2.—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRES

The Revolution has introduced another means of vocational rehabilitation unknown in the country before. This statement is made in reference to the vocational rehabilitation centres applying the boarding system. These centres deal with cases which are difficult to train and guide through the rehabilitation offices, whether because of the grave nature of injury, the difficulties in transportation for training, or such other psychological or social circumstances.

The vanguards of these centres were :

#### *The Pilot Institute for the Rehabilitation of the Blind :*

This centre was established in 1953, comprising all modes of rehabilitation services needed for the blind, whether for their education, guidance, training or medical, psychological and social care. The centre also comprises a section for scientific research which deals with the problems of the blind and means of protection against blindness, etc.

This centre has meanwhile been adapted to be a training centre for workers in this field from all Arab Countries who join the centre every year to receive scientific and practical training in methods of rehabilitating the blind.

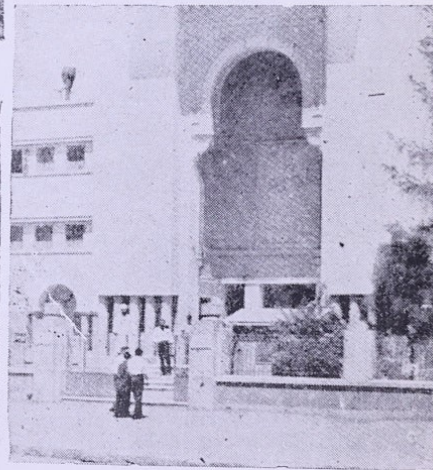
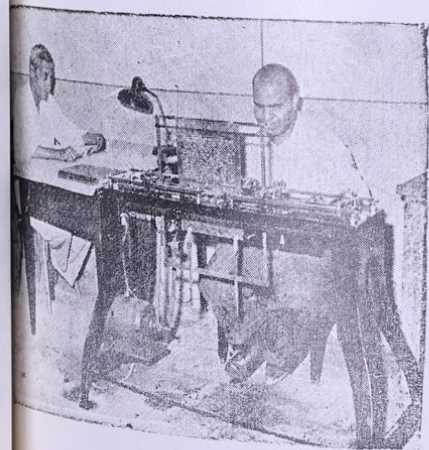
The centre has its own special printing shop for producing books and magazines using the Braille system. These publications are distributed to all blind institutes throughout the United Arab Republic and other Arab Countries. Services rendered by this centre are extended to some 7,500 blind persons annually.

#### *Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Limbless :*

In 1954, the Ministry of Social Affairs, in agreement with the Egyptian Society for Social Studies and the Hospitals Day Society, established a rehabilitation centre for the limbless with a capacity of 120 persons.

The Revolution does not recognise any  
expression of disability

(GAMAL ABDEL NASER)



All potentialities are mobilised for  
the good of the Society.

"The revolution does not recognise the significance of disability, for it has deleted this word from its dictionary. Every person is capable of performing the duty for which he was created. Each can pay the tribute to the Fatherland and contribute towards its construction".

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

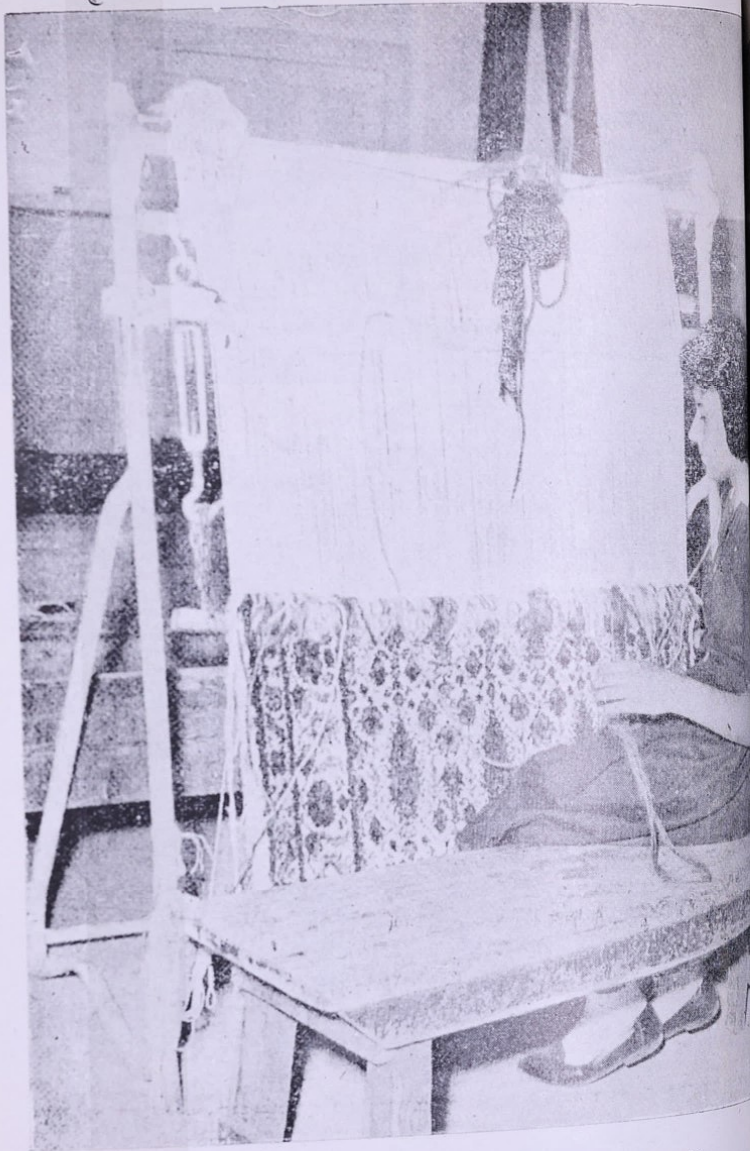


Every person can contribute towards the construction of the Fatherland, according to his capability and potentiality.

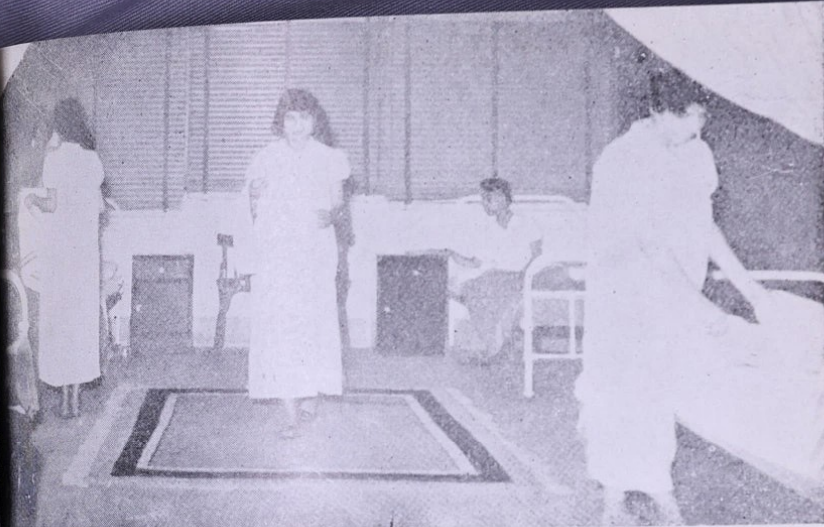
Vocational Rehabilitation, eliminates disability and prepares the persons for suitable work.



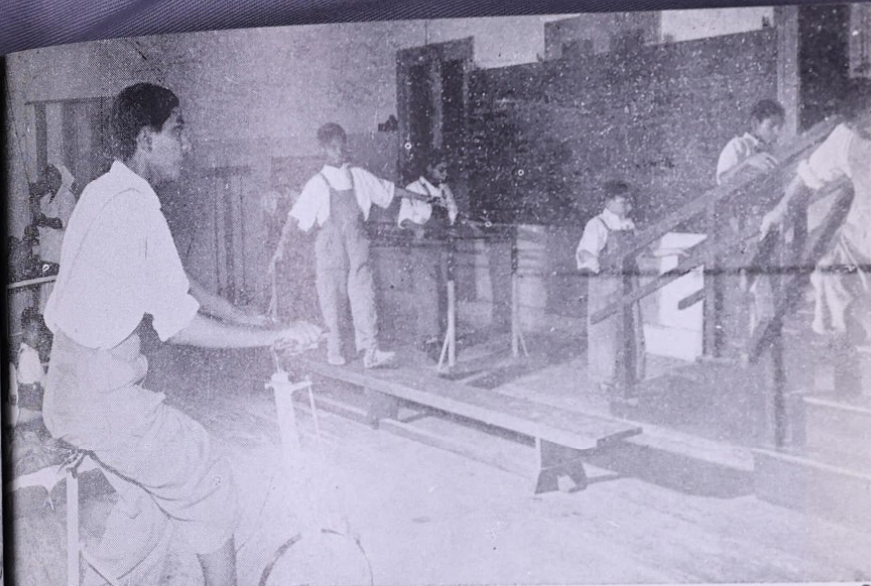




A blind girl before whom the door has been opened to earn an honest living through work.



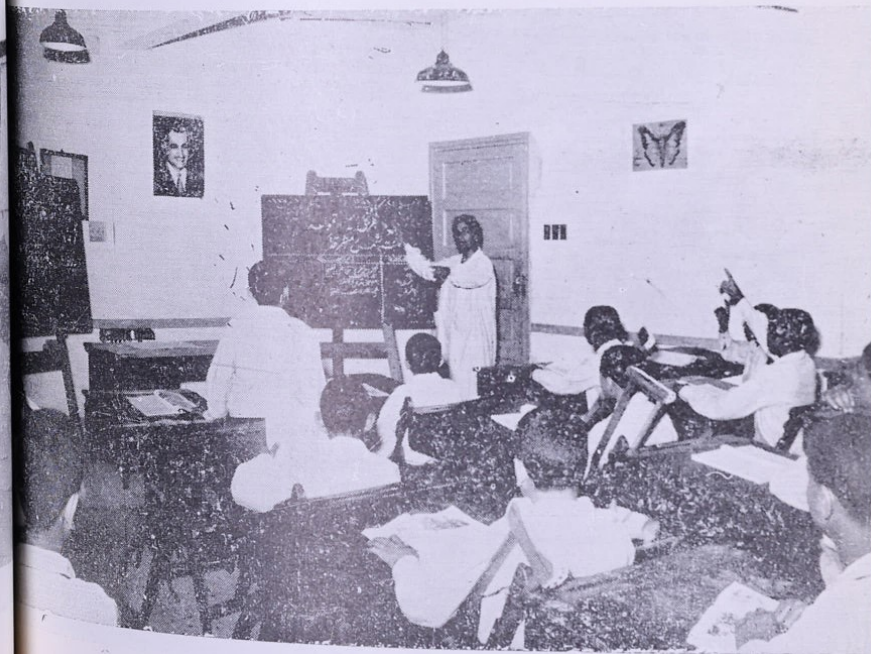
The "Light and Hope" institute.



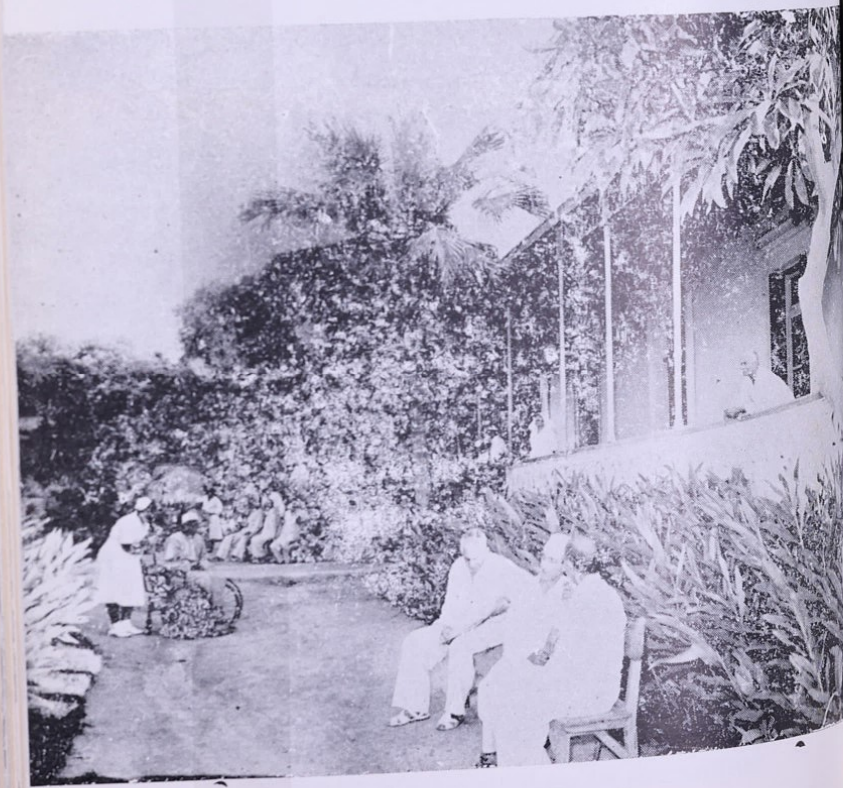
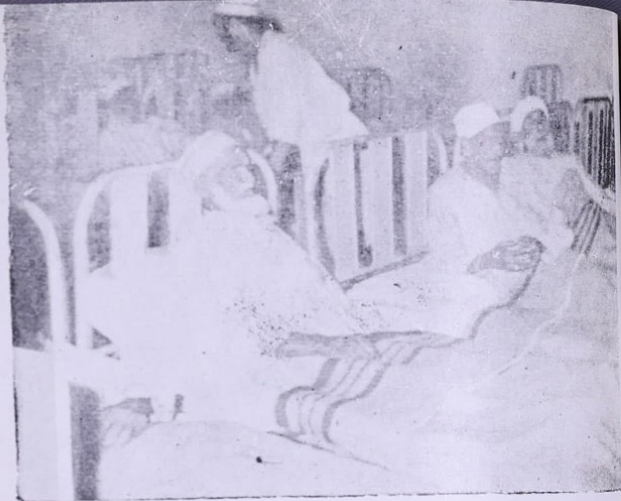
Nothing stands between a human being and his right to work and produce.



Feeble-minded children have their special schools where the studying curricula are specially adapted to their mental abilities.



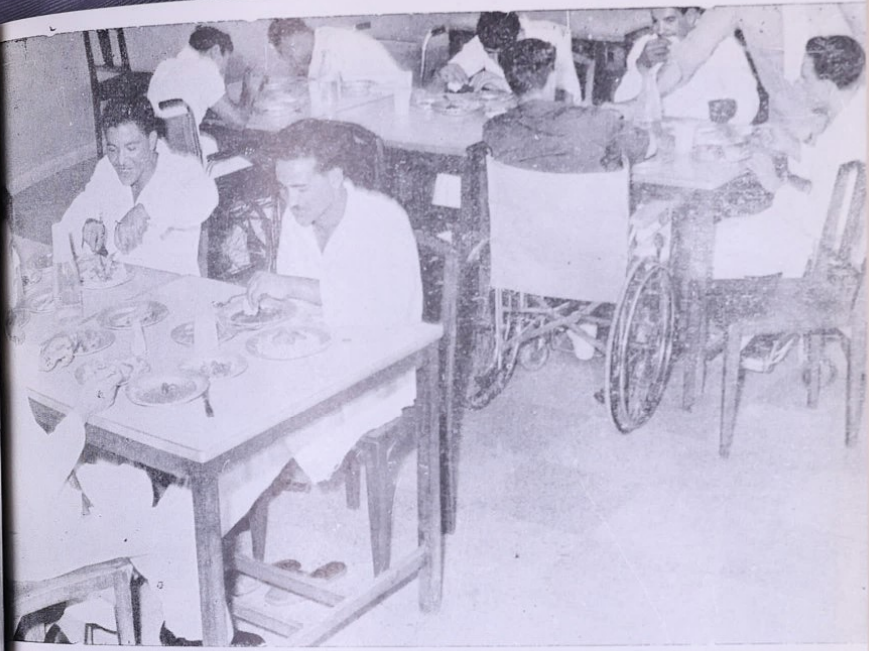
Artificial limbs are distributed free of charge.



Happy . . . .  
At special old-age institutes.

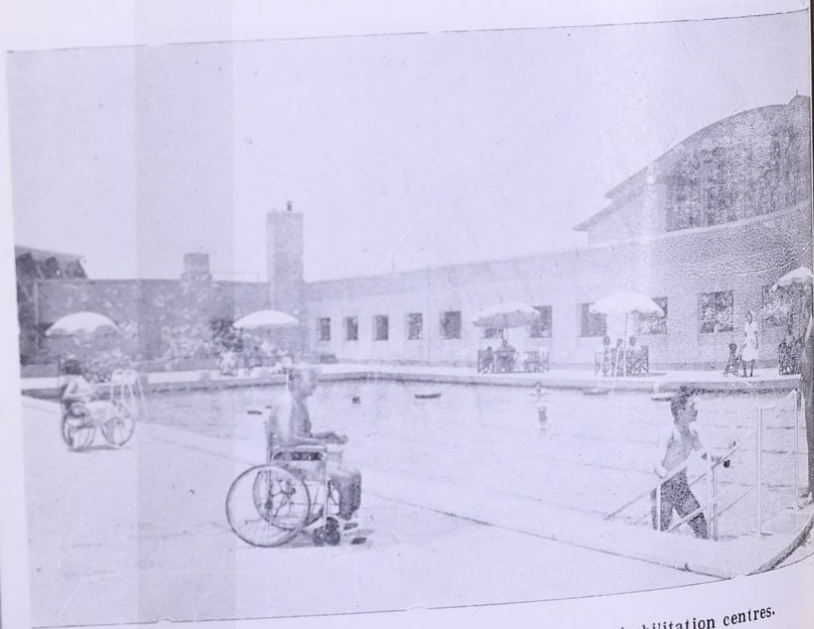
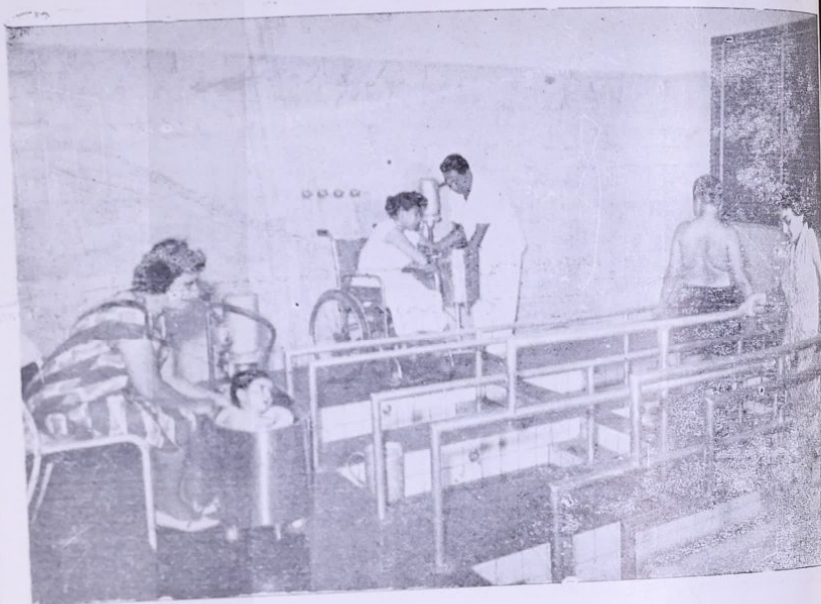


Rehabilitation of War Veterans.  
In recognition to those who discharged their duty fully towards the Fatherland.



New chances of life open before the war Veterans.

The War Veterans' Rehabilitation Centre at "Agouza" opens its doors to the treatment of civilians



Military and civilians alike find full care at the rehabilitation centres.

Period of rehabilitation varies in this centre from 6 months to 2 years, in accordance with the individual plan of rehabilitation worked out for each case before joining the centre.

