



**Report  
on the Documentation and Study Centre  
for the History of Art and Civilization  
of Ancient Egypt**

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FOREWORD

The most rewarding and personal experience for an Inspector is to come across men and women in the field of Technical Assistance who have successfully brought a difficult project to maturity.

Such was the case in this report, and I should like to express my appreciation for the co-operation that I received from the Government officials and the project experts of both local and international origins, and to commend the services of all those who have assisted in this pioneering programme, particularly those of the UNESCO Counsellor who has, with great success, served the Centre with so much devotion and for so long.

## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. This report on the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt in Cairo has been prepared at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from his second list of regional centres and institutes that were established by or with the help of UNESCO, and which he wished to be inspected by the Unit not later than 1972. <sup>1/</sup>
2. The general background to the request that led the Director-General to seek the co-operation of the Unit was given in the first of the Unit's reports on these regional centres and institutes (JIU/REP/71/5, which later appeared as UNESCO document 88 EX/39 Part II). That information is still readily available, together with the original UNESCO document to the General Conference (16/C/4) on a Long-term Outline Plan for 1971-1976. However, since the Documentation Centre in Cairo has, so far, no claim to regional status, a few general remarks are necessary. <sup>2/</sup>
3. The Documentation Centre in Cairo like any of the fifty-eight regional centres and institutes set up by UNESCO or with its assistance over the past 20 years with financial aid from the UN family totalling some \$27,000,000, has continued to date to receive from UNESCO such financial assistance. UNESCO rightly feels that a large part of this assistance is being blocked for an indeterminate period from new projects.
4. Apart from the absence of regional status or co-operation, the Documentation Centre shares several features with the other centres and institutes that were listed by the Director-General of UNESCO for inspection and review. The main features of the Cairo Centre are:-

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<sup>1/</sup> UNESCO Document 16 C/4 para. 75.

<sup>2/</sup> The Centre has played no regional role in its operations even though it is listed among the regional centres

- The Documentation Centre has received somewhat insufficient financial support due to the limited resources that UNESCO has to share out among many undertakings.
  
- The ten year limit to UNESCO's financial assistance to such centres for their running expenses, as recommended by the Director-General and approved by the General Conference, will soon apply to the Documentation Centre.
  
- Although the Centre had received the visit of two Directors-General and the Deputy Director-General, it had never been formally inspected before, and there are no formal reports on this programme of UNESCO's assistance covering nearly 18 years of technical co-operation. A review of the programme is necessary for Member States in order to meet one of the stipulations made by the General Conference at its fourteenth session in 1966 regarding the fate of such centres - that is, before UNESCO financial assistance came to an end for these centres, their situations should be carefully examined in order to determine their future and new relations that UNESCO might enter into with them.
  
- The need to apply modern programming techniques, as recently developed for technical co-operation projects within the United Nations family of Organizations. These provide for more precise information on the objectives, duration, and scope of the project, with a built-in mechanism for reviewing the progress and for the evaluation of the results, and thus enabling the resources to be more effectively under the control of the Organization.
  
- The need to integrate this institution within the overall regional or national programmes of technical co-operation to meet current development objectives, and where this is possible to ensure that either those continuing programmes or the new ones are located where

they can best serve the greatest regional needs of the developing Member States in view of the great shift of the centres of population that have needed this kind of assistance since 1960, when the second and largest group of developing countries became members of the United Nations on their accession to independence.

B. THE ORIGINS OF UNESCO ASSISTANCE

5. The history of exploration and the study of Ancient Egyptian monuments can be said to have started in modern times with the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt at the turn of the 18th century, when he took with him not only an army of soldiers but also a team of scholars and artists whose task was to record whatever they could of the flora, fauna and ancient monuments. The real breakthrough, however, came some twenty years later with the success in 1822 of Jean Francois Champollion in deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphs, thus opening the door to knowledge of the deeds of ancient Egypt. By 1950, this knowledge was still confined to scholars in Europe and USA, mainly in the centres of learning and museums, and the Egyptian Government was keen to have a similar scientific institution in its own country, while benefiting from the experience which in Europe goes back to 1822.

6. At the same time there was also the Government's decision to build the Aswan High Dam, and the need to protect and preserve for posterity the famous monuments in Nubia, which were in danger of being submerged and destroyed by the water of the dam, and this among other things prompted the Government to seek urgent assistance from UNESCO in establishing a Documentation Centre which would work with its Department of Antiquities in protecting the monuments, in inspecting them, on excavations being carried out, and in advising on the agreements to be concluded between the Government and foreign scientific missions excavating in Egypt. The proposed Centre was also to carry out its own basic scientific surveys on ancient Egyptian monuments, to establish national archives in Egyptology, and to publish the results of its findings.

7. This request, made in 1954 for UNESCO assistance, was not only timely, but was also in keeping with the spirit of the day as regards UNESCO's role in the international intellectual and cultural co-operation that figured prominently in its Constitution:-

"The Organization will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science."

(Article I 2(c) of the Constitution.)

8. In accepting this request, UNESCO was not only accepting a major responsibility in international co-operation, but was also maintaining cultural and intellectual traditions which had been widely practised among scholars in European universities during the 19th and 20th centuries. These aimed at encouraging the exchange of scholars, scientific publications, and co-operation in setting up scientific research.