In 1955, the Ministry established a similar centre in Alexandria, to which was added, however, a special section for the rehabilitation of the blind on the same lines as those followed in the Cairo Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Blind.

#### *Veterans of War Rehabilitation Centre :*

Together with the Veterans of War Association, the Ministry of Social Affairs established a centre for the rehabilitation of servicemen injured in action, which was opened in 1957. This was the first centre of its kind in the Middle East, being furnished with the most modern natural treatment techniques which had not been introduced in the United Arab Republic before. In 1961, the Ministry agreed with the society to admit to the centre certain cases of disabled civilians who used to be forced to travel abroad for treatment in absence of such techniques as those available in this centre.

#### *Artificial Limbs, Organs etc. :*

In 1954, the Ministry of Social Affairs concluded an agreement with the Hospitals Day Society providing for the latter to supply artificial limbs and aids, such as paralysis apparatus, spectacles and hearing aids to those who might require them, charging their cost to the Ministry of Social Affairs. The total number of beneficiaries from this arrangement averages about five thousand persons annually.

In 1960, The Ministry collaborated with the War Veterans Association in establishing a factory for the production of artificial limbs and paralysis apparatus. United Nations

experts were engaged to train Egyptian technicians in this industry. The products of this factory is considered equal in its standard to the production of the most modern factories anywhere else in the world.

*The Right to Rehabilitation and Work :*

Despite the fact that the results achieved at the rehabilitation centres and offices proved, beyond any doubt, the fitness of the disabled to perform work and to produce, the Ministry of Social Affairs has noticed, however, that the employers were still inclined to refuse their employment. The Ministry has, therefore, issued Law No. 14 of 1958 dealing with Vocational Rehabilitation (integrated later in Law Number 91 of 1959), establishing the right of all disabled persons to vocational rehabilitation and making it obligatory upon all employers with more than 50 workers on their pay rolls to employ the rehabilitated disabled at the rate of 2% of the total number of workers in their employ.

*Relief*

## **Relief**

Relief is a human instinct, regulated by the laws of heaven to develop in society the feeling of interdependence among its members.

Our bloodless Revolution plainly proclaimed that "Egyptians are collectively responsible in shouldering the burdens that may result from public calamities". This provision was specified in the Social Security law after its amendment, in conformity with the constitution of the Revolution, issued in 1956.

Thus, the relief of the distressed, whether individuals or in groups, has become a duty of the State and an obligation upon the society towards the individual. The task befell the Ministry of Social Affairs, being the instrument of the State for looking after social matters. No sooner a calamity takes place than all the machinery of the Ministry hastens to take the following measures :

1. The provision of lodgings for those who might lose theirs as a result of building collapse, fire, floods or otherwise. Camps are immediately set up to provide protection for the homeless, supplied with all the necessities of provisional accommodation. In every Governorate, the Ministry of Social Affairs keeps a special warehouse where such necessities for provisional accommodation are stored. It has also special funds to be used in the light of the situation.
2. The provision of aid in kind to those struck by the calamity as soon as it takes place in the form of food distribution. The assistance continues to be given until they are resettled and their losses are assessed within forty eight hours from the time the calamity occurs.

3. The provision of assistance in the form of payments for five days after the occurrence of the catastrophe, so that those struck by it might provide for themselves. If food is unavailable in the area concerned, the assistance may be given in kind and is transported to the area at the Ministry's own expense.

4. The payment of relief compensations at rates varying from 15 to 50 per cent of the value of damages sustained, until final compensations are paid.

5. The payment of compensations for the loss of lives where a breadwinner is involved.

During the years 1959 and 1960, the Ministry spent some 65,360 pounds on relief work, which involved 11,215 families.

The Ministry has gone through a severe test in the field of relief work during the tripartite aggression in Port Said in 1956, but it gained universal acclaim for the ability shown by its relief machinery which gave a true example of the effectiveness of social solidarity.

## *In the field of International Relief Work*

### THE ARAB RED CRESCENT, SYMBOL OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RELATIONS

The reorganisation of the Arab Red Crescent Society was one of the important issues to which the Ministry of Social Affairs has devoted its interest, as this Society is closely associated with crises and wars, and has a duty towards humanity as a whole. It was necessary, therefore, to reinvigorate the society and bring it in line with other apparatus of the State in this direction.

With this in view, a Republican Decree was issued re-establishing the society and setting up a Higher Council for the Red Crescent responsible for drawing up its plans and policy and for the supervision of the Society's branches in the Governorates.

The Society, after its reorganisation, was chosen as a Member of the Board of the International Red Cross in Geneva, in 1959. The Higher Council for the Arab Red Crescent laid down its new policy in accordance with the international conventions, on the basis of its obligations to hasten to give prompt assistance, whether in kind or in cash, to other countries struck by such natural calamities as earthquake, floods, epidemics, diseases, or in case the country is subjected to aggression, etc. The Arab Red Crescent Society has always been ready to meet such emergencies as soon as it received requests either from the affected country or from the International Red Cross.



Throughout the last ten years, the Society has always endeavoured to send aid as fast as possible to the affected areas, as was the case in sending aid to the victims of the floods in Somaliland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Pakistan, and to the victims of the earthquakes in Agadir and Iran. In all these cases, the Society chartered special aircrafts from the United Arab Airlines to carry its assistance to the affected areas directly.

The Society has contributed in two ways :

1. By sending aid in cash and in kind :
2. By sending medical missions.

The total value of cash and other material forms of emergency assistance, rendered by the Arab Red Crescent Society in the last decade, exceeded one million pounds, excluding the value of services and privileges rendered voluntarily by the State such as free transportation and customs exemptions, not to mention direct aid rendered by the State to friendly countries.

During that period the Society extended its financial assistance to the Syrian Red Crescent Society for the relief of the victims of the Khabour river floods in Syria.

The Society also participated effectively in the following relief campaigns :

- It sent material aid to the victims of the floods in Iran
- It rendered effective assistance to Palestine Refugees in Gaza,
- Offered its help to the victims of earthquakes in Lebanon,

— Participated in relief work in connection with earthquakes in Afganistan,

— It sent aid in kind to the victims of British aggression in Yemen,

— Participated in the relief of the victims of earthquakes in Iran,

— Helped in relief work for the victims of French aggression in Algeria,

— It offered its assistance to the Blood Bank in Syria.

— It participated in the relief campaign for the victims of floods in Indonesia and in Ceylan, as well as the victims of the great fire in Cambodia.

— It hastened to the relief of the victims of the famine in Somalia,

— It participated in relief work for the victims of the storms in Bahrein.

— It helped in the relief of victims of floods in Spain and in Libya,

— It assisted in relief work for the victims of mines in Syria,

— Participated in the relief of the victims of storms in Pakistan,

— It sent substantial relief aid to the victims of the earthquake in Aghadir.

— It contributed to the expenses of the medical mission to Congo,

— It made financial contribution to the construction of the new hospital in Aghadir,

— It hastened to the aid of victims of the French aggression on Bizerte.

— It rendered its aid to the victims of the incidents in Zanzibar,

— It rendered its help to the victims of the earthquakes in Yugoslavia,

— It gave material aid to the Red Cross in Togo,

— It shouldered the expenses of sending three medical missions to Algeria etc...

It is a matter of great pride to the Arab Red Crescent Society that its flag often beats the flag of major powers to the scenes of relief for the sake of consolidating humanitarian relations, regardless of any political considerations and in implimentation of the historical conventions of Geneva.

## *The Fruit of Humanitarian Co-Operation*

### 11 MILLION POUNDS TO THE ARAB RED CRESCENT SOCIETY DURING THE TRIPARTITE AGGRESSION

The tripartite aggression on the Suez Canal offered a magnificent example of humanitarian cooperation. During this difficult test, the Arab Red Crescent Society and other relief organisations such as the Higher Council for Winter Aid, received international donations, both from individuals and groups from all the corners of the world, asserting that humanity stood always by the right and was ready to make every sacrifice to alleviate the tragedies of aggression, thus proving that humanitarian relations will always remain way above political events.

During this period, the United Arab Republic received through the Arab Red Crescent, financial assistance to the value of more than five million pounds, besides aid in kind in the form of foodstuffs, medicines, clothes, entire hospitals and hospital equipment to the value of more than six million pounds.

Contributions and donations came from the United States of America, the USSR, the Peoples Republic of China, Japan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Aden, Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tunis,

Morocco, Spain, Belgium, Holland, West Germany, East Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Greece, South American Countries, Iceland, Italy, Singapore, Chile, Canada, New Zealand etc...

Aid from these and other countries came from individuals, groups and Governments. It also came from the organisations of the International Red Cross Union, the World Churches Union, the Friends of the Middle East Society, the American Quaker Society, etc....

In fact, all countries in the world hastened to dress the wounds of Port Said, a matter which very deeply helped in alleviating the ill effects of the Suez War. It also helped the reconstruction of Port Said, which will remain forever a vivid witness to the failure of aggression and to the fact that humanitarian relations rather than aggression should dominate the world.

It would need a whole volume to write down the details and to print the names of individuals and organisations which stood by us during the Suez War. We deem it best to conclude this brief summary with noting that those unknown donators, even from France and England, who contributed to redress the wounds of Port Said proved that peace has prevailed over aggression, thus asserting that human values shall always be victorious in upholding the cause of peace and justice.

## *Social Solidarity in Suez War*

## *Social Solidarity in Suez War*

One of the results of our blessed Revolution was the universal trend which flourished throughout the country, giving Egypt a new vitality spiring reflecting its glory, its dignity and pride. This has won Egypt several new glorious pages in the annals of history.

Foreign powers were watching the reconstruction movement in Egypt with suspicion and rage because they saw in Egypt's progress an indication that she, and eventually the whole area of the Arab East, would move out of the sphere of foreign influence which was imposed upon the area, whether in the form of colonialism or whether by means of its exploitation as a profitable market for the West.

Egypt made one of its daring and successful steps by the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. Imperialist powers immediately realised that, by taking this step, Egypt forever freed herself from the last vestiges which tied her to them. Meetings were called, ideas were thought of, conspiracies were hatched and finally the imperialist powers decided on attacking Egypt in order to force her back to the zone of their influence.

So, the foolish aggression on Port Said took place with guns thundering, bombs thrown in air raids followed by the attacking armies. The Egyptians met the aggression with courage and determination inspired by their deep love of the motherland. The faith of the nation became crystal clear in its glorious stand against the aggression in Port Said. The people and the army stood firmly against the enemy which fell back in failure, shrouded in the shame of defeat.

The aggression left behind it the stamp of a heroic struggle in which many men, women and children fell in the field of honour, many houses were demolished, many families made homeless and many of the inhabitants leaving the city as refugees. Many others stayed behind, jobless and unable to earn their living.

The Government discharged its duty in facing the situation of the victims of aggression. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour exerted great efforts in facing the results of the aggression.

#### FIRST.—THE MINISTRY'S EFFORTS DURING THE BATTLE

##### 1.—*In Port Said :*

The Ministry performed its full duty inside the city of Port Said during the heat of the battle, performing the following tasks :

(a) The Social Affairs Control at the Ministry set up 25 refugees centres to cater for the people who became homeless as a result of the aggression, totalling 20,503 in number.

They were provided with cooked food, and provisions. The total number of persons receiving this kind of aid regularly was 35,689 which included, besides Egyptians, 400 Greek and 30 Yugoslav families.

10,266 blankets were distributed to the refugees in camps, together with 25,857 pieces of clothing and 5,936 metres of castor cloth. The Winter Aid Organisation effectively contributed to this aid. Cash grants to unemployed workers amounted to a total of 24,000 pounds.

(b) The Labour Office established close contact with all firms which ceased work in order to ensure the regular payment of wages to their workers and employees for the months of November and December 1956, in which direction, the sum of 86,030 pounds were paid to 4,415 workers.

Through the Labour Office a military order was issued enforcing the payment of wages to workers and employees for the same months in respect of such firms with whom agreement could not be reached. The sum paid out through the application of this Order amounted to L.E. 3.163 to 418 workers.

Besides, 19,816 pounds were paid as grants to 8,971 unemployed workers.

(c) The Ministry has also sent 7 train loads, each composed of 14 wagons, of supplies to Port Said in cooperation with the Red Crescent Society.

##### 2. *Outside Port Said :*

In the face of the huge resistance put up by the people and the army against their attack in Port Said, the enemies resorted to another equally unsuccessful method by trying to frighten the inhabitants and breaking their ranks, waging air raids and dropping bombs which destroyed several houses and drove their inhabitants wandering homelessly in several directions.

Those capable of bearing arms joined the Forces of Popular Resistance, while others flocked into refugees centres set up by the Social Affairs Control within the city itself. Others still left the city being mostly women, children and old people. They were received kindly by the villages around who offered them hospitality of the kind accorded to heroes who have defended the fatherland.

In total, 135,680 persons emigrated from the combat area of whom 92,000 came from Port Said while the rest came from the regions of Al Arish, Ismailia and Suez.

The Ministry made the necessary plans for receiving them and sending them to special camps which were set up for them numbering 179 camps in various parts of the country. They

were accorded social and health services and every person was allotted the sum of P.T. 10 daily for food besides providing him with the proper living conditions in the camps.

The Higher Committee for Winter Aid Organisation has collaborated with the Ministry in furnishing them with blankets and other forms of material aid.

3. A plan was made for the organisation of social care to the people of Port Said. The plan was formulated even before the enemy had withdrawn from the city. It aimed at restoring normal life to the heroic city and comprised the following steps :

(a) The return of the refugees to the city, necessitated setting up 2 reception camps to receive those whose homes were destroyed in the battle.

(b) The organisation of social care in the city including the payment of financial grants and the provision of aid in kind, as well as proper guidance and instruction which was carried out through the Social Units established by the Ministry for the purpose.

(c) In collaboration with the Ministry of Rural and Municipal Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs established housing projects for those whose houses were demolished during the aggression.

(d) Compensations were paid out for injuries, losses in life and property as well as for unemployment.

(e) Work was provided for the unemployed.

4. A plan was also made for the return of the refugees to the city using 3 trains daily each carrying 1,000 persons.

## SECOND.—THE EFFORTS OF THE MINISTRY AFTER THE END OF THE BATTLE

### 1.—Receiving Refugees :

A camp for receiving the refugees was established on the site of the Golf Club south of Port Said. Agreement had been made with the Army Services Corps, through the Ministry of War, for the construction of the camp, its repair and the construction of additional lavatories and also shaded areas for the reception of the refugees furnished with seating space sufficient for 1,500 persons at a time.

Additional reception facilities were also provided in a nearby shed, while another shed was set up for examining the refugees and dealing with them each according to his particular case. Those whose houses were demolished were sent to special "guest-camp", while others, who had their homes intact were sent back to the city, after offering each person a cash subsidy of P.T. 70. A provisional railway station was set up close to the camp.

Six sheds were furnished with sleeping facilities for the refugees who arrived at the reception camp late at night and who could not therefore be dealt with before daylight.

The demolished houses were assessed and examined to ascertain the degree of their suitability for habitation before deciding to send their previous occupants to the guest camps.

The return of the refugees started on January 8, 1957. The camp received 57,246 persons, of whom 43,870 persons were sent back to their own homes or to the houses of relatives in the city after receiving cash subsidies amounting to L.E. 13,014 distributed among 30,104 persons.

13,556 persons were sent to the guest camps.

## 2.—Accommodations for the Refugees :

Guest camps were established, each with a capacity of 9,000 persons, divided into branch camps with their own autonomous local administration to look after its internal affairs such as registration and statistics, as well as providing food and extending other care to the inhabitants to solve their individual problems and give them proper guidance. The camps were provided with 1,596 spare tents. Each had its staff of paid workers to look after public amenities, as well as external clinics and public kitchens which provided cooked meals to the occupants of the camp. Labour employment offices and social research divisions were also created in each camp besides compensation bureaus, local broadcasting facilities, sports facilities, public relations centres and a department for financial and administrative affairs.

Despite the large number of persons who were accommodated in these camps, no crimes took place nor were there any cases of epidemic diseases among the refugees.

## 3.—Compensations :

The government's policy vis-à-vis the damages which were sustained by the city of Port Said envisaged the following :

(a) The preservation of the high moral spirit which was demonstrated by the inhabitants.

(b) To show the idealism inherent in the struggle extended by the city of Port Said to serve as an example of lofty nationalist spirit throughout the United Arab Republic.

(c) To compensate everybody who sustained damages in the war, keeping in mind that the compensation should be compatible with the kind and extent of losses sustained.





These are the signs left by the aggressors in Port-Said. Our victory against the aggressor is a common knowledge to everybody in the world now. Solidarity behind the people of Port-Said in reconstructing their brave city was only an affirmation to this victory.





The Ministry of Social Affairs is the instrument of society implementing the principle of social solidarity and bearing the burden of the results of such public calamities as fires, floods and wars, etc.



(d) To restore the normal state of affairs to the city as it was before the aggression in the shortest possible period.

In pursuance to this policy, Military Order No. 9 for 1956 was issued providing the formation of special committees to investigate and examine war damages. Military Order No.10 for 1956 was also issued providing for the extension of aid to persons who sustained damages during the campaign.

The Ministers of Social Affairs and of Rural and Municipal Affairs, in their capacities as members of the Higher Committee formed under Military Order No.10, issued a decision regulating and organising the compensation procedure and setting up the basis and principles for the assessment of damages sustained, whether involving loss of property or of life. Provisions were made for compensations to be paid out in cases of death and disability, and also for damages sustained to property such as houses, shops, warehouses, public stores, factories, means of transportation, loading and unloading installations, (in the harbour) fishing equipment, agricultural machinery, household furniture and other means of living. Compensation included whatever losses of actual revenue that might have been sustained as a result of damage to property.

This decision also provided for setting up committees to examine and assess the damage and losses, committees for the revision and further investigation, and committees for compensation. The application for damages, after going through the three committees, were then submitted to the Higher Committee for final decision. 22,997 applications were submitted for which cases damages were assessed to the value of L.E. 418,998 excluding the application for damages filed by the Suez Canal Organisation to which damages were assessed at L.E. 3,213,571.

Applications submitted by claimants from outside the city of Port-Said numbered 7,512, for whom damages were assessed at L.E. 2,784,683.

#### 4.—*Medical Care :*

The Ministry established a health administration in Port Said to look after the refugees returning to their city and to protect them against epidemics and diseases resulting from undernourishment.

An extern clinic was attached to guest camps, equipped with all necessary medical instruments and apparatus, and staffed with qualified doctors and nurses. A Maternity Hospital was established together with a centre for Child Welfare a first aid centre, a pharmacy and a health-care centre.

39,626 cases were treated in camps while 35,876 cases were treated in various accommodation centres.

#### 5.—*Vocational Training :*

In each of the guest camps, the Ministry established a vocational training centre where a programme of training was given to male and female workers so that they return to life armed with proper vocational training in useful trades. The courses taught in these centres had the following aims :

(a) To put their spare time into good use and to engage them in useful occupation.

(b) To teach the unskilled a useful trade that would eventually help him in earning his living.

(c) To teach housewives certain handicrafts in order to help them increase their income.

(d) These training centres were considered as useful demonstration centres which gave the workers an opportunity to get acquainted with improved methods of work, thus helping them raise their standards of skill even in their own trade.

The centre comprised a section for draughtsmen and planning, a section for technical orientation, and sections for men's trades including carpentry, cabinet making, mother-of pearl in-laying, leather work, rope making and rug weaving. Other sections for teaching women's trades included dressmaking, needlework, rug weaving, hand looms, tricot, and fishing-net making.

#### 6.—*Loans to small merchants and car owners :*

The Ministry paid out loans to small merchants in order to consolidate the economic structure of the city and to maintain the social stability of the community after the fighting.

The total value of these credits was 58,730 pounds granted to 2,432 merchants. Credits amounting to L.E. 2,490 were paid to 98 car owners to help them pay for the taxes due and insurance instalments for their cars.