C. LOCATION OF THE CENTRE

9. Following an agreement signed by UNESCO and the Egyptian Government on May 13th, 1955, "The Documentation and Study Centre for the History of Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt" was established in Cairo, initially under the Ministry of Education. The Centre was later placed under the newly created Ministry of Culture in 1958, as an autonomous unit with its own budget financed by the Government with some assistance from UNESCO.

(a) Government responsibility for the Centre

10. In accordance with the Agreement, the Government was to be responsible for the necessary accommodation, for the salaries of local staff, and the costs for building and maintaining the Centre.

11. The location of the Centre in Cairo was dictated largely by the Government's desire to maximize the administrative advantages of having



the Museum, the Centre and the Department of Antiquities in close proximity, and the resulting process of a more effective co-ordination effort in the whole field of activities in the exploration, preservation and documentation of ancient Egyptian monuments. On the other hand, a problem inherent in this arrangement was the long distance to be covered between the sites of field activities and the Centre in Cairo. The Government found a solution to this problem by providing a satellite field station in upper Egypt as explained below.

#### The Headquarters for the Centre

12. In Cairo, the Government provided the Centre with suitable premises comprising a specially constructed building next door to the great Museum of Ancient Egyptian Arts and also near the Department of Antiquities. As originally envisaged, this location has proved to be most suitable in the co-ordination of the programmes of the three sister institutions. The building housing the Centre - which has now become rather crowded with the growth of its activities, provided the following facilities:- a sales room, a large hall for temporary exhibitions and meetings, a printing office, several rooms for offices, laboratories, and workshops housing all the technical and scientific equipment.

#### Satellite stations in the field

13. For field scientific survey work, the Government provided the Centre with temporary field premises on the Upper Nile at Luxor. These consist of four boats, three of which bear the names of ancient Egyptian gods, "Hathor", "Horus" and "Horemheb". These craft of varying sizes were fitted for work and sleeping accommodation, and for storage of the scientific equipment and materials collected in the field for detailed study and record. The largest boat which is equipped as a floating laboratory is fitted with running water and three air-conditioned rooms for photographic laboratories and architectural drawings. Two of the other

craft enable the survey teams to cross the Nile, and to keep in contact with various archaeological sites along the river banks. The fourth craft is specially constructed to house and transport safely all the technical equipment such as cameras and generators, and has a few cabins for the permanent staff who look after the boats.

14. These additional facilities on the Upper Nile have made an enormous contribution to the success of the field survey missions. They provide very pleasant and cool accommodation, and make it possible for work to continue without having to wait for months to reach the Centre in Cairo. On my visit to the various sites in the field where work was going on, I was very favourably impressed by these arrangements and facilities which had enabled the Centre to boost team-work and mobility.

#### Local Staff and supporting services

15. In addition to the accommodation in Cairo and Luxor, all the local staff working for the Centre, and there is a large number of them, were appointed and paid for by the Government. The Government meets the costs of all the supporting services in the field and at the Centre for transport and local materials used by the Centre. Mention must also be made here of a large Department of Antiquities that provides the mainstay in the field operations - surveying, excavation, restoration, etc. - all of which are basic to the activities of the Centre.

#### (b) UNESCO's Responsibility to the Centre

16. From the record of activities carried out by UNESCO at the Centre, its main responsibility was in the following fields:-

- the services of the UNESCO Counsellor and other experts
- the training of Egyptian counterparts
- the provision of scientific and technical equipment and materials needed for research and training purposes.

The Appointment of the UNESCO Counsellor

17. At the request of the Egyptian Government, UNESCO appointed Mrs. Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt as a "Special Adviser to the Centre", initially from November 1954 to January 1955, to prepare the necessary plans for setting up the proposed Centre, including its administration and training programmes. This she did well, and has remained with the Centre as UNESCO's Counsellor ever since.

18. Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt is a very well known authority on Ancient Egypt, and she is the Chief Curator (Conservateur) of the French National Museum, Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the Louvre Museum, and a Professor of Egyptian archaeology at the Ecole du Louvre from which she has been carrying out her duties as UNESCO Counsellor to the Documentation Centre.

19. The Counsellor spends part of her time every year at the Centre in Cairo and in the field with the scientific survey missions which normally stretch up to a period of three months. Each year she is accompanied by other experts in various fields of archaeological activities, who join forces with Egyptian counterparts.

20. These arrangements appear to have worked extremely well for both the Centre and the Counsellor, who is thus able to carry out her normal duties in Paris, and those of the Centre most of which are planned and completed in Paris. UNESCO's choice of this Counsellor was most appropriate and fortunate in that the Centre has been able to benefit from the close association with one of the original Institutes in the study of Ancient Egypt.

Training Programmes

21. These have consisted of two types - informal on the spot training and more formal training overseas. As the tables in paras. 24 to 26 show,

this programme has been carried out successfully, and the Centre today has a large number of Egyptian Specialists in the different fields relevant to the work of the Centre.

#### Scientific and Technical Equipment

22. Most of the scientific and technical equipment used at the Centre in Cairo and in the field in Nubia and at Luxor was provided by UNESCO. This equipment, like the building at the Centre, is getting rather thin for wear, but it was originally suitable and very useful. I was informed, however, that the acute shortage of necessary tools and materials is making it difficult for the Centre to operate efficiently.