#### 7.—*Social Care :*

The conditions of 6,000 families were examined by specialised social workers who determined that 2,000 of these families needed financial and other material kinds of aid. Cash grants were paid out to them in accordance with the Social Security Law apart from aid in kind comprising bread, cheese, dates, sugar, rice, oil, potatoes, lentils, milk, flour, soap and butter.

School fees were also paid for 1,145 students whose parents were rendered unable to meet the demands of life because of bad financial conditions resulting from the aggression.

8.—*Labour Affairs and Work Conditions :*

Soon after the withdrawal of the aggressors, the Ministry made a comprehensive survey of working conditions and unemployment in Port Said. 23,005 cases were examined for whom grants were paid to the amount of 108,004 pounds apart from other material kinds of assistance. These workers were also given priority of employment in vacant posts in the Government.

9.—*Housing :*

Many houses were demolished as a result of the aggression in Port Said. The Ministry examined the cases of the inhabitants who lost their houses and, in agreement with the Ministry of Rural and Municipal Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs constructed 4,436 new houses which were rented in accordance with the regulations specially set up to organize priority for their occupation.

Thanks to all these efforts, normal conditions of living were restored to the heroic city of Port Said within 5 months from the withdrawal of the aggressors, the City having entered the annals of history for the heroism and self sacrifice shown by its inhabitants in their struggle for freedom.

CHAPTER V

*Resettlement of the Inhabitants  
of Nubia*

## *Resettlement of the Inhabitants of Nubia*

### THE NUBIA REGION

The region of Nubia lies in the southern part of the United Arab Republic, extending from a point south of Asswan over a distance of some 320 kilometers and comprising 40 villages scattered on both banks of the River Nile.

The Nubia is inhabited by three racial groups, each differing from the other in habits, customs, traditions and dialect. In the North, that is from the first Cataract up to kilometer 145, the area is inhabited by the "Kunuz", speaking the "Matuki" dialect. In 1960 they numbered 17,231 persons. In the North, that is from the first Cataract up to kilometer 183 — live the "Arabs" who belong to the tribe of Oqueilat which originally came from the Arabian Peninsula.

They speak Arabic and the total number of those living in this area in 1960 was 4,976 persons. In the South, up to Kilometer 310, live the "Nubians" who speak the "Fidiki" dialect. They numbered 25,821 persons in 1960.

The nature of the region is generally mountainous except for some narrow strips on both sides of the Nile, particularly in the South where the population live on agriculture.

The total area actually under cultivation is estimated at some 15,141 feddans, of which 8,300 feddans are privately owned by the inhabitants. The rest is government property.

The only means of communication inside the region of Nubia is the River Nile. This is due to the rugged and

mountainous nature of the region which left the inhabitants of this area in semi-isolation from the rest of the Nile Valley since time immemorial.

Nubians, however, are generally good natured and quiet people who tend to lead a settled life and avoid disputes and violence. Each of the three racial groups, however, has its own habits and customs which they cherish.

#### THE HIGH DAM "SADD EL-'AALI" AND THE NUBIA

The decision to construct the High Dam South of Asswa immediately led to an extensive study of all the consequences which would result from its construction. One inevitable consequence was the inundation in the near future of all lands and houses in Nubia by the storage waters of the dam. This necessitated forming a complete plan for the future of this area and its inhabitants before and after its inundation.

The Ministry of Social Affairs was entrusted with making the necessary researches and studies for resettling the inhabitants of Nubia, including the assessment of their property, their indemnification and movement to new settlements after being duly prepared to receive them, the examination of their housing problems and providing them with new arable lands and other such questions to this subject.

In implimenting this task, the Ministry of Social Affairs conducted an extensive survey in 1960, which was carried out on the spot. This included a social and economic study of the inhabitants of Nubia, the number of families, the size of the houses in which they live, their jobs and occupations, their property and possessions, etc. The study, which dealt with

those actually living in Nubia and the immigrants as well, also explored their own wishes regarding the new areas of resettlement and the collection of numerous other data which finally produced a complete and factual picture of the whole area.

Back at the Ministry, the results of the survey were examined and the data gathered duly processed, producing several conclusions which were regarded in forming a resettlement plan for the inhabitants of Nubia. In the light of these studies, it was finally decided to resettle them in the area of Kom-Ombo, North of Asswan.

#### THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Having made further studies and researches concerning the question of the resettlement of the inhabitants of Nubia, the Ministry of Social Affairs formed the "Joint Committee for the Resettlement of the Inhabitants of Nubia", comprising representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Land Reform, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Supply. A new department was also created in the Ministry of Social Affairs under the name "The Provisional General Directorate for the Resettlement of the Nubia Inhabitants". The task of this new department was to carry out the obligations of the Ministry of Social Affairs in this respect.

Through the surveys and studies mentioned earlier, the Joint Committee formulated a plan for resettling and housing the Nubian inhabitants, defining the role of each ministry in its implementation and the time span within which it should be carried out. Meanwhile, the Provisional General Directorate

created in the Ministry of Social Affairs was to follow up the implementation of the plan where the said ministry was concerned. Complete harmony and coordination between all parts of the plan were expected.

The plan comprises the following steps :

**FIRST.—THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN NUBIA  
AND COMPENSATION THEREFOR.**

The Survey Department has undertaken the task of assessing all property in the area and estimated the amounts of compensations due to them. Law Number 67 of 1962 was then issued providing for the expropriation of lands in Nubia and for the compensation of the rightful owners in cash, allowing, however, for the compensation to be made in kind, that is in the form of houses or plots of land which are being prepared by the State for this purpose.

The above law was characterised by the following advantages :

1. It allowed for the compensation of expropriated land to be made in kind, thus avoiding the possible misuse of compensations made in cash as was the case with compensations paid following the second heightening of the old Asswan Dam.

2. It guaranteed that all compensations payable would be made public so that rightful owners would know the amounts due to them.

3. The law guaranteed the right of owners to object to the evaluation of their property, setting up special legal committees to settle such disputes.

4. The law guaranteed the speedy payment of compensations.

**SECOND.—CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN THE  
NEW SETTLEMENT AREA**

The State has undertaken the task of providing the inhabitants of Nubia with suitable houses in the new area chosen for their resettlement in Kom Ombo. The Ministry of Housing and Utilities made a special study of the type of buildings in current use in Nubia. This study was taken into account when drawing up plans for the new houses so that they may suit the nature of the inhabitants and the weather in the new resettlement area. The Ministry then undertook the construction of a prototype in Asswan which was examined by the Nubians themselves. They expressed their desire for certain alterations which were taken into consideration when the actual execution of the building programme was carried out.

The Ministry of Housing is now constructing the new houses in the resettlement area in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs. The construction of the necessary public utilities is also being undertaken at the same time. The plan envisages the construction of 25,000 houses forming 33 villages. 16,000 of these houses are reserved for families presently living in Nubia who have priority over others.

Other considerations borne in mind in the construction of the new houses are that they should be healthy, complementary to each other and that they should provide for all the needs of the families. The construction materials are similar to those already in use in the existing houses in Nubia. They are built in parallel lines which characterise the planning of the new villages being constructed on sites specially chosen to be near the area of arable land pertaining to each village respectively.

The number of rooms in each house varies from 2, 3 or 4 rooms according to the size of families which eventually possess them.

As for the inhabitants of the two villages in Nubia of Tomas and Afiya, for whom plans has already been made for resettlement in Isna, measures have been taken to supply them with adequate houses in that area.

#### THIRD.— AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE NEW RESETTLEMENT AREA.

The Ministry of Agricultural Reform is presently engaged in the reclamation of 21,000 feddans in the area of Kom Ombo to be ready for the inhabitants of Nubia upon their resettlement. This area is expected to be increased later by 7,000 feddans in addition to the area under preparation, thus ensuring the extension of the area of appropriation and, consequently increasing the number of proprietors.

Meantime, the Ministry of Works is digging the irrigation and drainage canals and executing electrical works necessary for pumping the irrigation water from the canals. The erection of electric pums and transformer stations is also being carried out as an integral part of the scheme.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in Nubia is estimated at 9,000 farmers. The Ministry of Land Reform will be responsible for the technical supervision of agricultural activities in the new resettlement area, while the projected agricultural cooperative societies will play their full role in the service of the society. Farmers in the new area shall also receive excellent varieties of cattle.

In addition, 8,000 feddans are also being reclaimed for the inhabitants of the villages of Tomas and Afiya who shall be resettled in the area of Isna.

Meanwhile, the provisions of adequate and sufficient public services were one of the important points taken into consideration in the new resettlement area, in the following manner :

#### A.—*Social Services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of three social units within the combined services projects. These units will be located in the main villages in the resettlement area.
2. The establishment of a popular activities centre in each of the medium sized villages, comprising workshops for handicrafts and meeting halls.
3. The establishment of a sports playground in each of the smaller villages.

#### B.—*Educational Services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of a secondary school and a rural teachers' school, each to have an annex for interneers. Vocational culture shall be a principal subject matter in their curricula.
2. The establishment of three preparatory schools, each with its interneers section. Programmes of education in these schools will include special technical training.
3. The establishment of twenty primary schools distributed adequately throughout the resttlemnt area.

#### C.—*Health Services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of three health units, each with 15 beds, to form an integral part of the three combined services units.
2. The establishment of eight smaller health units in the medium sized villages.

3. The establishment of a central hospital at the town called "Al-Nasser" which shall be the "Capital" of the resettlement area.

D.—*Security services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of one police station at the capital town "Al-Nasser".

2. The establishment of four police posts, conveniently placed to cover the whole area.

E.—*Supply Services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of a principal supplies office in the capital town "Al-Nasser" where shall be also located a building for the cooperative society, storehouses for the credit bank, petroleum supply depot, a mill, a bakery and ten stores.

2. The establishment of a cooperative society, six stores and a petroleum depot in each of the three main villages.

3. The establishment of four general stores in each of the smaller villages.

F.—*P.T.T. Services*, comprising :

1. The establishment of three principal, State run offices for the post, telephone and telegraph services, in the three principal villages, in addition of a fourth office to be located in the capital town "Al-Nasser".

2. The establishment of 16 non-governmental post offices throughout the area where telephone and telegraph services shall also be provided. The operation of each of these offices shall be entrusted to an "acting post-master".

Apart from the above services, the area shall be provided with other forms of public utilities such as mosques, the seats of the Villages and Town Councils, rest houses, etc.

### THE JOURNEY TO THE NEW AREA

All preparatory steps for transferring the Nubian inhabitants to their new resettlement area are undertaken by the General Directorate for Immigration at the Ministry of Social Affairs. This calls for the following action :

1. To prepare the people psychologically for leaving the land on which they were reared and to acquaint them with the advantages of the new society being prepared for them, informing them, at the same time of all measures taken by the state to ensure their comfort. This is being done presently by the Directorate in cooperation with the Mobile Services Centre in Nubia and the Information Office in Asswan.

2. To follow up the condition of each family living in Nubia and to keep up to date with the changes which they are undergoing since the general survey in 1960.

This work is being done now by the Mobile Services Unit in Nubia.

3. The preparation of a special card for each of the families living in Nubia comprising the names of its members and other particulars concerning their living conditions, their village, the place allocated for their resettlement, etc. This is necessary to organise the transfer operation, for the payment of subsidies due to them and the provision of other facilities for their resettlement.



4. The payment of financial grants to help the immigrating families to prepare themselves for the journey, given them adequate time in advance.

5. To supervise the transportation programme and to collaborate with the River and Land Transport Organisation in the actual transportation of the immigrants from their villages to the Saad-El-A'ali harbour by the Nile and from there to their new resettlement area by buses. Throughout the journey, each group shall be accompanied by a number of officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs to look after them and render them services required.

6. The settlement of the immigrants in their new villages according to the number of persons in each family, the village designated for it and other relevant details are shown in the card carried by each family.

#### IN THE NEW AREA

After settling the immigrants in their new houses, the Ministry of Social Affairs has still another role to play, which is an extension of its role started in Nubia. The General Directorate for Immigration will carry out the following functions in the new resettlement area :

1. Pay living subsidies to the families until their new lands are harvested.

2. Promote and develop rural industries in continuation of its task already started in Nubia.

3. The provision of social services and the dissimulation of social awareness and agricultural guidance through the aforementioned social centres.

#### FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

The financial allocations necessary for implementing the immigration plan and housing the Nubia inhabitants are expected to reach some 16 million pounds, spread out over the period of implementation from year 1960/61 to 1963/64.

#### WHEN SHALL IT START

The time table for the transfer of the Nubian inhabitants to the new resettlement areas is closely connected with several factors including the construction work on the Saad El-A'ali, upon which depends the rising of the level of water behind it and the eventual submerging of the land in Nubia, as well as the present constructions carried out in the new areas of resettlement in Kom Ombo and Esna, including the building of houses, the preparation of roads, the establishment of power stations, the digging of irrigation canals and the reclamation of land, etc.

Within the framework of the resettlement plan, however, the immigration of the Nubian inhabitants was scheduled to start by the end of 1963 so they would all be transferred before the end of 1964.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT

In choosing the new settlement area for the Nubian inhabitants, the weather conditions in their new homes are similar to those to which they were used in Nubia, as well as the availability of arable land. In planning the villages, another consideration was given due attention, namely that the villages and the agricultural lands would be close to each other.

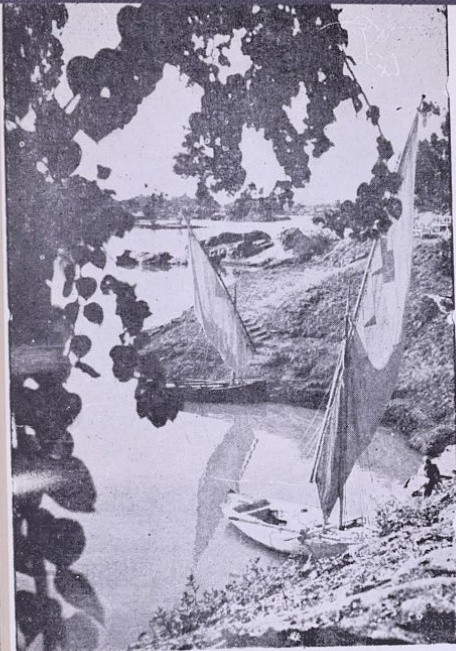
It is now being considered that the Five-Year Plan for the Governorate of Asswan should establish five factories in the area of Kom Ombo in order to open new scopes for work for the Nubian inhabitants and to ensure the economic development of the area.

The new Nubian Society shall be a democratic, socialist and cooperative one based upon principles of sufficiency, justice and the recognition of moral and material values.

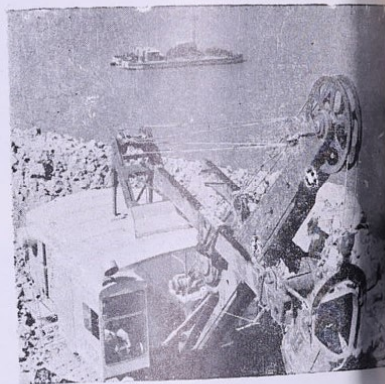


From these areas which shall be inundated by the waters of El-Sadd El-A'ali, the inhabitants will move to their new society.

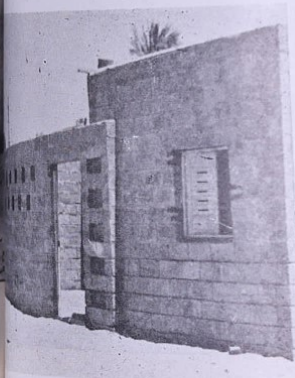




The "Sadd El-A'ali" . . .  
Symbol of a prosperous and  
welfare society.



A Model House in the New  
Resettlement area.



Fishing in the Nile . . .  
A means of living which shall  
move with the Nubian inhabitants  
to their new society.

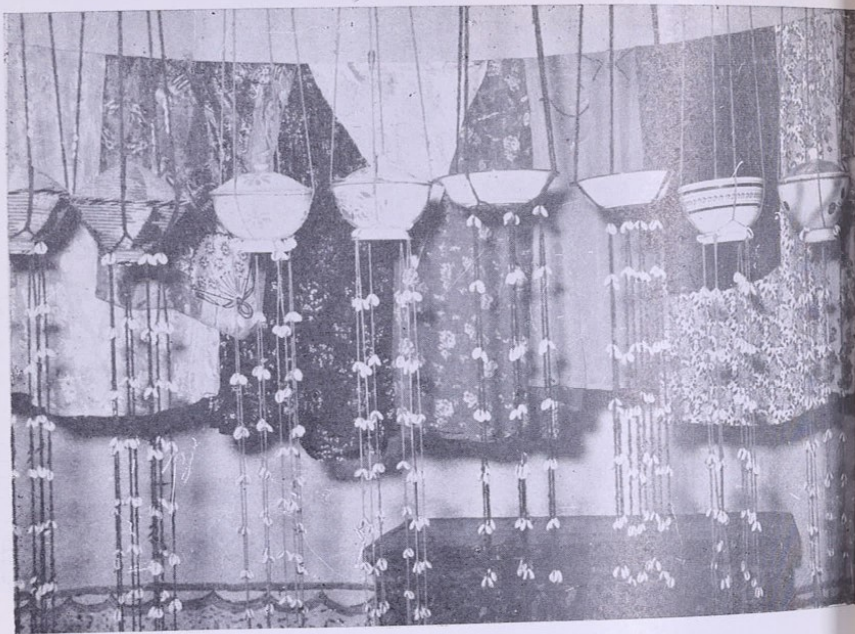


In the new Society of the  
Nubian inhabitants . . .  
Each citizen has his own  
plot of land to cultivate.

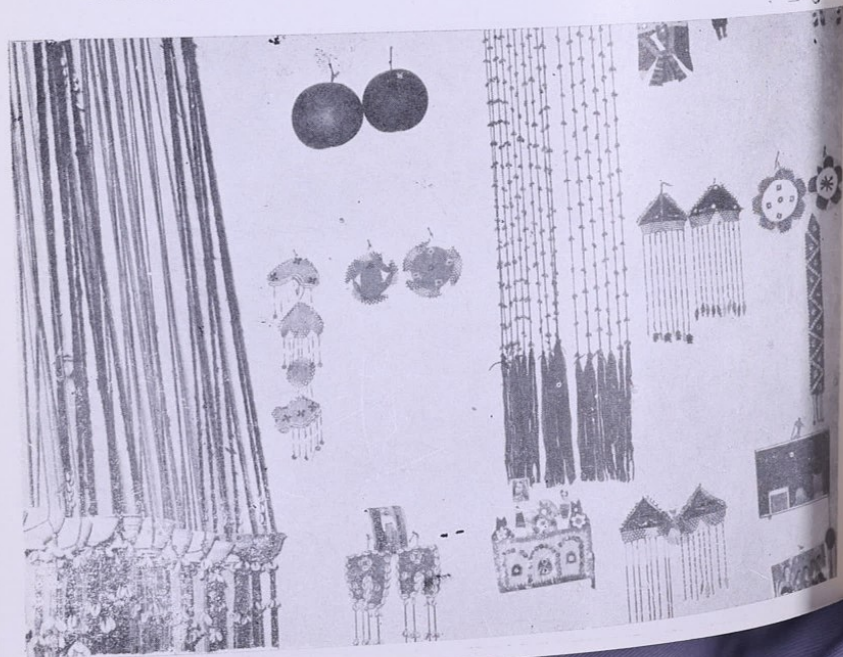


Mr. Hussein El Shafei presiding over a meeting of the Higher  
Committee for the Immigration and Settlement of the Nubia Inhabitants.





The Ministry is studying the forms of environmental crafts of the Nubia inhabitants to develop them and establish centres for their production in the new society.



## CHAPTER VI

### *Co-operative Activities*

### *Co-operative Activities*

The Revolution ever since its inception, as well as its leaders, gave particular attention to the country's cooperative movement.

On the day following the success of the Revolution, President Gamal Abdel Nasser in a speech said, "This Revolution has been brought to a successful issue through cooperation between a number of citizens who sincerely served their country. Cooperation is a great word, since through it we will successfully solve many of our economic and social problems".

The Ministry of Social Affairs made a great contribution to this field by studying the development of cooperation, which before the revolution, represented a horrid aspect of feudalism and domination which cast doubts on its organisation and stamped out public confidence in it. Cooperative societies sank in chaos with individual and family domination over and monopoly of their facilities.

The Ministry had unshakable faith in cooperation as an economic system based on and working for democracy, and that cooperative organisations would cope with the requirements of classes with meagre income, thereby liberating them from the domination of economic forces, being a strong and active instrument of redistributing national income.

The Revolution since its very beginning aimed at checking the domination of capital over production, so that the people alone should have that domination in a movement based on cooperation between individuals through the establishment of cooperative societies to serve the interests of consumers or producers.

Under the Revolution we resolved to promote our national wealth, followed the methods of modern industry and production, and took care not to convert that national wealth into means of concentrating private wealth in the hands of a few, thereby aggravating the misery and the deprivation of the millions.

In the early stages of the Revolution we found cooperation to be the system most conducive to that end, it is therefore worthy of contributing its full share to the reorganisation of our economic utilities.

The steps planned by the Ministry towards executing its cooperative plan could be summed up in the following :

### I.—CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION

Foremost among the country's revolutionary and cooperative efforts was the development of cooperative legislation to achieve public targets and ensure the establishment of a sound cooperative movement in various sectors of production, consumption and services as set out below :

1. A revolutionary cooperative law enacted in 1956 sponsored the cooperative movement, provided a wide scope for the introduction of novel types of societies and revised the levels of its control.
2. Law No. 192 of 1952 regulated the trade of fodder and invested societies with great powers of application.
3. Law No. 8 of 1960 regulated societies established in reclaimed areas by having them run on cooperative lines.
4. Republican Decree No. 572 of 1959 set up the General Desert Development Organisation and invested it with powers to set up cooperative bodies.

5. Law No. 61 of 1959 governing the exercise of the pharmaceutical profession opened the door for the establishment of cooperative pharmacies.

6. Law No. 203 of 1959 including cooperative societies and their federations among the organisations authorised to undertake import transactions.

### II.—AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT PLAN

Interest was taken by the Ministry in holding cooperative conferences at national and local levels for the study of the cooperative movement and to spread cooperative consciousness.

Cooperative conferences at a national level were held between 1955 and 1958. These were followed by a specific conference for cooperative consumption and animal wealth.

### III.—AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT PLAN

With the lack of attention given to the social development of the rural sector in the past, land tillers had to manage their own affairs in both the social and economic spheres thus they suffered from difficult social and economic conditions.

A farmer who receives no assistance from the society where he lives will be compelled to get his agricultural requirements from extraordinary sources and at high prices that would seriously affect his income. Otherwise he will have to render certain agricultural services for lack of means thereby weakening national production and family income.

To stave off these evils the Ministry planned agricultural and cooperative credit based on financing facilities for farmers in the form of supplies and marketing facilities on cooperative lines.

The plan further aimed at consolidating the cooperative movement from the base by strengthening cooperative societies and establishing specific and general cooperatives and federations to help local societies fulfil their task. The plan is linked with the implementation of State projects to promote agricultural production and improve living conditions in rural areas in the best interests of the national income.

The Ministry's plan has already been approved and entrusted to the authorities concerned for execution as of 1st January, 1957 to fulfill the following objectives :

1. To develop production through the extension of the necessary credit and supplies of selected seeds, fertilisers, and chemical fertilisers.
2. To improve and simplify credit procedures, do away with traditional securities which are not accessible to many growers especially small holders, and to arrange for cooperative societies to eventually replace the Credit Bank in providing necessary loans upon the collateral of individual grower's crops.
3. To extend mechanical service and to make available petroleum products through cooperative channels.
4. To carry out social development projects to improve growers' economic and social standards by way of contribution to the country's socialist, democratic and cooperative society.
5. To convert the Agricultural Credit Bank into a general cooperative banking organisation.
6. To introduce novel forms of production cooperative activities that supplement and consolidate the credit system.
7. To create a generation of cooperative minded people, as well as technical and administrative organs to enhance cooperative societies' services.

The time programme for the plan was promptly carried out beginning January, 1957 and generally, the creation of a strong agricultural cooperative movement adopting a purely cooperative financing system, prepares lending organisms for work on local, district and national levels".

#### SUPERVISION AND EQUIPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND UNIONS

The plan is being implemented in each governorate by a special body comprising among its members, the government departmental heads concerned, as well as presidents of cooperative federations.

To ensure a successful issue to the plan, it was deemed expedient to establish a society in every village, excluding non-holders and admitting owners of land.

It was also deemed necessary to reorganise cooperative federations from both the administrative and financial points of view by appointing a technical director for each federation as well as an ample staff of qualified agricultural and commercial graduates.

#### COST SPREAD OVER FIVE YEARS

To carry out the plan over the five years prescribed period it was deemed necessary.

1. To establish premises for every cooperative society within L.E. 700 representing a total outlay for all societies of L.E. 2,275,000.
2. To extend the mechanisation of agriculture through cooperative societies in an area of two million feddans, at a cost of some L.E. 9,865,000.
3. To see that cooperatives beginning the first year of their establishment shall control agricultural pests. With this end in view, sprayers and drillers will be made available to all cooperatives.

4. To supply growers' agricultural requirements all the year round at an estimated total cost for all villages of L.E. 130,975,000.

Since loans have three turnovers in any one year, as they are paid, then collected and re-given in the same year, the total credits required for the purposes of the plan will be in the order of L.E. 44,000,000.

Considering the keen demand for credit the Ministry made regulations to encourage savings by cooperative societies to increase their capital for the creation of funds for financing.

The plan also covers insurance of crops to guarantee minimum prices that would cover the cost of credit and land rents.

5. To provide the necessary administrative and technical organs for cooperative federation and societies, members of such organs being estimated at 14,991 managers, supervisors, clerks, messengers, drivers and common labourers who would receive some L.E. 1,119,480 in wages.

### FINANCING

#### a.—*In Relation to Cooperative Federations :*

Since cooperative societies in the first years of the implementation of the project would not be in a position to cope with execution costs, the Ministry of Social Affairs extended financial aid to cooperative federations to build up their technical and administrative organisations which would be in charge of implementing the plan. Some L.E. 1,200,000 are estimated to be extended over the five year duration of the plan. Cooperatives will have to meet the cost of the system after the expiration of the five year period.

#### b.—*In Relation to Cooperative Societies :*

The financing of these societies will be undertaken by the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Bank. It will take the form of payment cash loans to serve agricultural interests as well as marketing services

and loans in kind such as seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and advances for the purchases of machinery, sprayers, and dusters and the acquisition of livestock. Most of the loans are seasonal ; they are paid at the beginning of each agricultural season and settled on its conclusion.

With the average annual advances per feddan being L.E. 17 and with the area of land subjected to the credit plan being within two million feddans, the total loans required are estimated at L.E. 34 million apart from L.E. 6 million for the control of pests, 10% for reserves making a grand total of L.E. 44 million, and L.E. 2 million worth of cash transactions in which societies capitals and reserves are invested .

### VILLAGE BANK PLAN

The plan further called for extended agricultural credit and the development of procedures for the issue and repayment of loans, while arranging for credit services to cover all agricultural services.

It rests with the rural cooperative societies concerned to grant loans and have them cordially collected from growers, thus paving the way for the establishment of village banks system, whereby a cooperative society will be considered an integrate credit unit with sufficient reserves to provide loans in cash and in kind immediately on demand.

This system was applied in 16 cooperative societies this year.

Concurrently with extended credit and the development of credit systems, arrangements were made for the build up of savings in cooperative societies, the increase of their capitals and the introduction of plans for the insurance of crops so that the cooperative movement may eventually be financed by its own means thereby enabling loans and mitigating the burden of interest on growers.



### CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL PESTS

The plan envisages the control of agricultural pests in progressive stages in every individual crop. At the same time control units will undertake comprehensive control operations until full preparations will be completed for the extermination of pests in all crops through the cooperative movement.

As much as L.E. 9 million worth of control materials will be used by cooperative societies per annum which will save as much approximately L.E. 65 million worth of crops.

### SEED CAKES

Great attention is given in the plan to develop the country's animal wealth through the provision of seed cakes used as fodder.

Seed cakes amounting to 104,138 tons were supplied to cooperative societies in 1959.

### OIL SUPPLIES ON COOPERATIVE LINES

In line with the policy of oil supply on cooperative lines and in continuation of the programme to extend mechanisation of supply organs, a petroleum credit plan was implemented through the establishment of petrol stations in villages, which would supply fuel material to consumers at reduced prices.

A total of 105 petroleum units were established which handled L.E. 120,000 worth of supplies in 1959.

### AGRICULTURAL ROTATION

The plan further provides for the introduction of agricultural rotations as a means to increase income, and for Cooperative Federation Organs to propagate the merits of rotation and to contribute to their introduction in accordance with rules to be laid by the responsible authorities for that purpose.

### SOCIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Credit societies shall execute social and public services in their districts.

Other services are also rendered by them, including the payment of 60 percent of the balances of social aid by way of aid to the needy and 40 percent for construction projects to be carried out in their respective districts. This is apart from the distribution of aid received by them from the Ministry for the execution of these projects.

External clinics and rural clubs are also provided by the societies which have also already embarked on the establishment of cooperative postal offices. This will be followed by the initiation of telephone and telegraph services and civil defence operations.

### RESULTS OF THE PLAN

(a) These consisted in an increase of land yields following services rendered in the form of agricultural supplies.

According to cooperative federation statistics for 1959, the increase amounted to one kantar more per feddan of cotton, 1.2 ardabs in wheat, one ardab in maize and a quarter dariba in rice.

Growers that benefit by the credit plan already hold one third of the acreage in credit areas. Consequently, the increase in production will amount to L.E. 137,150,000 during the five year plan ending in 1964/65.

(b) *Increase of Revenue.*—This increase in production entails an increase in growers' income and subsequently in the volume of the national revenue.

Marketing projects will also favourably affect income through reduced marketing costs and through obtaining true prices for crops. This is besides the beneficial effect of convenient supply operations and their execution through the intermediary of the cooperative societies.

(c) *Labour*.—The application of the credit system has another advantage in that it utilises and regulates skills within the cooperative framework for the benefit of the agricultural sector. This is achieved through the employment of technical experience by absorbing educated youth in the popular service sector thereby curtailing an inflation of government machinery and enabling the cooperative movement to carry out its functions on behalf of the State.

Federations and societies will have a total strength of 14,991 officials when the credit plan has taken final shape.

(d) *General Results*.—Other general results of the credit plan are equal opportunity for growers in land service and production, the protection of growers against the control of capital, the regulation of agricultural holdings and safeguarding tenants' rights, occupying leisure time in rural industries the assumption by the people of burdens which would otherwise be borne by state, and the creation of a socialist, democratic and cooperative society.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Just as cooperation in credit areas contributes to the reduction of production costs for producers by supplying their requirements at reduced prices, it likewise helps increase the income of cooperative producers by fetching higher prices through the sale of the crops on cooperative lines, thereby safeguarding the interests of naive farmers against exploitation and monopoly by rapacious home merchants.

Cooperative marketing also solves problems arising from remote or tiny landholdings as well as the difficulties experienced through high transport costs.

The Ministry did not fail to lay a stable cooperative marketing policy after it is discovered that members were closely linked to their cooperatives and placed greater confidence in them, as borne out by the fact that 98 percent of agricultural landholders had joined cooperative societies. Nothing was missing in such societies but technical organisation in marketing hand produce.

A cooperative marketing framework was worked out by the Ministry in a pyramidal form with its base constituted by the agricultural cooperatives in villages which are required under the plan to joint point regional marketing societies. Through the incorporation of such societies in general societies and specific marketing federations for the marketing of the societies' crops and products and providing all their requirements, monopoly and competition on the part of merchants could be combatted.

The Ministry's cooperative marketing plan visualises the marketing of the country's staple crops, namely cotton, onions, rice, vegetables, fruits and other commodities on the local and foreign markets.

#### IV.—ANIMAL WEALTH DEVELOPMENT

Keen interest was taken by the Ministry in studying the role of cooperation in developing animal wealth.

Their study which started towards the end of 1956 ended with the conclusions that :

(a) Cooperation has a principal role in the development of animal production, as well as the industries related thereto,

and that present circumstances necessitate its assuming that role considering the poor standards of animal production.

(b) The fields of action in this sphere are many and various, but because of the pressing need for implementing an urgent annual development policy to relieve the shortage of animal production, it was decided to start a cattle fattening plan as a principal policy to be followed by dairy and fodder production, the improvement of animal species, artificial insemination and the marketing of animal crops.

(c) Among the factors taken into consideration was the study of cooperative methods in raising and improving livestock production and the possibilities of using scientific and practical skills in administration, breeding, nutrition, treatment, insurance and marketing of crops, animal products, etc. It was eventually concluded that collective breeding was the best to be followed on cooperative lines. With this policy in view, the following steps were taken :

(1) Establishing a higher authority for animal wealth development and cooperative marketing which was attached to the Ministry to look after animal wealth development plans. Long term plans were further studied and a department of cooperative marketing was established to put them through.

(2) The enactment of Republican Decree No. 228 of 1959 creating a livestock insurance fund, which is the first of its kind in the country.

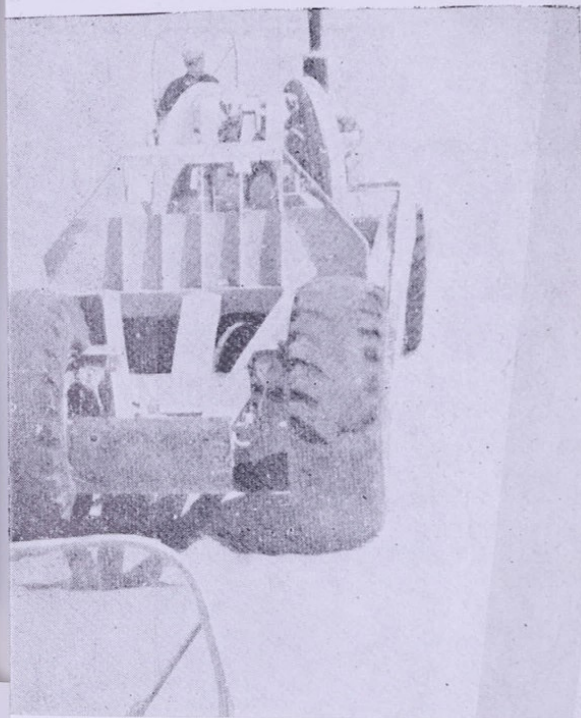
(3) Calling a Specific Livestock Wealth Conference for which scientific and technical skills were recruited, and all ef-



FERTILITY . . . AND . . . HOPE



COOPERATION CAN PRODUCE  
GREAT PROFITS . . .

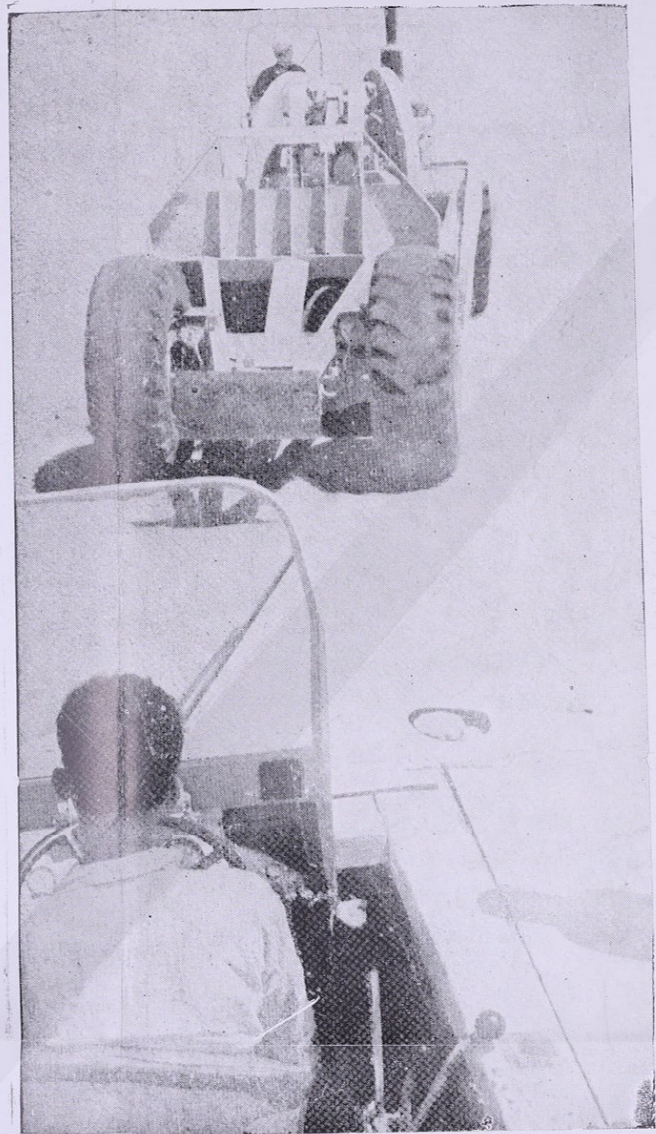


Care for fruit trees will preserve fruit production.

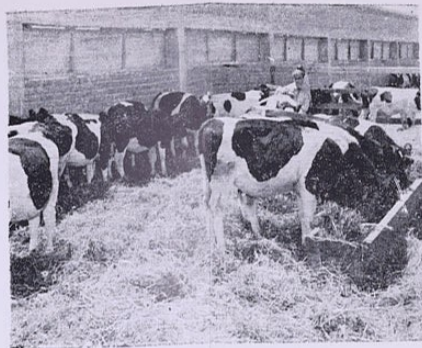
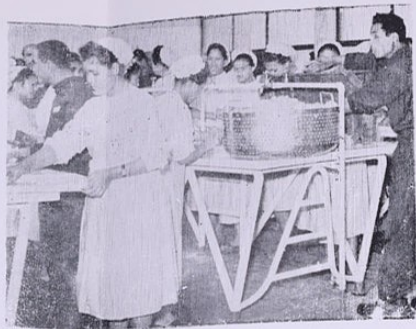
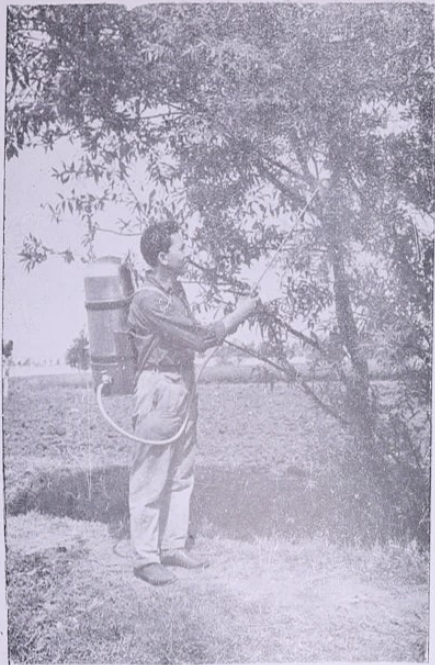
Nasser Scheme Aims to Increasing  
Animal Production



Agrarian reform has its great effects in improving political and Social Status of the Egyptian Farmer.