#### D. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

##### (a) UNESCO Contribution

23. UNESCO's direct financial contribution to the Centre has been a very modest amount, mainly through the annual grants-in-aid paid through the UNESCO Counsellor amounting to US \$10,000 per annum which is shared between UNESCO expert services (\$8,000) and equipment (\$2,000). The total UNESCO contribution over the past 18 years (up to 1972) would, therefore, amount to \$180,000, some of which has been used for equipment (\$36,000).

24. To the above contribution must, however, be added the indirect extra-budgetary contributions to the Centre in the form of costs of expert services, equipment and fellowships made by the international community through UNESCO's appeal, and particularly the vast sums of money involved in the campaigns to save the Nubian monuments. To list all the contributors would be an impossible task, but it is a long list which includes universities, other institutions, and several Member States who responded to UNESCO's appeal for help. The forms of assistance given vary enormously from simple technical services to aerial photographic surveys which were very costly. It was quite obvious to me that the small amount paid out by UNESCO to this programme has had an enormous catalytic effect on the total international contribution made to the Documentation Centre.

(b) Government Contribution

25. The direct contribution by the Government has been to the costs of construction and maintenance of the premises in Cairo and the satellite stations in Nubia and later at Luxor, the purchase and fitting of the four boats, the cost of salaries of all local staff, and for basic equipment. It is not easy to obtain figures and calculate accurately the total contribution made to the Centre by the Government, but a rough idea can be obtained from the costs of salaries taken from the budget for 1970/71 for the Ministry of Culture:

	<u>Egyptian Pounds</u>
Department of Antiquities	762,000
Documentation Centre	47,815
	<hr/>
Total	809,815

26. The Government's support for the Centre and the Department of Antiquities is very substantial as can be seen from the table of expenditure above. This is again reflected in the number of staff employed by the Government in the above sections for the same period:-

Department of Antiquities	2,821
Documentation Centre	182
	<hr/>
Total	3,003

27. Of direct interest to us is the support given to the Documentation Centre in staff for 1970/71 as indicated in the breakdown into types of services in the table below:-

Egyptologists	20
High-level Technicians	29
Middle-level Technicians	11
Administrative Assistants	15
Clerks	28
Labourers	24
Others	55
	<hr/>
Total	182

28. From the rough figures of the above tables, and from the impressions gained through discussions with people at the Centre in Cairo, it can only be concluded that the Egyptian Government, throughout the life of the Centre, has given very generous support. At the annual rate of support for staff salaries alone over the past five years, the total investment will exceed one quarter of a million Egyptian pounds. However, a better picture should include a large part of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Culture, and in particular the Department of Antiquities, which supports the operations of the Centre in field surveys.

Chapter II

PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

A. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRE

29. The Centre's administrative set-up follows closely the general pattern prevailing among most of the institutions established with UNESCO assistance with a Board of Trustees as the governing body, an Administrator-General, a UNESCO Counsellor and a Director.

The Board of Trustees

30. The Board is composed of the Minister for Culture, as its chairman, twelve members appointed from the intellectual and cultural elite in Egypt, the Administrator-General, the Director and the UNESCO Counsellor who are ex-officio members. The Board has the responsibility of guiding the activities of the Centre as an autonomous institution.

The Administrator-General

31. The post of Administrator-General is filled by selection from the very senior Government officials in the Egyptian Administrative and Scientific fields, and carries the status of an Under-Secretary of State. This post has so far been filled by three very able men, First, there was Dr. Moustapha Amer, who was Director-General of the Department of Antiquities at the time the Centre was founded, and a Professor of Geography and Prehistory. He was followed by Dr. Ahmed Badawi, a former Rector of the University of Cairo, who in turn was succeeded by the current head, Dr. Gamal El-Din Mokhtar, the former Director-General of the Department of Antiquities, a Geographer and an Egyptologist. The Centre has benefited enormously from the careful selection of its head, and the fact that he is also the Under-Secretary of State for Archaeology

at the Ministry of Culture has enabled the Government to have a more co-ordinated effort in the field of Antiquities. The current Administrator-General has filled his post most successfully.

#### The UNESCO Counsellor

32. The UNESCO Counsellor has always occupied a special position of honour in the administration of the Centre. Her duties include assisting the Administrator-General in organizing and running the Centre, as well as making and controlling the records in the field and preparing the publication of the scientific work, co-operating with UNESCO and the foreign scientific missions excavating in Egypt, and as stated earlier, she sits on the Board as an ex-officio member.

#### The Director

33. This post had been vacant for the past two years when I visited the Centre. I could only presume that the functions of the Director were being shared between the Administrator-General, the UNESCO Counsellor and the Chief Egyptologist, but the need to fill the vacancy with a qualified man was expressed to me. It had not proved easy, I learnt, to fill this post with a suitably qualified and capable candidate, because of internal rules which are too rigid to allow demonstrated ability rather than seniority to be the main criterion for promotion. However, I was recently pleased to learn that the Egyptian authorities have finally been able to appoint a new Director to the Centre.

34. The internal activities of the Centre are organized in three main units:-

- (a) The Administrative Unit which deals with all the internal administration, matters of relations with the other Ministries' archives, the sale of publications and general public relations.



- (b) The Technical Unit has several functional sections for archaeologists, architects, specialized photographers, and specialized archaeological draughtsmen. There is also a section of archaeological models and casts, and a printing section.
  
- (c) The Scientific Unit includes a philological team, an archaeological team, a team of documentalists in charge of scientific archives, a bureau of scientific consultation (Card Index) and a Scientific Library.

B. THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME

35. From the very beginning, the annual programme of work was prepared by the UNESCO Counsellor assisted by her Egyptian Senior Officials, and approved by their Administrator-General. According to information that I received, the programme of work for 1970/71 was, however, prepared by a committee composed of the Administrator-General as Chairman, the UNESCO Counsellor and the Chief Egyptologist. The programme was later approved by the Administrator-General. It was not possible for me to find out why the counsellor must play this role after such a long period of tutelage. The Egyptian team should be able by now to produce a perfectly acceptable programme to which the Counsellor should bring whatever assistance is needed. This criticism implies the need for proper administrative machinery within the Centre to undertake long-term as well as short-term planning. Talking to the Senior Egyptian Officials from the Centre, I was convinced that they have the necessary experience and ability to take on this vital part in the programme of the Centre, which was in the past largely left to the UNESCO Counsellor.

36. As the annual programme of work revolves around the scientific surveys of the Pharaonic Egyptian Monuments as yet unrecorded or unpublished, the work carried out during the year falls into three main phases:-

Phase I - At the Centre in Cairo. The preliminary preparations for the survey missions to be sent to the field are made. These involve detailed planning if the surveys to be carried out in the field are to be successful. These often take place over 500 miles away from Cairo.

Phase II- In the Field. This phase is the most important part of the whole programme, as detailed observation and recording is necessary, accompanied by the highest skill in each discipline. Different kinds of surveys take place simultaneously, and very often at different sites. The co-ordination of field work is a major effort necessitated by the presence of different departments and experts.

Phase III-At the Centre. On return to Cairo from the field survey missions, the final task is the detailed scientific classification and recording of all the new materials brought back from the field by each specialist involved - philology, archaeology, architecture, geology, prehistory, photography, etc. When this basic work is accomplished, there follows the preparation of scientific documents and card index, which is very useful in providing the specialists in Egyptology with the information on the new materials for reference.

37. I was able to see some parts of the programme of work in the last two phases, and it was very gratifying to note how smoothly the machinery was running. It is to be hoped that since these arrangements have stood the test of time, the pattern of work might be preserved with only minor modification if a few permanent stations were to be established in the field. What I thought needed to be considered in connection with the above pattern of work was the fact that in the past the Centre has had to consider two main factors - the special needs of expatriates, who are only able to offer their services at certain times of the year, and the climatic changes in the field. Under changed conditions in the future,

when UNESCO assistance has ceased, would the work pattern remain as it is today? The Egyptian authorities would need to examine this problem carefully.

C. THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE

(a) Nubian Monuments

38. The basic activities of the Centre concern the preservation of the innumerable records of the ancient pharaonic monuments that are scattered all along the banks of the Nile, in the ancient temples, pyramids, tombs, and the inscriptions on the walls and rock surfaces.

39. The need to understand and to preserve the past history of their country led the Egyptian Authorities to establish the Documentation Centre. It was also the need to increase the productive capacity of the irrigated land that led the Government to construct the famous Aswan High Dam - a major engineering feat costing vast sums of money estimated at the equivalent of over US \$1,000 million, which created a lake extending for over 300 miles upstream covering several ancient sites. The threat to the monuments in turn dictated that the activities of the Documentation Centre would be directed to the various tasks needed to survey the monuments, and to record all their details before they could be salvaged from or submerged by the rising waters.

40. It was in this context that the activities of the Documentation Centre and UNESCO assistance came to be linked with what has been described as "one of UNESCO's most spectacular projects" in the field of the protection of ancient monuments, popularly known as the Nubian Campaign, which was launched by UNESCO in 1960 at the request of the Egyptian and the Sudanese Authorities to save the Monuments of Nubia from the waters of the Nile on completion of the High Dam.

41. The size of the undertaking, which received extremely generous international support from many countries, can be judged from the following facts:

- (i) It took nine years to catalogue and photograph all the monuments, inscriptions and rock carvings, to remove and store away safely all the frescoes of the Christian period from the walls, and to survey all the archaeological sites.
- (ii) Forty expeditions from fifteen countries assisted in exploring Egyptian Nubia, and thirty expeditions from another dozen countries explored the Sudanese Nubian Monuments.
- (iii) All the free-standing temples were dismantled and reconstructed in a safe place, except for three temples given to the principal contributors for the safeguarding operations.
- (iv) The most important of the rock-temples, including the most famous of all, the temples of Abu-Simbel, were cut from the parent rock in huge blocks and rebuilt about 60 ft. above their original sites. In others, only the most precious elements were preserved.
- (v) The cost of the operation is estimated at around \$36 million, of which over \$20 million represents the contributions of some fifty countries. <sup>1/</sup>

42. While many people have heard of the magnificent achievements in international co-operation that went to save the Nubian Monuments from the waters of the High Dam, few have heard of the sustained efforts

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<sup>1/</sup> "What is UNESCO?" - UNESCO information manuals, p.39

and success of the Documentation Centre in the task of recording and documenting all the monuments mentioned above.

43. The Centre's part in the Nubian Campaign continued up to 1968 when it completed the task of recording and safely storing all the records of the monuments that could be saved from the areas that have now gone under water. The Centre has also accomplished another feat with the publication of two volumes in French giving details of Abu-Simbel, the most interesting of the Temples saved from the water, entitled "Le Petit Temple d'Abou Simbel".<sup>1/</sup>

44. During the above campaigns, the Centre and the UNESCO Counsellor played leading roles as hosts to the teams of experts in the important task of co-ordinating the various efforts in rescue work, in addition to their own basic tasks of documentation. This was a task well done, and deserves all credit. Only after 1968 have the activities of the Centre been able to turn to other areas, and these have largely centred on the Theban monuments around Luxor, another area very rich in ancient monuments.