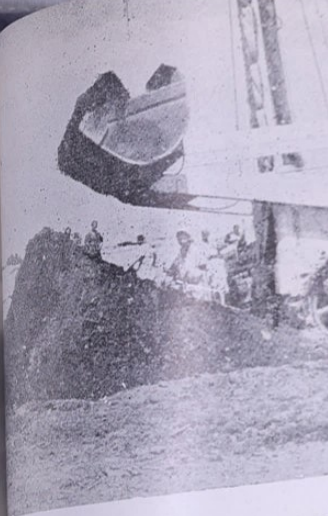
Through Cooperatives . . .  
Mechanisation introduced into agriculture in Villages.



Honey and Poultry are new resources to increase income and raise the standard of living.



Care for fruit trees will preserve fruit production.



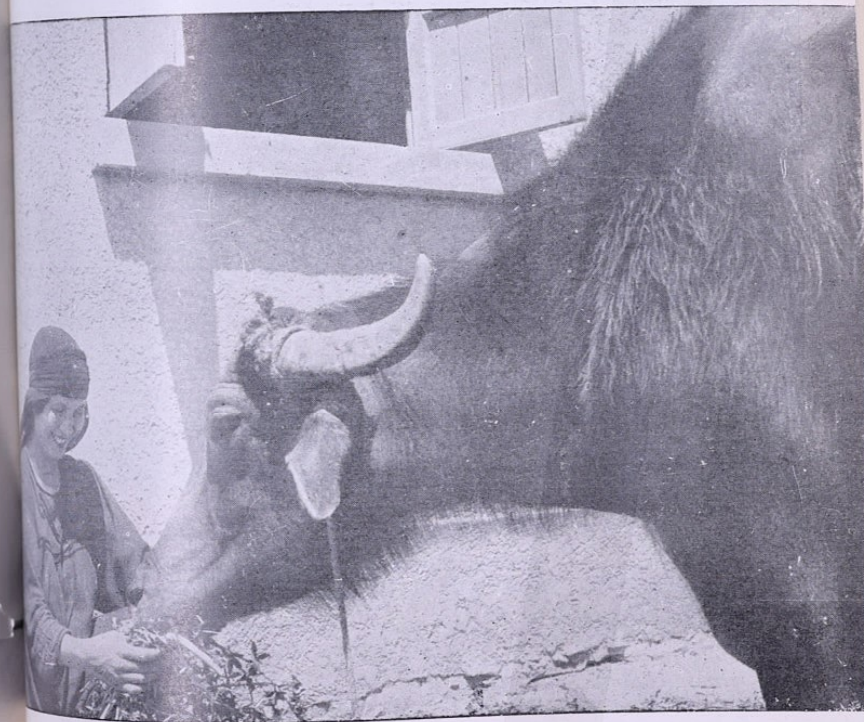
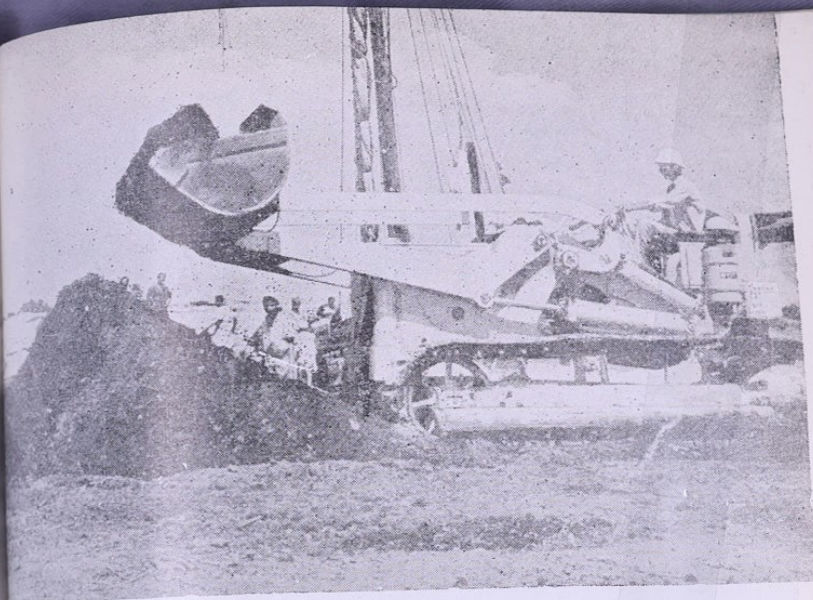
Nasser Scheme A  
Animal Pro



e income and raise the standard of living.



COOPERATION CAN PRODUCE  
GREAT PROFITS . . .



Nasser Scheme Aims to Increasing  
Animal Production



RISING GENERATION . . .  
Looking Forward to Prosperous Future

ports mobilised. The conference reached most important resolutions and recommendations which already engage the Ministry's application in its projects.

(4) A five year plan for cattle breeding societies whereby their number at the end of the plan will reach 150 societies producing 16,388 tons of wheat to the value of L.E. 3,276,000, and breeding 15,000 calves, for distribution to small farmers.

The plan will enable the production of 65,000 tons of meat worth L.E. 13 million, though it will cost only some L.E. 216,000 to complete. This cost will be made up of the Ministry's donations to cattle breeding societies at the rate of L.E. 480 per society per annum during the first three years of their establishment, the purpose of such donations being to provide the necessary technical skills and veterinary supervision for such societies. This is to enable the production of some L.E. 2.6 million worth of meat per annum which would save foreign currency expenses now incurred on meat imports.

A cooperative society was created to raise Friezian cattle, which is also concerned with the import of such species for collective breeding and dairy produce.

Steps were also started to establish a specific cooperative federation for animal wealth, a plan which the Ministry is subsidising with L.E. 5,000 annually to provide animal wealth cooperatives requirements of medicines, fodder, as well as marketing, importing, accounting, auditing and other services.

#### V.—CO-OPERATION IN FISHING

Attention was given to a study of fishermen's conditions in the various fishing zones.



The Ministry, in cooperation with the Marine Wealth Committee, surveyed fishing cooperatives needs of monetary and technical facilities to help such societies cope with the tasks, thus promoting their members professional, economic and social standards. Professional fishermen, distinct from middle men and merchants, are admitted to the societies membership, so that the full benefit of cooperation will accrue to fishermen who will thus be enabled to operate on as favourable terms as their foreign competitors.

The Ministry's study in this regard entailed the formulation of a five year plan as follows :

— The establishment of fifty fishing cooperatives along the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Lake shores.

— The setting up of societies for marketing and insuring ships, the manufacture of fishing equipment, and the preservation of fish.

— The creation of a fund to consolidate the fishing industry.

— The extension of bank credit services with governmental guarantee within L.E.1 million.

— The provision of fish market plants as well as fish transport facilities.

— Organising courses for fishermen training in agreement with the Marine Wealth Committee which was later developed into the General Marine Wealth Organisation.

#### VI.—INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

A plan for cooperation in industry was made by the Ministry in which industrial cooperatives' requirements through technical and financial aid and legislative protection were taken into account.

Forty five industrial societies are established by the Ministry which already engages in shoe making, weaving, cabinet making, earthenware manufacture, metallurgy, carpet and rug making, dairy production and the manufacture of fancy products.

The Damietta Shoe Making Cooperative was assisted in obtaining an interest free loan of L.E. 10,000 and in disposing of its production on the local markets, and through exports to East Germany.

#### LABOUR CO-OPERATION

Producer cooperatives for workers were also established to regulate the labour market and improve labour conditions by securing favourable terms for the disposal of their production, and eliminating intermediation between them and various companies, organisations and employers.

Cooperatives have already been established in this field for the purpose of concluding labour contracts, such as the cooperatives for the Alexandria Seed Carriers, Cotton Weighers of Minet El-Bassal, and the Coaling Labour of Port Said.

Steps are already being taken to set up societies for migrant labour, construction workers and farm banks apart from workers in industry.

The Ministry is presently creating societies for labourers as well as building, crop gathering, threshing, winnowing, citrus and sweet-tree pruning, and certain industrial workmen. The Ministry sponsored these societies near ministries, departments, and organisations in order to reserve a portion of their works for employing these categories of workmen.

## VII.—CONSUMPTION CO-OPERATION

With the country's economic set up being to develop the national income, which will in turn considerably enhance employment and subsequently the purchasing power of the working classes, the need has been felt by providing ample stocks of foodstuffs and regulating their supply to curb any upward trend of their prices.

Existing consumer cooperatives conditions were found to be far from satisfactory because of deficient organisation administration and financing, and the Ministry took measures therefore to reorganise the consumer cooperative movement with the following targets in view :

1. To ensure cooperation between governmental quarters concerned with the execution of consumers' service policy through the intermediary of the Wholesale Cooperative Society.
2. To arrange for the distribution of frozen and other imported meats through the Ministry of Supply on cooperative lines.
3. To import and distribute a share of the fundamental consumer goods scheduled to be imported.
4. To purchase and market locally produced consumer goods and to help producer cooperatives (agricultural societies) in marketing their members' crops, and products on cooperative lines.
5. To consolidate the Society's branches in all governorates and administrative centres and turn them into units for the distribution of consumer goods in towns and villages.
6. To help cooperative societies in existing and future industrial areas and to supply them with all essential goods while managing their affairs from both the financial and administrative view points.

The same applies to cooperative societies in new areas such as Abis, the Liberation Province, the New Valley, the High Dam, as well as in cooperative and popular housing areas.

7. To arrange for packing and preparing goods for retail sale as needed by consumers with due regard to economic, hygienic, quality and weight considerations.
8. With the execution of distribution processes on economic lines, the society will then engage in industrialisation and the production of consumer goods according to priorities.
9. The society shall have powers of supervising housing cooperatives and assisting them both technically and administratively.
10. To ensure the society's supervision over housing cooperative accounts.

The Ministry has thus taken the first step towards the establishment of a consumer cooperative movement on a sound basis and making them available for the needs of low income consumers. This will result from the internal system of wholesale trade, so that these objectives may be reached.

The plan gives the government responsibility to encourage consumption in cooperative movements, as a first step towards creating a systematic and effective consumption cooperative organisation to look after and render available consumption commodities, and extend distribution of these commodities throughout the whole country.

## VIII.—HOUSING SOCIETIES

Following studies of housing problems, the Ministry undertook the establishment of cooperative societies with the following ends in view :

- (a) To provide housing facilities for the middle classes, thereby cutting down the cost of living and providing more employment in the sphere of construction.

(b) To direct housing societies on proper lines to ensure the fulfilment of the objects for which they were established :

(1) Creation of cooperatives, and taking appropriate measures to supply them with suitable sites and homogenous members and collection of the down payment of the costs of the sale, to guarantee that the building work be effectively started, as well as organising internal system serving as basis for registration of the cooperatives.

(2) Definition of the cooperative member in the housing cooperatives, and designation of specific categories which should benefit from cooperative housing, for those persons whose monthly incomes are below L.E. 6.—

(3) Establishing specifications for dwellings in various zones taking into consideration the number of members and incomes of the families — with the condition that the annual installment payable by the member does not exceed 20% of his income. Attention should also be paid to the use of building materials available in every region.

(4) Standardisation of measurements, such as doors and windows and their specifications for mass production, and consequent reduction of costs and cooperative manufacture.

(5) Charging the specific union of housing cooperatives with organising and coordinating engineering and legal societies, advertising for building works, fulfilling the cadastral and property registration formalities, and issuing decisions for land allotment etc. Competent offices are to be formed to perform these duties, provided with full time staff.

(6) Obliging cooperatives for constructing dwellings to provide life insurance for their members so that in case a member is deceased, his widow or the persons in his charge may keep the dwelling, free from mortgages and without paying installments.

(c) Assurances required from Ministries and Organisations :

1.—Facilitating possession of building lands from the State Domains Administration, the Ministry of Wakfs and from Municipalities.

2.—Paying special attention to the importance of cooperative housing in town planning and in modifying town alignments or in planning demolition of slums. The municipalities should acquire, outside their perimetres, areas of lands suitable for future extension of towns, and concede them at reduced prices to housing cooperatives, to prevent exploiters from dominating their prices.

3.—Directing engineering faculties and architectural institutes toward research which benefits housing projects and reduces building costs ; and putting the results of their research at the disposal of housing cooperatives.

## IX.—CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACIES

The Ministry called for the creation of cooperative machinery for the production and import of medicines and their distribution to ensure sale to the public at the lowest possible cost.

The Ministry's plan in this respect is to convert the cooperative society for the production and supply of medicines into a general society which would admit to its membership consumer cooperatives that would open cooperative pharmacies for the distribution of medicines. Cooperation in the field of medicines distribution will entail a reduction in the retail prices of medicines of at least 15% for consumers' benefit.

Under Republican Decree No. 61 of 1959 cooperative societies were authorised to establish cooperative pharmacies.

## X.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SCHOOL PREMISES

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour cooperated with the Ministry of Education in 1954 in starting school cooperatives as an effective educational instrument of forming youth and powerful personalities devoted to social services.

The scheme was confined to preparatory and secondary schools and their like.

School societies so far set up number 646, which serve the following purposes.

- (a) Supply of books and school, sport and scouting materials.
- (b) Administration of cafeterias.
- (c) Encouraging regular savings.
- (d) Organising parties and excursions.

Membership of these societies is restricted to the students of the school or institute excluding teaching staff members.

Considering that the majority of the members of these societies are minors, article 21 of the law on cooperatives has given the members of school cooperatives the right to attend the general assembly and to vote in them.

These societies conduct their business under the supervision of a trustee to be appointed by the headmaster of the school and selected from social experts to assist the council of administration, composed of the pupils, in fulfilling its duties.

The Ministry of Treasury exempted school buffets from the regulations that government buffets be put to public auction; the purpose of this exemption is to enable the school cooperatives to take over management of the buffets.

The Ministry hopes that these societies will be expanded in preparatory and secondary schools and other institutions of the same level, so that they may become a vehicle for educating a generation of cooperative pioneers with deep faith in cooperation, and who will be capable of promoting cooperative movements in all spheres.

## XI.—CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The country having accepted cooperation as a means conducive to the fulfilment of its objectives and a cornerstone in its socialist and democratic society, the Ministry, being responsible for the cooperative movement, had to take steps to create enlightened leaderships in rural and urban districts alike to contribute to building the edifice of the new society with faith arising from full understanding of the principles of cooperation.

With this objects in view the Ministry managed to create cooperative consciousness among citizens pursuing the following steps for the purpose :

1. Holding regional conferences to enlighten cooperative workers in the objects and functions of cooperation, means of dealing with cooperatives and the duties of their members.
2. Spreading cooperative education on the broadest possible scale through the introduction of cooperation as a subject of study in school and theoretic university curricula.

The High Council for Universities approved the establishment of a high institute of cooperation which was duly attached to the Faculty of Commerce, Ein-Shams University.

3. The Ministry promoted the establishment of cooperative societies in preparatory and secondary schools to infuse the principles of cooperation in the minds of the younger generation.

4. Courses of study in cooperation were organised by the Ministry for new staffs apart from in-service training courses on cooperative movement developments in and outside the country.

5. The Ministry announced a contest for the writing of books on democratic, socialist and cooperative socialism.

6. The Ministry, in conjunction with the Federations, contributed to the opening of training classes for cooperatives' staff and labour as well as the Secretaries of school societies. For this purpose an aid of L.E. 7,450 is extended by the Ministry to cooperative unions.

7. Summer courses were organised by cooperative unions at the Alexandria Cooperative Culture Centre of Alexandria. Starting this year, winter courses will be organised for cooperative society staffs.

The Ministry allocated L.E. 800 in its plan, to complete equipment of this center. It has also included in its budget L.E. 1,000 to be paid to it as a subsidy to enable it to proceed with its objectives.

8. The Ministry despatched two groups of its staff on visits to West Germany, Denmark and Yugoslavia. It will also send envoys for the study of the cooperative movement in the various countries.

9. The Ministry has directed major cooperative societies to send scientific missions at their cost for three year courses of cooperation in specialised foreign universities.

10. The Ministry with experts from among its staff, and cooperative leaders from the popular sector, participated in the Near East Countries Cooperative Conference held in Cairo between 17-31 October, 1959. In this, the Ministry cooperated with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Labour Office and the Arab League.

A number of federation Presidents were also sent on cooperative scientific missions to Hungary, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

## XII.—CO-OPERATION NOW

The cooperative movement was thus extended and the people restored their confidence in the privileges of cooperation in its agricultural, industrial, consumer, fishing, housing, education and crafts sectors.

The Revolution Government deemed it expedient for cooperation to go ahead to the greatest possible extent that the following institutions be established :

1. An Agricultural Cooperative Organisation under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. A Producer Cooperative Organisation under the Ministry of Industry.

3. A Consumer Cooperative Organisation under the Ministry of Supply.

4. A Marine Wealth Cooperative Organisation under the Ministry of Supply.

These Organisations will plan, supervise and guide the cooperative movement.

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*Rights and Establishment  
of the Ministry of Labour*

CHAPTER VII

***Workmen's Rights and Creation  
of the Labour Ministry***

## *Workers' Rights and Establishment of the Ministry of Labour*

Millions of workers who used to sweat and live under most cruel conditions of production, suffering to the extreme from exploitation of the reactionary elements, the feudalists, and the grip of capitalists, rejoiced at the July 23 Revolution of 1952, which compensated them fully for their service to greedy monopolists who wished to achieve the highest possible profits without giving any care or insurance to the working forces who helped them attain their fabulous profits.

From the moment of its inception, the Revolutionary Government devoted its care to the working class, for which purpose the Ministry of Social Affairs has issued the following legislations :

1. Law No. 317 of 1952 on Individual Employment Contract, which protects the workers against unjustified dismissal and ensures equality between Men and Women in performing the same job.
2. Law No. 318 of 1952 concerning mediation and reconciliation in labour disputes.
3. Law No. 319 for 1952 concerning Workers' Trade Unions.
4. Law No. 244 for 1953 regulating the employment of jobless workers.
5. Law No. 419 for 1955 concerning insurance and savings regulations for the workers.
6. Law No. 202 of 1958 relating to insurance and indemnification of labour accidents.

These legislations aimed to reorganise relations between workers and employers to ensure the security and stability of both sides. They also envisaged the organisation of Trade Unions to ensure their effectiveness and capability to assume responsibilities in the workers society.

The above legislations also introduced new systems and criteria which were not adopted before their enactment, such as :

— The establishment of the State's responsibility to guarantee the rights of all unemployed workers.

— The assessment of all working forces to achieve full employment.

— The limitation of the employers' freedom in dismissing workers.

Guided by its revolutionary inspiration, the Ministry considered these privileges as a mere preparatory stage which shed light on the true revolutionary lines of orientation to eventually ensure a dignified status for the working class. This stage was only the beginning of the road towards establishing a socialist-cooperative workers society.

### THE UNIFIED LABOUR LAW

In 1958, all labour legislations were reviewed to be unified in a single law, instead of 16, to keep pace with industrial and social progress of the country.

The Unified Labour Law (No. 91 for 1959) provided new privileges for the workers.

— In the sphere of working conditions :

The law embraced all establishments and employers without exception. The probation period for workers was decreased from 6 to 3 months. Sick leave was increased. Workers were ensured the right of leave with full pay on feast days in addition to their established annual leave. Workers and functionaries were ensured an equal right in the end-of-service indemnity, including the right for the full indemnity in the case of resignation after 10 complete years of service.

— In the sphere of labour consultations :

The law introduced a new feature, granting the workers the right to participate in the examination of all matters relating to their affairs. For this purpose the law provided for the establishment of a joint consultative committee in every establishment which employs 50 workers and more. These committees were empowered to recommend measures for the improvement of working conditions and raising the standard of production. The law also introduced another new feature, as it provided for the establishment of joint consultative councils in industrial concerns employed to lay down the policy for wages and standard of work.

— In the sphere of Trade Unions organisation :

The Workers' Trade Union were reorganised on democratic bases revolving around the general principle calling for the establishment of one general trade union for the workers of the same trade or vocation. In this manner, the fragmentation of trade unions was avoided and the bases were laid for establishing new unions along proper democratic lines starting from the base and going up to the apex, including the establishment of trade committees, branche committees, trade unions up to General Trade Union.



— In the sphere of working hours :

The Unified Labour Law established the maximum working day at 8 hours, to be reduced to 7 hours in certain heavy industries and in the case of certain vocations which endanger the health of the worker. The law also made it obligatory for all workers to receive a weakly rest of 24 uninterrupted hours.

— In the sphere of the protection of the working woman and minors.

The law prohibited the employment of minors under 12 years of age, increasing the age limit in certain dangerous vocations, while decreasing the working day hours for minors and women and prohibiting entirely their engagement in night shifts. The Unified Labour law also provided special protection for the women during their delivery period, granting them a right to special holidays with full pay, and making it obligatory upon their employers to ensure their comfort and to establish nurseries for their children at the rate of 1 nursery for each factory employing more than 100 women workers.

— The Unified Labour Law reserved 2% of all vacancies whether in government or private establishments for the employment of workers who sustained injuries during work, to which jobs, such workers were to be assigned after their treatment and rehabilitation.

— The Law organized the labour permits to be given to foreigners' so that they do not crowd the UAR citizens out of their jobs.

— The Law prohibited the activity of Labour Contractors in areas where State Labour Offices exist.

— The Unified Labour Law (No. 91 for 1959) made incumbent upon the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour — as it was called at the time — to establish a system for apprenticeship and vocational training inside the establishments and factories to create a new generation of skilled workers needed in the era of industrial revolution.

### LABOUR CULTURE

Besides the system of apprenticeship and vocational training, the Ministry played an important role in disseminating labour culture generally and trade union consciousness in particular.

Special programmes of studies were drawn up for educated workers and four workers cultural centres were created for this purpose.

The State developed this system and expanded its labour cultural programme through the Arab Socialist Union and established the Labour Cultural Institute which embarked upon executing its positive duties in this vital sphere to create an educated and well cultured class of workers upon whom would rest the responsibility of disseminating cultural consciousness among the labour force.

### SPECIAL LABOUR COURTS

Law suits lodged by the workers in Tribunals before the Revolution were subject to endless formalities and processes and took long periods of time before their settlement, costing the worker a great deal of energy and money regardless of the fact that they are the weaker party in the contract, who needed the protection of the State.

The Ministry was convinced of the necessity of establishing specialised courts devoted to labour disputes to enable both parties in the dispute, the worker and the employer, to end their problems in the shortest period of time and devote their energy to production. It also created a specialised class of judges with deep knowledge of labour disputes and problems. Thus the provisions of the Unified Labour Law authorised Labour Bureaus to refer problems involving unjustified dismissal from work to special labour courts to ensure a quick decision suspending such dismissals. Thus was created in Egypt for the first time summary courts specialised in examining labour disputes.

#### THE ACTIVITY OF THE MINISTRY IN THE SPHERE OF LABOUR FORCE

The Ministry gave particular attention to developing employment and Labour Bureaus on the Governorate level. The Ministry's Five Year Plan provided for the establishment of 88 "Labour Force Bureaus", on the basis of the numerical strength of the area as far as the population is concerned. These bureaus have the following main tasks :

1. The registration of the unemployed and assistance in finding suitable jobs for them.
2. The collection of data concerning the situation of employment and unemployment.
3. To function in place of the contractors in providing workers wherever needed to avoid the exploitation by the contractors of the labour force.
4. To register and help the disabled after their rehabilitation in finding suitable jobs compatible with the type of their injury.

5. The provision of regular work for seasonal and provisional workers in the various Ministries, government departments and public organisations.

6. The supervision of the implementation of the apprenticeship and vocational training systems.

Thus, the labour force bureaus became the meeting centres for all unemployed workers where all needs of the labour market are being assessed to afford all workers an equal chance for employment.

#### COMBAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AFTER THE AGGRESSION

As a result of the Tripartite Aggression on the U.A.R., the Government proclaimed the abolition of the Evacuation Agreement which faced the Labour Force Department with the problem of finding jobs for 9,500 employees and workers engaged by the Suez Suez Contractors Companies, who were, moreover, deprived of their rights to receive the end-of-service indemnities, besides losing their jobs.

The Ministry secured the payment of their indemnities through the Sequestration authorities.

In order to ensure their reemployment, Republican Decree No.65 for 1967 was issued, providing for the employment of the workers and employees, of the dissolved companies of Suez Contractors, for whom priority was reserved to fill the posts of the 9th and 8th technical grades as well as all provisional posts and daily workers vacancies.

The decree also provided for several other facilities in order to ensure the speedy reemployment of those workers and employees, embracing all workers who were rendered jobless as a result of the tripartite aggression.

### THE PROBLEM OF THE CANAL WORKERS

The provision of jobs for the workers and employees engaged in the Canal Base and the Suez Contractors Company led the administration to give its attention to another problem which was created in 1951 - that is one year before the revolution - when the Government unilaterally revoked the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

As a means of exercising pressure on the Government at that time, the British Suez Command followed a policy of discharging Egyptian workers and employees engaged in the military camps in order to create an unemployment crisis in the country. Those citizens, however, faced this challenge by leaving their jobs on their own accord, inspired by their nationalist feelings. The Government saw fit to provide them with jobs in the administration.

As the decision for the revocation of the treaty was taken without prior examination of its consequences, the Government has no information about the number of workers employed in the Base nor of the nature of their skill and abilities. The consequences, however, were that 80,000 workers and employees were engaged haphazardly in the Government for nationalist considerations. Their distribution to posts in the Government hardly ever fitted their abilities or their actual vocations. The Revolutionary Government therefore had to face this problem and to find a suitable solution to it.

A special committee was formed in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to examine these cases to redistribute this large number of workers and employees and reengage them in the Governmental sector, leaving out those who could not be authenticated by documents that they had actually been engaged in the British camps or by companies working for the British Forces.

It transpired from this examination that those who actually qualified as former employees of the British Forces in the Canal zone were 53,000 workers and employees only. The Ministry redistributed them over governmental departments according to their requirements and the actual vocations of the employees and workers. The problem was finally settled when all those workers and employees were appointed in jobs classified in the State Budget, putting them on a par with all other government employees as far as their rights and duties are concerned.

### THE ASSESSMENT OF THE LABOUR FORCE

The Ministry of Social Affairs realised the importance of collecting information and data about the population and the labour force, its distribution according to the various divisions and classifications as far as their various vocations were concerned. This was very necessary in order to lay down an ideal system for utilising the human capacities in all sectors of economic activities in the State, raising the standard of production and diminishing the unemployment index to the minimum.

There were no such statistics in our country at all except those acquired through the General Census. The assessment of the real labour force was therefore very difficult, especially if we take into consideration that 10 years elapsed between one census and the other, during which time several vital changes in the situation took place.

A Central Committee established by the Revolutionary Government in 1957 for Statistics joined its efforts with those of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to make an accurate study and a factual assessment of the labour force throughout the country.

The Ministry further undertook the responsibility of marking sample statistics of manpower at periodical interval, from 1957 until the present time.

## EMIGRATION OF WORKERS

The Ministry also gave particular attention to the regulation of the emigration of Egyptian workers to Arab Countries, considering this movement as one of the important links which strengthens the solidarity of the Arab people throughout the great Arab Homeland.

**This is apart from the benefits** accruing to the neighbouring Arab Labour Markets from the skill of the Egyptian worker.

The Labour Force Department at the Ministry studied carefully the reports submitted to it by the Labour Attachés at the U.A.R. Embassies in Arab countries concerning the Egyptian workers required in those countries, taking into consideration the percentages of employment and unemployment in the vocations specified. The Department also examined the requests submitted to it by Contractors for the emigration of Egyptian workers to Arab markets.

In the light of these studies, the appropriate bases were devised for the emigration of Egyptian workers, which took into consideration certain safeguards that would ensure those workers the minimum rights prescribed for them under the Revolution Labour Laws.

## EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS

The Organisation of the Emigration of Egyptian Workers abroad gave rise to the question of organising and regulating the employment of foreigners in the U.A.R., especially since the demand of foreign workers increased as the scope of industrialisation has also expanded in the U.A.R.

The Ministry laid down appropriate bases for the Employment of Foreigners, taking into consideration that no foreigner should be allowed to crowd a U.A.R. citizen out of his job. The system also ensures that the country should actually benefit from a special skill possessed by a foreign worker and that his employment would give a chance for the creation of a new generation of Egyptian technicians to fill the foreigner's place in the future.

This plan was embodied in the Unified Labour Law which comprised certain provisions laying down the bases and conditions for the employment of foreigners who under the law, require special permission for employment.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

With the expanding responsibilities for labour, and the progressive increase in the number of government departments to deal with labour problems, the revolutionary government found it necessary to establish a separate machinery to deal with labour affairs and to cope with the requirements of the industrial progress of the country. For this reason, the Ministry of Labour was established in 1961 followed by the issuance of Socialist Laws through which the people were enabled to dominate the means of production and the workers were accorded new rights which, in the past, seemed unattainable dreams. Among the new privileges accruing to the workers under those laws are :

1. The workers were given the right to 25% of the profits accruing from their production.
2. The minimum daily wages per worker were fixed at P.T. 25.

3. Working hours were decreased thus creating new opportunities for workers.

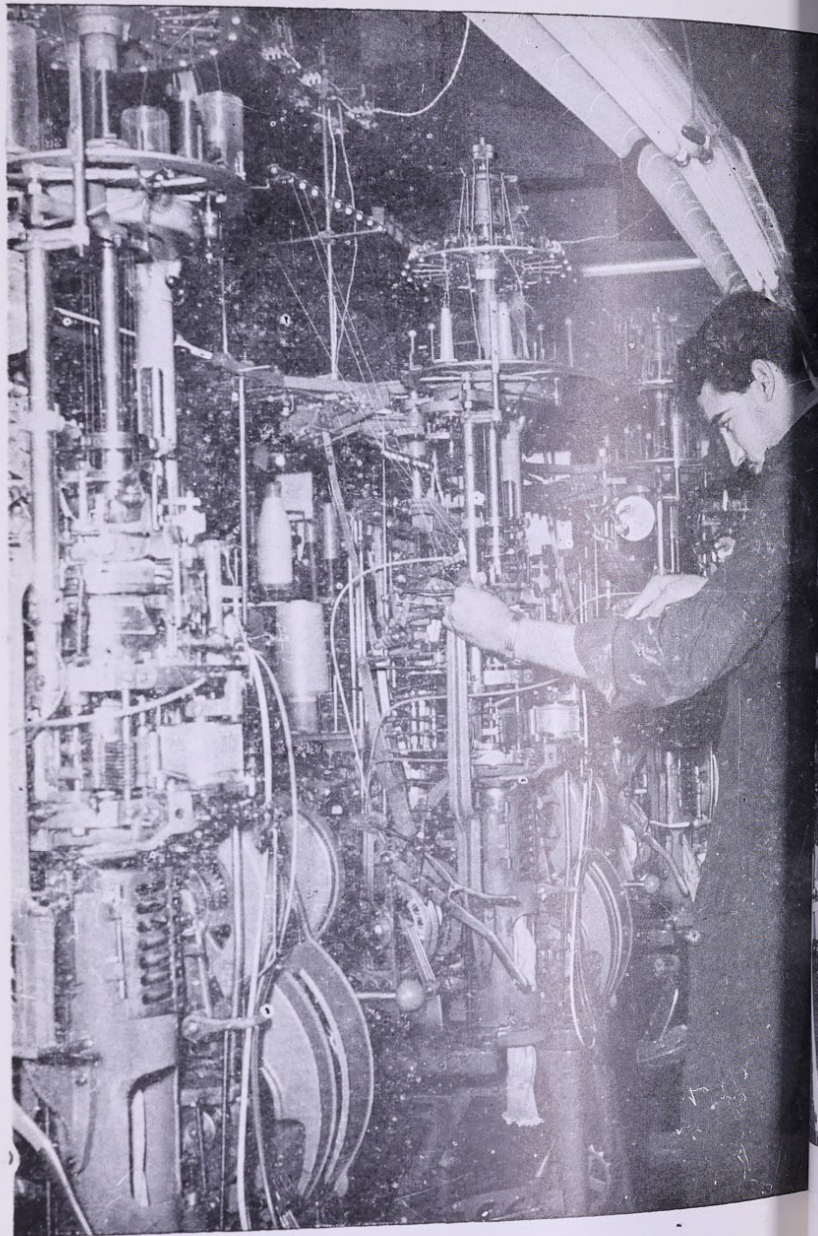
4. The workers and employees were assured each a seat on the board of Directors of all Companies.

5. A pension system was laid down to replace that of the end-of-service indemnity.

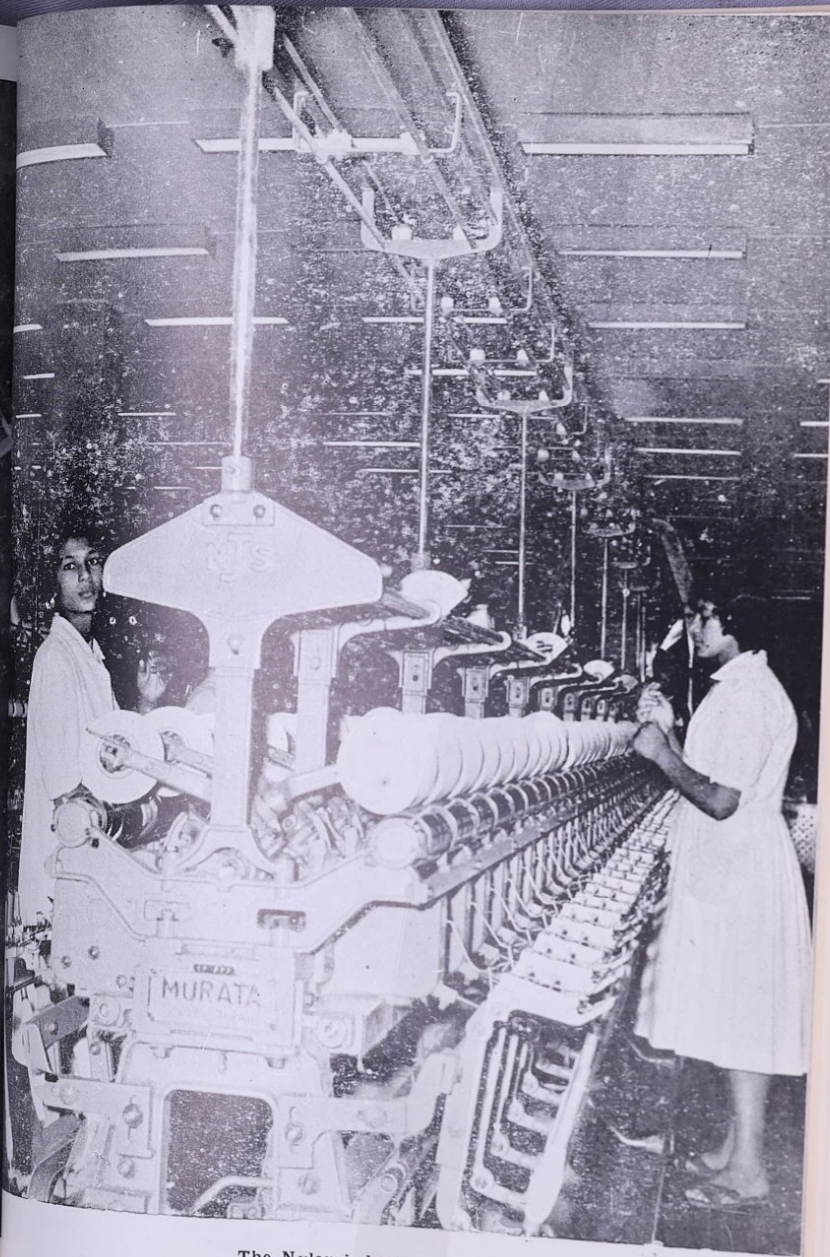
The Ministry of Labour, through its machinery, which until its creation, formed a part of the Ministry of Social Affairs henceforth assumed its duties towards treating a Workers' Society on the basis of realizing socialism, democracy and cooperation.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, now, watching the Ministry of Labour growing and developing after one year of its creation, feels proud that it had the honour to participate in accentuating the role of the working force in the construction of our Arab Socialism.





The Working Force is the primary element in production.



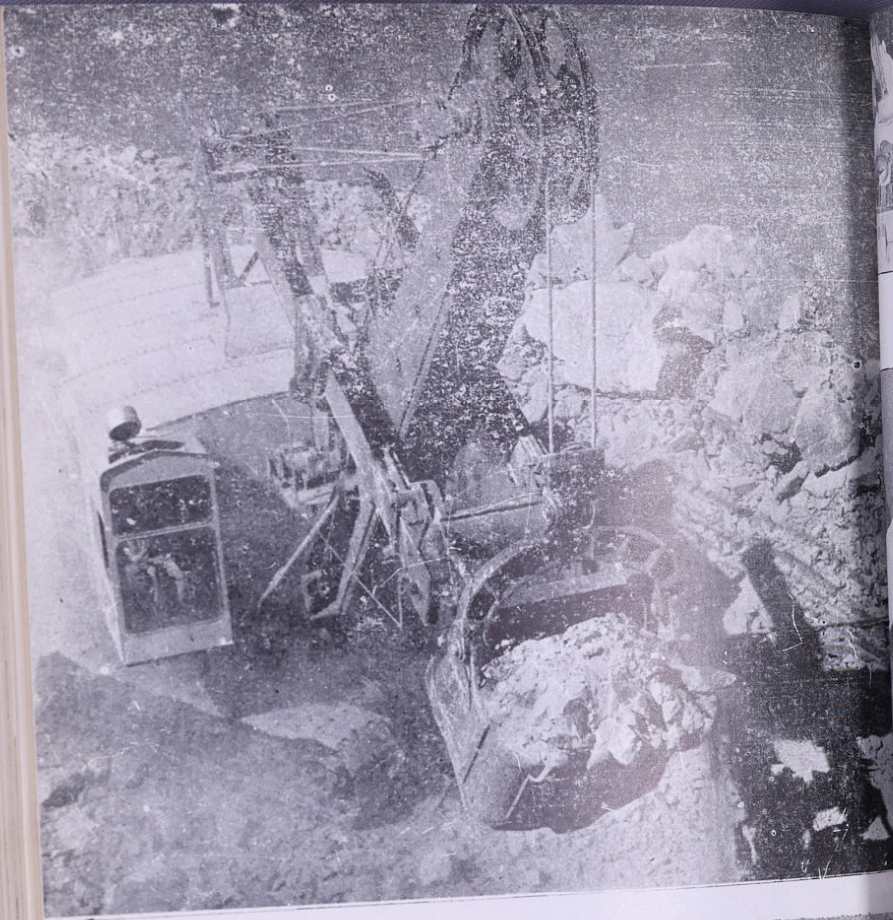
The Nylon industry  
A new field in which the Arab Worker has achieved notable success.



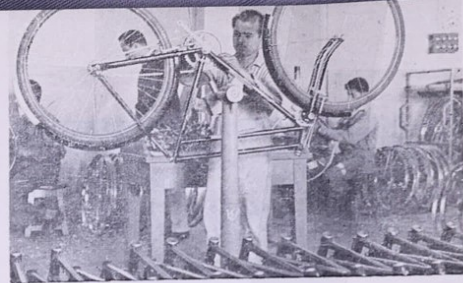
Workers' Towns, a feature of the social welfare accorded to the workers.



The workers in a socialist society.  
They participate in the work, and in the profits gained therefrom.