(b) Theban Monuments

45. During the past four years the operational base for the Centre's activities has been in the western part of Thebes on work largely related to the monuments surveyed in Nubia, and mainly those connected with Ramses II. The choice of the area to be surveyed around Luxor was, however, made by the Egyptian Authorities deliberately to achieve, not only the logical continuation of the scientific research started with the Nubian Monuments, but also for its value in facilities for training the Egyptian Scientists in several distinct areas:-

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<sup>1/</sup> by Chr. Desroches-Noblecourt and Charles Kuentz.

- (a) The tombs of noble Thebans
- (b) The tombs of the Princesses in the Valley of the Queens
- (c) The funerary temple of Ramses II
- (d) The Hieratic graffiti work on the Theban Mountain
- (e) The archaeological history of the area.

46. When I visited this site last year, I was particularly impressed by the amount of activity both by the officials of the Department of Antiquities, in architectural survey work, excavation, protection and restoration, and by the survey teams from the Documentation Centre, in which Egyptian Scientists were working together with non-Egyptian experts sent there through UNESCO.

47. As a good illustration of the typical field survey missions from the Documentation Centre, we can take the 1971 mission that I found at work in Luxor. There were about five Egyptian scientists one of whom was the Chief of the mission and himself an architect and three UNESCO experts one of whom was engaged on prehistory studies. I was very favourably impressed by what I saw of this survey mission. It was a well organized and efficient unit and a very good example of international co-operation. As stated before in the Introduction (para. 4) few formal inspection visits had been paid to the field mission by UNESCO officials, mainly by the Director-General and his Deputies. The opportunity that this visit presented to the team to discuss their work was much appreciated, especially coming as it did from an outsider. The problems that these field missions face out there in the desert, some 400 to 600 miles from Cairo, cannot be adequately appreciated by the UNESCO senior officials in Paris from discussions with or correspondence from the UNESCO Counsellor. However some of the major problems have been met with a great measure of success, among which mention has already been made of the free provision of an aircraft by the Government of France to do aerial photographic maps for the areas under exploration.

48. Persistent shortage problems continue to cause headaches for the field teams on small but essential items such as films, photographic printing paper, first aid equipment and spare parts for scientific equipment, some of which must be replaced soon if the high quality of work already set is not to deteriorate. There is also a great need for a decent Library for the field work, and to purchase such books needs foreign exchange which is short in supply. It is quite possible that some of these items are considered a luxury in Cairo where one can always make do with substitutes, but, the truth of the matter is that the success of the Documentation Centre depends, and will continue to depend, on how well the field workers are equipped with modern tools.

49. Since most of the success of the Centre will depend on the performance of the field surveys, it would be well for UNESCO and the Egyptian Authorities to pay more attention to the views of those who work in the field. I felt that the ability to handle successfully the work programme in the field was a good test when considering somebody for future leadership of the Centre. It was obvious, even from this short visit, that the Centre had produced a well-trained team in the field, which is now able to carry on investigations in its specialized fields under a strong and able local leader.

50. One field that I was informed was new to the regular survey operations was that of a Pre-history study which, during the survey mission to Thebes early in 1971, was carried out by Mr. F. Debono. He was making a survey of the flint deposits around the Theban Mts. which proved to be very successful. He has now produced a paper on his last year's survey, and I believe it will be a welcome addition to the Centre's scientific collection. What interested me most was the fact that soon a full picture of the Theban areas will be completed which will not only be of the Pharaonic period, but will give glimpses of human activity in the area during the pre-Pharaonic period. As Mr. Debono informed me, his initial research on the Theban Mountain was aimed at plotting systematically on the map the Stone Age sites in the area, and classifying these chronologically. He was also very anxious to see this survey completed quickly, as these pre-historic remains were in danger of

disappearing, as he states clearly in his paper 1/:- "Since these sites were discovered in 1868, they have suffered shameless pillage at the hands of collectors. This vandalism is still going on, and will shortly deprive us of the scientific documents of great value for this study of Theban pre-history." Mr. Debono was able in six weeks to collect 150 sacks of artefacts from 45 sites which was a very encouraging start.

51. As this new field adds another dimension to the archaeological knowledge of the area, it is to be hoped that the Egyptian Authorities, with assistance from UNESCO, will seek to promote this work, which could link up the Nile Valley pre-history with the rest of Africa, particularly with the recent East African archaeological discoveries, a field so far left entirely in the hands of expatriate experts often supported by outside private financial resources. It was, therefore, regrettable that there was no Egyptian counterpart on the survey to understudy Mr. Debono.

(c) International Co-operation

52. One of the most outstanding features of this programme has been the enormous goodwill and co-operation between the various international groups which have given support to the Centre's operations during and after the Nubian Campaigns. The support has been beneficial to the country in both the physical surveys made of various monuments, and in the process of training counterpart Egyptian scientists. All these experts and their counterparts were required to participate in the combined operations in the field, and at the Centre in Cairo.

53. The UNESCO experts among the international teams that have served with the Centre from 1955, in the different specialized scientific and technical fields, represent many nationalities with different social and economic backgrounds as the list below shows:-

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1/ "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine "Etude des Depots de Silex"  
par F. Debono on the Scientific Collection of the Documentation Centre.