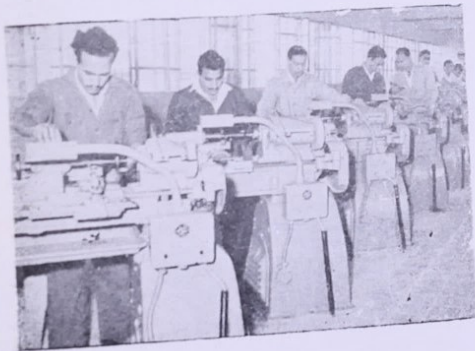
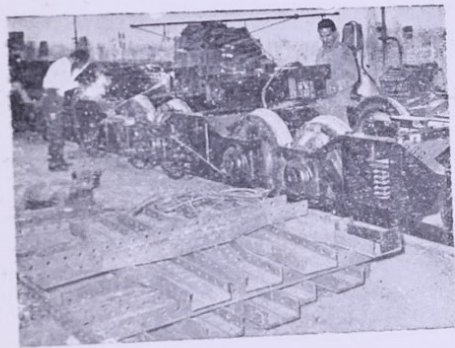
Heavy industries constitute a strong basis for the industrialisation plan.



The Arab Worker has proved his efficiency in all fields.







The Arab worker plays the greatest role in realising our plan to double our National Income.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *Social Insurance in the National and Governmental Sectors*

## *Social Insurance in the National and Governmental Sectors*

The Charter provided for the expansion of social insurance on a much larger scale as a safeguard against the hazards of life, so that protection is afforded to those who have played their role in the national struggle and have thus acquired the right to lead a comfortable life, assured with the necessary securities.

Social insurance was one of the principal domains to which the attention of the Revolution turned from the moment of its inception, to provide every citizen with the necessary security in life, covering both the immediate present and the unforeseen future.

Since 1954, the Ministry of Social Affairs undertook the planning, the legislation and the executive measures, to start this system for the first time in the United Arab Republic.

The Ministry has hence gone ahead with its implementation, step by step. Firstly, it promulgated the Insurance and Savings Law, applied to the workers of the public sector who are subject to the Individual Contract Employment Law. This system aimed at ensuring the payment of the end of service indemnities when they fall due, as well as saving certain sums from the worker's pay to be refunded to them upon leaving their jobs; in addition to investment interest accruing on such sums. It also aimed to insure the workers against the perils of death or permanent full disability in cases other than those

related to injuries sustained at work. These sums were to be paid as additional indemnities, over and above the end of service gratuities.

For the realisation of this purpose, the Workers Insurance and Savings Organisation was established and administered by a Board comprising representatives of the Government, the employers and the workers.

It was decided that the savings fund should comprise subscriptions to be paid by the employers at the rate of 5 per cent of the total gross wages of the workers subscribing to the fund against a 5 per cent deduction to be retained from the wages of the workers themselves. This is, of course, in addition to benefits and interests accruing from the investment of those funds.

The savings were to be refunded to the worker when due, plus an annual interest rate on the same, not less than 2 per cent. Refunds were made in the following cases : the end of service with a particular employer, upon the resignation of the worker before reaching the age of 60, in case of total disability or death, upon going on pension at the age of 60, in case of the revocation of the employment contract for reasons of military service, upon the request of the worker himself, upon the resignation for reasons of marriage in the case of female workers, upon leaving the country definitely or in the case of breaching the law.

Moreover, an indemnification was payable to the worker in the case of total, permanent disability accruing from reasons other than injuries sustained in work or from vocational diseases. In cases of death, other than those prescribed, an indemnification was also payable to the worker's beneficiaries.

The indemnifications were calculated in proportion to the wages, at rates varying according to the age.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS

Evolution towards social justice necessitated, however, the promulgation of a comprehensive social insurance law (Law No. 29 of 1959) comprising provisions which cover the following emergencies :

1. Industrial injuries and vocational diseases,
2. Old age,
3. Disability and death.

The law also envisaged the future plan for social insurance, establishing definite measures for the application of health insurance and unemployment insurance systems.

Social insurance was thus formulated upon the following bases :

- The unification of all insurance organs and the creation of a single, non-profit organisation, namely the Social Insurance Organisation.
- The adoption of the pension system for indemnification.
- The adoption of the principle of assessing the degree of disability resulting from industrial injuries on the basis of the worker's disability to perform his original work rather than his disability to perform and work, whatever it may be.
- The extension of the scope of applying the provisions of the law to other categories unspecified in the law, by a decision from the Minister of Social Affairs (presently the Minister of Labour).
- The competent Minister was also empowered to make decisions increasing the benefits specified in the law.

## **SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR)**

Following the advent of the Revolution, an Insurance and Savings Law for permanent Government employees was issued. Another law was issued in 1956 providing for the establishment of an insurance and pensions fund for civil servants and a similar fund for employees of organisations with independent budgets. In February 1960, Law number 36 was issued regulating the insurance and pension system for all civil servants and unifying all provisions in this respect issued under previous laws and providing for better benefits.

Another law was also issued (number 37) providing for the issuance of an insurance and pensions law for permanent government employees and workers.

### **THE SOCIAL INSURANCE ORGANISATION**

This Organisation was established to cover social insurance in the private sector, as indicated above, and it now depends upon the Minister of Labour.

As for state employees, the Insurance and Pensions Organisation was founded, dependant upon the Minister of Treasury.

This Organisation has this year prepared a scheme for health insurance covering the employees and workers as well as their families.

Studies are now in progress to expand the social insurance systems to include agricultural workers, in accordance with the directives of the Revolution and in implementation of the plan laid down since by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

## *The Ministry of Social Affairs in 1963*

### *The Ministry of Social Affairs in 1963*

In May 1962, the National Charter was issued defining the target and laying down the plan for building the longed-for socialist community.

Thereupon, all the working powers in the community mobilized their energies and possibilities for playing their positive rôle in giving effect to the Charter and its objectives.

This trend was remarkably manifest in the Ministry of Social Affairs from the very moments following the declaration of the Charter. In doing this, the Ministry was prompted by its belief in its effective positive rôle in the social development towards the desired socialist community, based on the provision of sufficiency and justice to all the citizens.

In pursuing this policy throughout the year, the Ministry had two aims in view : firstly, the elevation and expansion of its services and, secondly, the development of its mission and the modification of its laws and organizations in keeping with the new trends.

Comprehensive studies conducted by the Ministry led to radical modifications in the law organizing voluntary efforts in the field of social welfare. A new law was laid down regulating the activities of societies and institutions engaged in the social field. A new draft law on social security was also elaborated remedying the defects which appeared during the actual application of the now 12-years-old law. The new draft law aims

at the expansion of the scope of benefit, and regulates the manner of receiving it in such a way as would guarantee for the citizens a decent and stable life.

At the same time, the Ministry laid down a comprehensive plan for the elevation of the rural community and delivering it from the state of backwardness which has been imposed upon it for so long. New assignments were determined for Rural Social Units, as well as a new plan for the development and generalization of rural and environmental industries.

The Ministry adopted the policy of realising collective leadership within the framework of its activities. It set up the Advisory Committee for laying down programmes of work and the manner of their implementation. It also arranged for periodical meetings with Provincial Directors in the Governorates for following up the implementation of projects and facing difficulties. On the local level, meetings between Directors and Heads of Units, as well as between Heads of Units and the inhabitants, are also regularly held.

As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Social Affairs looks upon its efforts during this year as a point of departure on the onward road towards the realisation of the community in which the aims and ends of the Ministry regarding the provision of decent life and social stability for every citizen are achieved.

### SOCIAL PLANNING

Ever since the beginning of the Revolution, the Ministry took care to develop its programmes and executive machinery in conformity with the increasing demands and needs of

the people and the new values and concepts of them as seen in the light of principles and fundamentals introduced by the Revolution.

The Ministry of Social Affairs was the first Ministry to adopt the system of planning. In 1956, it created the General Department for Social Planning, and enabled the citizens and specialists to participate in laying down the social welfare plans and programmes through specialised joint committees.

Thanks to studies made by these committees, and to principles characterising the Revolution in its first years, the Ministry was able, before the commencement of the first 5-year plan, to lay down its schemes aiming at the realisation of the democratic, socialist, cooperative community. It then laid down the first 5-year plan in the light of the rights and guarantees outlined in the 1956 Constitution.

When the Charter was issued, the Ministry developed its projects in conformity with the guarantees set forth therein, with a view to realising a community of sufficiency and justice. For instance, it was called upon by the Charter to give special care to childhood « maker of the future », and to provide for it all means of protection either in their families or, failing this, at special institutions. This necessitated reconsideration of the function of the Social Unit in order to enable it to cope with its new assignments in regard to the welfare of the family, such as helping it in the matter of birth control, in building its life on a basis of counting and planning, providing it with the necessary services and enabling it to make use of all the services available in the locality ; in regard to guiding voluntary organizations as to the best way of realising their objectives, as well as realising the necessary coordination between public and private services in the field of social welfare.

The Social Affairs official has thus become a social physician, not content with the mere treatment of symptoms but looks deeper for the roots in order to remedy to the origin of the disease.

The following is a resumé of the achievements of the Ministry during the last year :

FIRST : *Propagation of Social Consciousness.*

Social services, in their planning and execution, need the positive participation of the people : in planning, for determining the demands and needs of the community, and the resources of financing the various projects ; and in execution, for determining the potentialities of the community and the abilities of its individuals and associations for conveying the services to the needy and for making full use of them.

Considering that popular participation requires full consciousness and comprehensive understanding on the part of the people as to the community problems, concepts, values and standards of services, and how the socialist community stipulated upon in the Charter should be, the Ministry has organized for this purpose 79 training courses in 22 Governorates. Volunteering campaigns are also conducted by the Ministry for social services, together with furnishing volunteers with the necessary information which they need in the field of their service. This is in addition to the educational seasons and seminars held during the year, and the books and booklets which the Ministry printed at its expense in order to furnish the Arabic library with important references in the science of social service.

In order that social consciousness may reach the majority of community individuals, the heads of Social Units in the cities and villages are called upon to do their duty in propagating the sense of social responsibility among the inhabitants

of their respective areas, urging them to volunteer for social service. They also supervise and coordinate their efforts whether in the existing associations, such as benevolent societies, or in temporary organizations set up for the execution of specific projects.

SECOND : *Voluntary (or Private) Activity.*

The Ministry pays special attention to the private social activity as representing one of the basic pillars on which the cooperating, integrated and inter-related community is built, and as being the self-energy which helps the growth and development of the community and the provision of social services to meet its needs and solve its problems. In addition, this field is all the more important in that it reflects the noble human concepts and sublime ethical drives in the social life of our people.

The Ministry exerts strenuous efforts in developing this activity, expanding its base, deepening its course and elevating its standard. It also takes care to link it up with the general movement of the community and its development in the various aspects of life, with a view to preserving community balance and stability, and alleviating the financial and technical burden shouldered by the government in the implementation of projects and the provision of services for the people. It is believed that a good part of such social programmes can be achieved through popular volunteering and collective responsibility.

This policy on the part of the Ministry succeeded in calibrating these conceptions, so much so that the private social activity has become a tremendous power and a great moving



Dr. Hekmat Abou Zeid ... at a nursery.



energy that has its effective influence in the movement of community development and the realisation of its objectives, as may be seen from the following statement :

I.—THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL PRIVATE ACTIVITY IN 1961/62.

1. Number of Benevolent Societies & Social Organizations . . . .	4500
2. Members of above bodies, about	$\frac{3}{4}$ million.
3. Revenue " " " . . . . .	L.E. 6 million this year.
Expenses " " " " " . . . . .	L.E. 4 " " "

II.—PRIVATE SOCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Apart from the existing Public (Govt.) Establishments, a number of various social establishments belong to some of the above-mentioned bodies which administer them and contribute to their expenditure under the supervision and financial and technical assistance of the Ministry, as shown below :

— Nurseries . . . . .	150		
— Family-organization Centre belonging to The Egyptian Association for Population Studies . . . . .	28		
— Establishments for Delinquent Juveniles or Vagabonds, including Marg Establishment . .	16	serving	8000 juveniles
— Social Service Bureau . . . .	2		
— Children's Home Establishment . . . . .	178	„	about 12,000 child.
— Old Age Establishment . . . .	14	„	„ 700
— Beggars " " . . . . .	6	„	„ 1000
— Establishments for Convicted Women under Prostitution law . .	1	„	„ 50 cases
— Rural Social Service Centre . . . . .	114	„	„ 1,140,000 souls



Dr. Hekmat Abou Zeid and the Governor of Fayoum among the Children of a Nursery.

### III.—FIVE-YEAR PLAN PROJECTS :

In execution of the first 5-year Plan for the socio-economic development, the following achievements have been realised in the financial year 1961-62 in the domain of private social activity :

1. 6 Nurseries serving more than 700 children.
2. 4 Establishments for Mentally-weak serving 300 children.
3. 4 Comprehensive Social Service Centres for delinquent juveniles and vagabonds, serving about 6000 juveniles, in and out of the establishments.
4. 1 Establishment for the welfare of minor girls exposed to deviation, serving 100 girl.
5. 4 Establishments for the welfare of beggars, serving 1100.
6. 2 Establishments for the welfare of the old aged, serving 200.
7. 20 Rural Social Units, serving about 300,000 individuals.
8. 15 Urban Social Centres.

In the fiscal year 1962-63, the following establishments in the field of voluntary social service, are being achieved :

1. 4 Social Service Centres for Delinquent Juveniles.
2. 4 Desert Social Units at Sinai, and the Southern, Western and Eastern Deserts.
3. 40 Urban Social Units, 9 of which are in popular dwellings areas.
4. 10 Health, with Social Units.
5. 30 Rural Social Units.

6. 1 Establishment for minor girls exposed to delinquency.
7. 1 Nursery, to serve as a Model Centre for training workers in the field of childhood.
8. 3 Offices for family guidance and consultation, and social service offices at Personal Status Courts.
9. 4 Vocational Rehabilitation Offices.

THIRD : *Environmental & Domestic Industries.*

The development of the rural community is a necessity of right and justice dictated by the long conditions of backwardness imposed on that community for generations past. In realisation of this objective, the Ministry of Social Affairs paid special attention to environmental and domestic industries as one of the supports on which its rural development plan was based. The idea underlying this policy is to imbue the countryside with the spirit of industry, and to realise for its individuals an increase in income that will raise their economic standard which is considered a basic prelude to social development. In adopting this policy, the Ministry was prompted by the statement of the Charter, that :

“ Highly mechanised industry is not in a position to absorb all surplus of working hands on cultivated land, at a time when it is believed beyond all doubt that the right for work in itself is the right for life, insofar as it is the actual confirmation of the existence and the value of the human being”.

Likewise, the Ministry recognised the important rôle which environmental and domestic industries could play in the social development of families and individuals. It, therefore, took care to make of those industries a complementary means of public assistance. If the members of a needy family could be trained to one or the other of these industries, they

could rely on themselves for winning their bread without having to stretch their hands out for public assistance. Work is right, honour, duty and life. And thus will the mission of the Ministry be realised in creating a productive community.

With this end in view, the Ministry contributed its share in developing the rural community increasing its resources and improving the standard and stability of the family through expanding the environmental and domestic industries.

The Ministry divided its field of action in the environmental and domestic industries into :

1. Applied industries.
2. Female industries.
3. Agricultural industries.
4. Drawing and designing.
5. Exhibits.

Of the projects achieved during 1961/62 are the following :

*Applied Industries :*

The Ministry undertakes the training and technical guidance of all workers engaged in the rural industries in the provinces, and helps them surmount the difficulties which may meet them. The said training takes place on two levels :—

- (a) The level of graduating the skilled worker who would be able to train another worker. This is carried out in the two training centres at Atleudem Balakas. Graduates this year are about a 100 artisans.
- (b) The level of training beginners to practice an industry. This takes place at the Social Centres, Benevolent Societies, Combined Units and Training Centres.

The number of trained beginners on the various industries during 1961/62 was 18,531 young trainees.

The Ministry participated also in setting up 7 Training Centres in Sharkia Governorate embracing 300 boys and girls who are being trained to various industries.

#### Female Industries :

The Ministry undertakes training and technical guidance to female works at Social Centres, Benevolent Societies, Popular Playgrounds and Training Centres. It propagates these industries among the largest possible number of girls, women and widows in all Governorates, with a view to increasing family incomes.

The following is a statement of the number of girls trained to the female works, and the number of Social Units in the Governorates :

Society.	1960, 1961		1961 1962	
	Societies.	Girls.	Societies.	Girls.
Social Centres .. .. .	86	1,718	111	1,681
Benevolent Societies .. .. .	148	10,986	337	12,994
Popular Playgrounds .. .. .	16	1,725	20	1,134
Training Centres .. .. .	27	1,749	51	2,722
TOTAL .. .. .	277	16,178	519	18,531

#### Agricultural Industries :

The Ministry supervises and provides technical guidance to agricultural industries practiced at social organizations engaged in such industries, such as bee-breeding, milk-processing and other food industries. In the domain of bee-breeding, the number of bee-houses in the Governorates of Gharbia, Qaliubia and Menoufia is 22 embracing in all 1307 hives. In the domain of milk-processing, the Ministry supports these industries by granting loans to Cooperative Societies working in this field. So far, a loan of L.E. 1500 has been paid to the Industrial Cooperative Society at El-Kafr-elGadid, Alexandria, and L.E. 10,000 to the Cooperative Society at Ras-el-Soda, Alexandria.

#### Drawing and Designing :

The Ministry prepares drawings and designs for the various rural industries, such as carpets, kleem, embroidery, etc., apart from making models of female works. As many as 716 designs of various products have been distributed free of charge to people engaged in environmental domestic industries.

#### Exhibitions :

The Exhibitions Section at the Ministry aims at finding outlets for the products of societies and organizations interested in environmental and domestic industries at the Governorates. It sets for this purpose permanent periodical exhibitions, and provides effective assistance either through technical guidance or furnishing them with equipment, models, loans and encouraging subsidies, the purpose being to propagate the spirit of competition and initiative among the producing quarters, to improve the standard of production and enable it to reach a distinguishing feature.



Mr. Aly Sabri and Dr. Hekmat Abou Zeid - handing cups and medals to Social Affairs Regional Directors



Dr. Hekmat Abou Zeld wondering carpet-making at the exhibition of a Social Organisation.

The number of temporary exhibitions is 32 and the permanent 12 at the Governorates.

The following table shows the value of sales during the years 1959-1962 :

Year	Value of Sales
	L.E.
1959 .. .. .	7,857
1960 .. .. .	9,875
1961 .. .. .	12,508
1962 .. .. .	12,503 up to 30/9/62.