Germany	- The University of Bonn
U.K.	- The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
Austria	- The University of Vienna
France	- The Universities of Lyon, Montpellier; the Louvre Museum, Institute Geographique Nationale
U.S.A.	- The University of Chicago
Italy	- The Universities of Rome, Milan, Florence and Pisa
Poland	- The Universities of Warsaw, Kracovie
Switzerland	- The University of Geneva and the School of Architecture
Czechoslovakia	- The University of Charles I of Prague
Belgium	- The University of Gand and the Museum of Brussels.

54. A mention must be made here of similar assistance to missions of experts sent to the Centre by the Governments of Belgium (2), Italy (3), United Kingdom (1), Poland (3), and France - which tops the list with over 40 French experts, and a large number of items such as aerial surveys, equipment, paper, maps and a car.

55. In the specialized training fields, Egyptian scientists have been able to study for periods varying from one to eight years in institutions abroad, principally in the U.K., Germany, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Many returned to the Centre with higher degrees in Egyptology, and while most of them have stayed on at the Centre, some have preferred to seek posts outside, in view of higher remuneration.

56. In appreciation of the importance of UNESCO and international co-operation, the Egyptian Authorities were able to allow the operations of the Centre to proceed uninterrupted, even during the difficult days of the Middle East conflict, and in turn this international effort has resulted in the general expansion and diffusion of knowledge. Furthermore, the Egyptian Government has requested and obtained assistance for architects from Poland to study and restore the temple of Deir-el Bahari, and similar assistance has been obtained from France for the Karnak Centre, which is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the Ancient Temples there.

57. The work of the Centre itself has now become a great factor of international co-operation by providing inspiration needed in the field of Egyptology. Several archaeological institutions that had closed down in Egypt have now re-opened their doors and modernized their structures along the lines of that of the Centre, while new schools of archaeology have been opened in countries that have no centres in Egypt, for example, in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands.

58. At the moment, it is quite clear that this programme of international co-operation is no longer a one way process. Apart from the fact that the structure and organization of the Centre is now serving as a model in many countries, the Centre's publications, and particularly its scientific collections, are regularly distributed free to some 40 institutions, and these documents are easily available for purchase by any other interested institutions.

59. It is the total effect of this co-operation that has raised the operations of this programme from being purely national to international status and fame. The evolutionary process has reached a stage that makes this programme truly international, and one would hope that UNESCO will be able to continue to provide the necessary support in this field, to other areas where similar needs are great, and that the Centre can continue to have access to the training facilities in any of the institutions for any specialized field it is desired to add to the Centre.

60. Further opportunities for international co-operation will continue to present themselves in the old as well as in new fields, particularly in the training programmes of scientific and technical staff of the Centre, in the exchange of visits from experts in each specialized field of study, and in the exchange of information. I would particularly plead for a positive response to requests through UNESCO for training future staff of the Centre in countries that have the facilities, irrespective of political conditions that may be prevailing between the countries. Many of the existing staff members may also benefit from short refresher courses abroad.

61. One example that comes to mind in this connection is the extension of the Centre's Scientific Collection Series to include the more important Egyptian monuments that are now permanently outside Egypt and on which there are no comprehensive scientific records at the Centre. This would give the Egyptian scientists and technicians the opportunity of visiting and working with their counterparts in the museums and laboratories overseas, such as the British Museum, the Louvre Museum etc. Intensive short-period fellowships for selected representatives of each discipline in the scientific and technical units would bring to the Centre a lot of benefits, particularly those of regular and permanent contacts with other experts and scholars in their fields of specialization. A carefully selected list for this purpose could be made from Topographical Bibliography compiled by Porter and Moss, and published by the Oxford University Press. In this way one could visualize a healthy two way traffic of young technicians and Egyptologists moving between well developed museums and laboratories overseas and the archaeological sites in Egypt on an equal basis as students or scholars. UNESCO's main role would be to facilitate principally some kind of bilateral arrangements between interested institutions and provision of fellowships where necessary.

(d) Publications

62. All the operations of the Centre, as described above, are directed towards the final goal for which the Centre was created - the documentation and publication of the records on Ancient Egyptian Monuments. The Centre has covered a very impressive amount of work in this field, as the list of published documents will show. The published works fall into three categories:-

- (i) The "Memoirs" - these are books in which an exhaustive study of each monument is presented with translations and archaeological comments.
- (ii) The Scientific Collections - these are filed large cards, 21 x 27 cms, giving all the information on the monuments that have been studied.

(iii) "Cultural Series"- contains smaller books of cultural value.

63. By the end of 1971, the Centre had published over 30 volumes on the various studies made in the past on several ancient monuments, while over ten additional volumes were under preparation. These publications appeared under the above classification as summarized below:-

(i) Memoirs of the Centre: 2 volumes on "The Small Temple of the Abu Simbel"

(ii) Scientific Collections - files: 21 volumes on several temples and hieratic graffiti on the Theban Mountain, and Greek graffiti on the Abu Simbel Monuments etc.

(iii) Cultural Series: some ten books or booklets have been published, and these are fairly easy for the general public to obtain in shops in Cairo. Unlike the publications in the Memoirs and in the Scientific Collection which are entirely in the French language, the Cultural series is printed in Arabic, French and English. The majority of those publications that I was able to view were printed in two languages - either English and French, or Arabic and English, or French and Arabic. These included short serious studies such as "The Temple of Dandara", and less serious subjects, like the Dresses of Ancient Egypt, plus very attractive greeting cards depicting scenes of an Ancient Egyptian nobleman hunting birds with his family.

64. A fourth category of publications was being planned in 1971. This would be the Bulletin of the Centre, and it was intended to include a summary of the scientific activities of the Centre, an analysis of its publications, and a series of scientific articles. One of the difficulties that I experienced in this study, despite the obvious success of the Centre's operations, was the lack of a publication of this kind describing clearly the activities of the Documentation Centre. The Bulletin will, therefore, fill a great gap by supplying general information about the Centre's activities to those interested in the progress and welfare of this healthy international co-operative venture.

65. The full list of published works, and the material under preparation during 1971, will be found in Annex I with an indication of the language in which the publication is printed. As already hinted above, by far the largest volume of published material at the Documentation Centre is in the French language, which is only natural since for the UNESCO Counsellor this was the language she is more at home with, and in this language she can conduct the innumerable consultations with fellow Egyptologists throughout the world. An additional factor favouring publication mainly in French has been the bilateral assistance to the Centre by the French Government of the largest number of experts.

66. On discussing this point with the UNESCO Counsellor, the great need for translating into English the published works of the Centre was accepted, but the Centre did not have the necessary resources for this operation. For instance, the Centre had great difficulty in obtaining the services of a good bi-lingual secretary for the documentation unit. What appeared to me to be a partial solution, especially for the future, was the fact that at the moment almost all the Egyptian staff on the Technical and Scientific Units were working in the English language, but the final finished documents were published in French. One suggestion that could be made, before the end of this programme of UNESCO assistance, would be to encourage the final publication in both English and French versions. For the next two years, it would be economical to try introducing English, and training the necessary manpower for this work. However, the final decision will lie with the Egyptian Authorities on what language, or languages, the Centre will use for its scientific publications of international interest.

67. The question of languages used for the Centre's publications versus the need for UNESCO to assist in the diffusion of scientific, educational and cultural knowledge of the Egyptian antiquities, which is not being achieved fully under the present programme, has two aspects. Firstly, by far the largest number of the Member States at present cannot benefit from the results of this international co-operation, and secondly,

when UNESCO assistance comes to an end in its present form, ultimate self-reliance will be placed on the Egyptian staff members at the Centre. As for the already published works, one could perhaps hope that, if requested, UNESCO would be able to assist, as a matter of urgency, with the translation of these into English etc.

68. One very important fact, however, is the difficulty of finding a translator for such multi-disciplinary documentation as is produced by the Centre, with so much highly technical and scientific terminology. Translators will either have to be the scientists and technicians producing the work in its original version, or people specifically trained to handle work in Egyptology. Another fact was the abundance of young Egyptian graduates with degrees in the Arts and Languages, many of whom are sent annually to work at the Centre, as indeed is the case in many other Government Departments. With more careful selection, these graduates could be recruited for training in the above field, and thus reduce the somewhat wasteful and embarrassing current practice of drafting young graduates to the Centre without any specific objectives or training.

Chapter III

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

A. ACHIEVEMENTS

69. The Documentation Centre was a good choice for an internationally assisted project, and Egypt's twin needs of protecting and recording its ancient monuments have been fully answered, directly and indirectly, through UNESCO's support. A large thriving Documentation Centre now exists in Egypt, staffed by trained Egyptian scientists and technicians. The Temples of Abu Simbel have been saved from the rising waters, and fully documented records of these treasures are now safely stored away for present and future generations. The treasures of Philae are in the process of being saved by similar methods, through international campaigns to save the Nubian monuments.

70. The results that have been obtained lie mainly in the successful building of the Documentation Centre itself and the expansion of its programmes; in the field of healthy dynamic international and cultural co-operation; and in the co-ordination of scientific research in Egyptology, and the publication and dissemination of this information.

71. While the above achievements have been important at the intellectual level, the project is basic to Egyptian economic development as it provides a major part of its infrastructure for the tourist industry, which until 1967 occupied third place as foreign exchange earner for the country. Not only scholars, but many tourists are now able to visit the ancient monuments that have already been explored and recorded.

72. At UNESCO Headquarters, this project is held in high esteem, and some of the senior officials feel that it is the most outstanding success of all the UNESCO regional centres and institutes. I should like to share that belief too, even if only by comparison with the centres that have been inspected by JIU. The officials appreciate the smooth running of the Centre's operations, and the fact that the Centre's

programmes are being gradually integrated into Egyptian national life, while maintaining an international character through the presence of experts from the world over, and also serving as a clearing house for documentation on Egyptian antiquities.

73. The senior Egyptian officials that I met were full of appreciation for the magnificent co-operation in the operations carried out with the assistance of the international community on the ancient monuments, for the establishment of the Centre, for the dynamic leadership and services of the UNESCO Counsellor, and for the services of the other UNESCO experts who have been associated with the Centre.

#### B. FINANCIAL MATTERS

74. Despite the enormous success of its operational activities which has been obvious from the start, this project is beginning to suffer from the meagre financial support it is receiving for the purchase of material and new equipment. Unlike other UNESCO supported projects that I have visited, the Centre has some very old equipment and machinery that has served the Centre well, but which now needs replacing urgently - the Centre's car and printing machine are two such items. Since the majority of this machinery and equipment must be purchased from abroad, with the scarcity of foreign exchange, the situation needs reviewing.