#### *Industries Support Fund :*

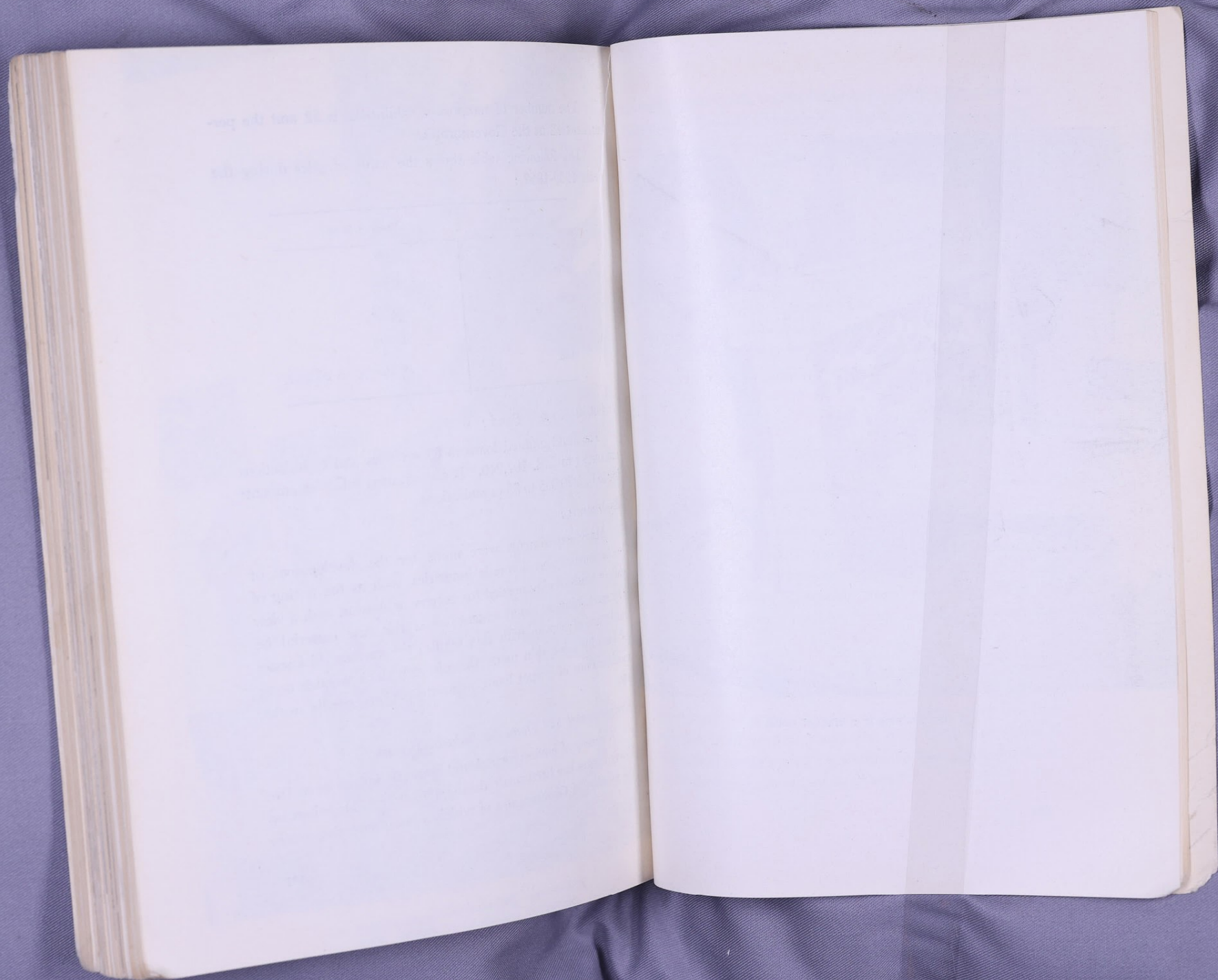
The Fund granted loans to 89 societies and organizations amounting to L.E. 107,240. It also granted subsidies amounting to L.E. 70,835 to 35 organizations.

#### *Experiments :*

Many experiments were made for the development of environmental and domestic industries, such as the testing of various kinds of clay needed for pottery at Asswan with a view to ascertaining to what extent could this raw material be made use of; slovan with flax textile; the various thicknesses of wool by using thin metal threads with thick woollen ones; modifications of carpet loom, cigarette packets, needle works, etc.

#### *Environmental and Domestic Industries Survey :*

A survey of environmental and domestic industries at five Governorates has been made during 1961/62. This brings up the number of Governorates of which a comprehensive survey







A Girl Training in a Manual Loom

has been made to 15, on the findings of which a plan for the expansion of the said industries at these Governorates could be devised, in addition to five more governorates which are being surveyed at present, to be completed before the end of June 1963.

It has been decided to hold a general conference this year for the study of subjects related to environmental and domestic industries and female works, especially the availability of raw materials and what industries could make use of them, the defects of existing industries and how they could be improved, developed and expanded, as well as methods of training, financing and marketing internally and abroad, together with determining the responsibility of each organization or body working in this field.

#### IV.—SOCIAL SECURITY

In giving effect to the provisions of the 1956 Temporary Constitution which stipulates that "Egyptians have a right to assistance in the case of old age, disease and disability, and that the State guarantees social insurance services, social assistance, public health, and expands them gradually", and, which further stipulates that "Egyptians are jointly responsible to shoulder the burdens resulting from disasters and general catastrophes".

And in giving effect to the principles of the National Charter which stipulates that : "Insurance against old age and sickness must be provided on a much larger scale so that protection is afforded to those who have born their share in the national struggle and for whom the time has come to be sure of their right to security and rest".

In giving effect to all the above, the Ministry undertook the realization of these conceptions and values through expansion in the payment of permanent pensions and social assistance to those whose income had ceased or come down below subsistence level. It also expanded the payment of lump-sum grants to persons who, on account of circumstances beyond their control, have become unable to earn their bread. It helps them employ these lump-sum payments in productive projects so that they may rely on themselves. Such projects are supervised and followed-up by the competent Ministry officials in order to ensure their success.

In realization of this object, the Ministry undertook during 1960/61 to reconsider law No. 116/1950 on Social Security and adapt it to the real needs of the poor, needy and the disabled, as well as evolutionise its methods in the payment of pensions and assistance.

The Ministry also elaborated a draft Social Security Law which conforms, in its aims and methods, with the philosophy of the National Charter which has become a constitution binding the Ministry in its work and plans.

The Ministry did not overlook the officials, employees and workers of the government sector who have spent the flower of their lives in struggle and work for the country. It created a system complementing the pensions law, whereby additional grants may be paid to survivors in emergent circumstances to be ascertained by a means test. The Ministry examines their cases and, where gratuities or compensations are paid, directs them as to how best they could employ their money in productive projects which yield for them some permanent income, instead of spending them and go back to seek assistance.

1. The allocations earmarked for this item were raised from L.E. 40,000 to 80,000 annually, in 1961/62.

2. The number of families who benefited from pensions, assistance, and grants to families of ex-officials in 1961/62 is 84,077 to whom was paid, L.E. 1,073,811 as shown below :—

	L.E.
Pensions .. .. .	533,526
Assistance .. .. .	462,471
Grants to ex-officials' families .. ..	77,814
	<hr/>
TOTAL .. ..	1,073,811
	<hr/> <hr/>

3. To ensure accuracy of assistance payments, and co-ordination of services provided by government and private quarters, Social Exchanges were set up for the exchange of information about cases of assistance in the regional provinces, in compliance with Art. 41 of the Social Security Law. The purpose of the Exchange is to collect and tabulate information received from public and private social service bodies about cases looked after by those quarters, especially those in receipt of monetary aids. A sum of L.E. 79,800 has been allotted in the first 5-year plan for the establishment and administration of 15 Social Exchanges.

Exchanges already set up :

1 in 1961/62.

4 in 1962/63.

apart from the Exchanges created, prior to the Plan, in Cairo, Alexandria, Sharkieh, Suez, Minia and Assiut.

## V.—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

In realization of the principles rooted by the Revolution round the prestige and self-respect of the citizen and his right to work according to his efficiency and qualifications, the Ministry of Social Affairs embarked, in the early years of the Revolution, on a new field of social service, namely, the conversion of unemployed human powers into productive abilities capable of contributing effectively to production. The Charter, in its 7th Chapter, reflected this policy when it stated that work, apart from its economic importance in the life of man, is expressive of man's existence itself. As a matter of fact, the Charter confirmed the ideology of the Revolution concerning social change, as it registered the achievements already realised according to that ideology, and thus laid down the plan for the future.

In order that the physically handicapped should recognise that they are not idle human powers, and that they are not less, if not better with proper orientation, than the able-bodied, the Ministry set up agencies for the welfare and guidance of this category of citizens. These agencies are :—

### 1.—*Vocational Rehabilitation Offices :*

These Offices receive the handicapped, study their cases, orientate them, rehabilitate them vocationally, look after them socially, and follow them up until they are able to rely on themselves. Four Vocational Rehabilitation Offices were opened this year at the following Governorates :

1. Suez.
2. Menoufia.
3. Sohag.
4. Asswan.



This brings up the number of Vocational Rehabilitation Offices in the Republic to 15. According to the 5-year Plan, these Offices will be available at all Governorates of the Republic by the year 1964.

#### 2.—*Special Workshops for the Handicapped :*

The aims of this project is to rehabilitate the handicapped according to the internal system, i.e. cases beyond the external system of the Vocational Rehabilitation Offices, either on account of the enormity of the injury, difficulty of transport for training in the free labour market, or because of special psychological or social circumstances.

There exist at present two centres : one in Cairo operated by the Hospitals Day & Vocational Rehabilitation Establishment, and the other at Alexandria operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Association in that City.

The number of cases rehabilitated by the two Centres this year is 267.

#### 3.—*Vocational Rehabilitation Centres :*

These aim at training and employing the handicapped who cannot be trained and employed in the free labour market either on account of the enormity of their injury, difficulty of transport, or their need of continual medical treatment, such as the cases of T.B. or Leprosy convalescents.

A special workshop for the handicapped was set up at Alexandria this year. It is one of the workshops included in the development plan. There are, therefore, two workshops of this kind in the Republic at present : one in Cairo and the other in Alexandria.

#### 4.—*Private Rehabilitation Bodies :*

In addition to the foregoing agencies, the Ministry undertakes the technical supervision of bodies and associations engaged in the field of rehabilitation in the Republic, which are 18 in number, apart from their branches. These bodies are :

##### 1. *Blind Welfare Bodies. There are 4 of them :*

(a) The Model Centre for the Welfare of the Blind at Zeitoun, to which belong 11 home-instruction offices. This Centre was created in 1953 containing models of all rehabilitation services that may be needed : instruction, orientation, training, employment, psychological, medical and social treatment. It also contains a section for scientific research about matters concerning the blind and safety precautions against blindness.

At the same time, it serves as a training centre for all Arab States. Trainees come to it every year to receive theoretical and practical instruction in blind rehabilitation matters. In addition, the Centre runs a special press for printing and publishing braille books and magazines.

The number of the blind served by this Centre is 7500 per annum.

(b) Female Blind, Light & Hope Society.

(c) Blind Establishment, belonging to The Vocational Rehabilitation Association in Alexandria.

(d) Egyptian Association for the Welfare of the Blind.

##### 2. *T.B. Convalescent Welfare Societies.*

There are 2 of these societies : The General Society for combatting T.B., and the Women Society for the Improvement of Health.

##### 3. *Leprosy Convalescent Welfare Societies.*

There are two societies of this kind : The Egyptian Association for the welfare of leprosy convalescents and their families, in Cairo, and in Alexandria.

4. *Deaf & Dumb Welfare Societies.*

The Egyptian Society for the Deaf & Dumb.

5. *Heart Rheumatism Sufferers Welfare Bodies.*

One society : Friends of Child & Heart Hospitals Society.

Action has begun this year by the Committee formed to give effect to the Agreement concluded between the U.A.R. and the U.S.A. Government for studying methods of rehabilitating sufferers of heart diseases.

6. *Welfare of the Mentally Weak.*

There exist 4 establishments for the welfare of the mentally weak persons.

7. *Veterans Welfare Societies & War Victims.*

There are 2 establishments of this kind : The General Association for the Rehabilitation of Veterans; and the Old Veterans and War Victims Society.

8. *Handicapped Welfare Federation.*

9. Coordinating Committee of Projects for the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped which resumed its activities this year more vigorously for the coordination of relevant projects.

5.—*Statistical statement of vocational rehabilitation activities this year :*

- (1) Number of those rehabilitated in 1963 ... 7545 cases.
- (2) Cases supplied with artificial limbs ..... 6765 cases.
- (3) Cases which received physical and natural treatment (cases of paralysis at the Old Veterans Rehabilitation Establishment at the expense ..... of the Ministry's subsidy ..... 547 cases.

VI.—RESETTLEMENT OF NUBIAN INHABITANTS

With the beginning of the High Dam, there began also the study of consequent effects. One of these was the flooding of all dwellings and lands of Nuba, and it was imperative that a full plan should be devised for the future of the inhabitants of this area, and the reconstruction of a new community for them.

The Ministry of Social Affairs was entrusted with the task of resettling the Nubian inhabitants. This necessitated the making of studies, stock-taking of properties and compensations, preparation of the new area, housing them thereon and giving them new ownerships of land, together with supervising the migration of the inhabitants to the new settlement.

Since 1960, the Ministry of Social Affairs conducted a comprehensive survey of the Nuba area and its inhabitants, including their social, economic, housing and professional conditions, as well as places to which they prefer to move.

On the basis of the studies made, it was decided to evacuate them to Kom-Ombo, and the basic features of the migration plan became well defined.

The Ministry, thereupon, formed the "Joint Committee for the Resettlement of Nuba Inhabitants" comprising representatives of all Ministries concerned with the operations relating to the new settlement, namely, the Ministries of Social Affairs, Agrarian Reform, Education, Interior, Housing, Health and Supplies. The Ministry also created the General Department for the Migration and Housing of Nuba Inhabitants. The Joint Committee laid down a full plan for migration and settlement, the part of every Ministry therein, and a time-schedule for the execution.

The Survey Department has made an inventory of all properties, verified their owners, and estimated the compensations due. Law No. 67 of 1962 was issued governing dispossession and the bases of compensation, either by cash or by houses and lands prepared by the State.

After studying the existing houses, the Ministry of Housing designed a plan of the new dwelling which suits the nature of the inhabitants and the climate of the area. In conjunction with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Housing built dwellings on the Resettlement area, together with public establishments and utilities. About 25,000 houses will be built in 33 villages. Care was taken to see that such dwellings meet the needs of families, satisfy sanitary conditions, and resemble in their building material the present dwellings.

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform now reclaims 21,000 feddans for distribution to the inhabitants after resettlement. It is expected that another 7,000 feddans will be added to the cultivable land in the area, in addition to 8,000 more feddans at Esna for the inhabitants of Tomas and Afia.

The Ministry of Works undertakes the digging of canals and drains, and the building of electric power stations for raising irrigation water to the said canals.

The number of Nubians engaged in agriculture is 9,000 farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture will supervise them from the technical point of view, and organize cooperatives in the new home.

A plan for the provision of all utilities and services in the new resettlement has been worked out.

Social services include the creation of 3 Social Units within the scope of Combined Units distributed in the main villages, a playground for every medium village, and fields for athletic games at every small village.

Educational services include the creation of a secondary school and a rural teachers school, each of which with a boarding section. Vocational education is fundamental at these rural schools. There

will also be created 3 Preparatory schools to provide its pupils with technical and vocational skills, in addition to 20 Primary schools to be distributed all over the area.

The Supply services include the creation of a central Supply Office at the capital, a building for the cooperative society, stores for the Loans Bank, tanks for petrol, a flour mill, a bakery and 10 merchant shops; the creation of a cooperative society and 6 shops, a store for petrol-articles in the three main villages, and 4 merchant shops in the small villages.

Telegraphic, postal and telephonic services include the opening of 3 main government offices in the three main villages, and a fourth office at Nasr city; and the opening of 16 private post-offices for telegraph and telephone services.

This is apart from the other constructions with which the resettlement area will be furnished such as mosques, village and municipal councils premises, and hostels.

The Ministry of Social Affairs undertakes the making of preparations for the transport of the inhabitants, and supervises their transport to the new settlement. For this purpose it undertakes:

— Preparing the inhabitants psychologically for the transfer from their old home, and acquainting them with the efforts made for resettling them in their new home.

— Follow-up family cases and collect data about them for the purpose of regulating the operations of transport, the payment of aids and housing.

— The payment of cash assistance to families before the commencement of migration to enable them to prepare their own affairs.

— Supervision of the transport programme and accompanying the inhabitants on their way to their new home for providing them with the necessary services during their migration journey.

— Handing over dwellings to the resettlers in their new villages according to the rules and bases laid down.

After the resettlement, the rôle of the Ministry of Social Affairs shall continue in the new area for :

— The payment of monthly cash pensions, until the land is capable of yielding.

— Propagation and development of local rural industries.

— Provision of social services and propagation of social consciousness through Social Units.

It is expected that the cost of resettling the inhabitants of Nuba will reach about L.E. 16 million. In October next, the process of migration to the new settlement will begin for the Nuba inhabitants. In the middle of 1963, the inhabitants will have settled down in their new community for which all requirements of life and welfare services have been provided.

## VII.—TRAINING

### 1.—Training of Officials.

The Ministry takes care to train its officials from the beginning of their appointment in order to furnish them with technical and administrative knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which enables them to carry out their functions in the most efficient way possible. It also provides for them in-service training in all stages of their service career, through general and specialised training programmes, planned according to their qualifications, the nature of work they perform, their experience and the posts they occupy.

By this means, the official's knowledge increases, his efficiency grows and the standard of service he undertakes improves. Training is thus an inevitable and permanent necessity as long as life goes on, and as long as development for a better living is sought.

### Preparation and Execution of Training Programmes.

Training programmes are prepared and executed on the basis of dividing the Ministry's officials to three categories according to the Cadre and the nature of work entrusted to each official. These categories are :

High Cadre officials.

Intermediary Cadre officials.

Clerical Cadre officials.

The following statement shows the number of officials trained during the year 1961/62 :

Type of Training	No. of Trainees
(1) <i>High Cadre</i> :	
General Orientation .. .. .	162
Advanced .. .. .	24
New Heads of Units .. .. .	15
High Administrative .. .. .	37
(2) <i>Intermediary Technical</i> :	
Health Visitors .. .. .	11
(3) <i>Clerical General</i> .. .. .	38
(4) <i>Officials of other Ministries</i> :	
Ministry of Labour :	
New Inspector High Cadre .. .. .	64
Clerical, New Recruits .. .. .	24
Ministry of Industry :	
Clerical, New Recruits .. .. .	27
Ministry of Wakfs :	
Preparatory, High Cadre .. .. .	73
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>475</b>



## 2.—Training in Private Sector.

Training programmes organized by the Ministry include workers in the private sector, with a view to furnishing them with adequate skills for technical and administrative social guidance, so that they may help their organizations in realising the missions for which they were created. Such organizations will thus double their services and develop them into productive and constructive services.

Programmes on various levels were thus prepared for workers engaged in the fields of social services.

### *Private Societies Training Section.*

This section is concerned with training members of Social Associations and workers in Juvenile Welfare or field of Childhood.

According to the Training Plan laid down for 1961/62, 2441 trainees were trained in 47 Training Centres in 22 Governorates during 79 training courses.

### *Leaders Training Section.*

This Section undertakes the training of youth leaders according to the plan laid down by the Youth Welfare Council, and the following were actually trained according to the Training Plan during 1961/62 :

- 125 Group leaders in three shifts for Rural Clubs.
- 55 Asst/Leader in one shift for Rural Clubs.
- 150 Group leaders in Popular Playgrounds and other Social Clubs.
- 37 Trainees from Boys Clubs in Alexandria.

## 3.—Social Education & Libraries.

In order that training may yield its fruit, and that knowledge may be confirmed with experiment, application, study and reading the Ministry took care to provide the necessary social culture facilities to be at the disposal of workers in the fields of public service.

The Ministry, therefore, gave special attention to its Library during 1961/62. It furnished its central library in Cairo and the Provincial Libraries in the Governorates with all new publications in the social sciences and related subjects.

The following statement shows the number of people who made use of the library during 1961/62 :

3894 visitors.

2893 internal loan.

1370 external loan.

The Ministry also paid attention to audio-visual aids in the service of training, guidance, demonstration, and recreation in the regional provinces and camps. The amount of use made during 1961/62 of the audio-visual aids is as follows :

No. of Films projected	Where projected	No. of audience
250 projections .. ..	Officials Training	7·500
300 ,, .. ..	Regional Provinces	300·000
65 ,, .. ..	Camps	26·000
615	TOTAL .. ..	333·500

There were also prepared :

25 Recordings.

400 Slides.

70 Fixed films.

4 Moving films.

500 Pictures.

4.—*Missions.*

The number of Ministry officials sent on study missions abroad during 1961/62 was as follows .

- 8 Missions from the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- 1 Foreign Expert for work at the Ministry in Childhood
- 17 Internal Missions.
- 10 Experts delegated by the Ministry for work in various countries.
- 8 Missions came back to the Ministry after termination of their study.
- 1 Mission through the Ministry of Education. Welfare.
- 4 Visitors and Missions from foreign countries.

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MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