75. In the past, the UNESCO Counsellor has successfully managed to obtain the needed supplies of materials and equipment from friends of the Centre. However, this method of equipping the Centre cannot be regarded as a reliable and permanent solution to the problem. For the moment, it may be regarded by UNESCO as a success in so far as the life of the project has outstripped that of the initial equipment.

76. As can be seen from the current UNESCO Programme and Budget for the 1971/72 biennium, (Annex II), this project is financed from the budgetary allocations for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture



Sector. This Sector has continued to receive a rather low priority in the allocation of total operational funds which amount to less than a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Educational Sector and slightly more than a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Natural Sciences Sector, and until recently received little support from UNDP Funds. For the Department of Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage, the total resources for the current biennium amounted to \$2,668,800, of which \$1,884,100 would be available for operational activities on:-

- (a) the promotion of standards for conservation and preservation of cultural property - \$254,000
- (b) the development of museums - \$620,000
- (c) operational programmes for the preservation and development of sites and museums - \$1,010,100.

Major projects of this kind are nowadays financed on a strict programme basis from UNDP funds, and in this connection it is heartening to note that UNDP funds are now increasing in this section of the Sector. The Programme itself is now so well set that it should be supported more generously by the international community through UNDP. UNESCO can now capitalize on the experience gained at the Centre and carry out a vigorous review with Member States that will be in need of similar operations particularly the developing nations. I was therefore surprised that no information on the Documentation Centre was available at the UNDP Resident Representative's office in Cairo, or in his 25th Anniversary summary of UN Technical Assistance to Egypt: "United Nations Development Programme in UAR 1945-1970". Surely closer ties between the Centre and the UNDP office in Cairo could do nothing but good.

77. The use of UNESCO coupons offers another solution to the problems of foreign exchange that the Centre is facing. I have a suspicion that the existence and the uses of this simple instrument are not as widely known as many people believe. It would appear to me to need more popularising among the Member States that could benefit by its operations.

It is sometimes used as a gift from some UNESCO officials in the field for a particular occasion or item that happens to interest them, but I feel it should be treated as a very useful instrument of international co-operation that needs sharpening from time to time.

C. IMPROVEMENTS IN STAFFING

78. The staff problems that were brought to my attention are of two kinds. There is the problem of the annual allocation of graduates to various government institutions. Some of these young people do not have the appropriate basic training to be of direct use to the scientific and technical work of the Centre. A partial solution would be for the Centre to prepare a programme in anticipation of its current, medium and long-term manpower needs for the annual selection of staff for the Centre. Another solution would be for the Centre to obtain exemption from this practice. It is to the advantage of the country that the Centre, as a highly specialized institution, should have staff that will ensure its smooth operation.

79. The second problem concerns the necessity of retaining the specialist staff at the Centre. I was informed that the Centre had lost the services of some of its staff through better prospects outside the Centre, and consequently the photographic section was short of two photographers who had joined film and TV companies. A solution to this would be for the Government to review the salary structure of the Centre, and to offer special incentives for its able staff whose promotion prospects may not be as bright as for their colleagues in the ministries or larger institutions.

80. Another area that I felt merited review was the former practice of paying overtime to staff members who were obliged to continue working beyond the normal office hours. This can have a positive effect on the efficiency and speed of operations, especially during the periods when UNESCO experts are working with their Egyptian counterparts at the Centre. I would strongly support a request for such assistance either from UNESCO or from the Egyptian Authorities while international assistance

lasts. The amount requested need not be a large sum, but as an incentive it may repay itself hundreds of times over if, for instance, it was used to help the Centre to complete work on the numerous documents now under preparation for publication.

81. I can only give a general picture here, as it is for the Centre to review the total problem of staffing for its present and future needs while international co-operation is in force, but I should like to reiterate the special need for competent bilingual secretaries in French and English for the Documentation Section, a specialist in scientific publication, and any other key posts that may be suggested in the review of the professional needs in the scientific and technical fields.

D. IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION

82. Twenty years after the birth of the Centre is a good stage for the Egyptian Government to take a hard fresh look at the Centre for its second phase of development. It is sure to have fresh objectives for the Centre, particularly for its role in the integrated programme of national life, social and economic. On the basis of its new objectives, the accommodation at Cairo and Luxor will need to be improved and expanded, and the operations at both sites should be rationalized. The Cairo Centre is crowded and needs more space urgently. The easiest action would be to find alternative space elsewhere for the sales and administrative sections, which tend to attract a large number of visitors not directly connected with the actual work of the Centre.

83. On a long-term basis, rationalization would suggest that purely administrative and public relations and co-ordination should be centred in Cairo. Luxor, and possibly one or two more sites, might provide permanent centres for scientific research and other operations. Two foreign missions are already fully established at Luxor (France and Chicago University, U.S.A.).

E. THE FUTURE

84. From my observations, the Centre has a great future. For the future UNESCO should ensure that there is a programmed handover into Egyptian hands of all planning and supervision, as well as the administration of basic research work in the field. The UNESCO Counsellor has done a wonderful job in guiding the development of the Centre, and deserves all credit for what has been achieved. Her main preoccupation should, however, from now on, be in helping her counterpart, the newly appointed Director of the Centre to muster the tasks of planning, supervision of the programmes of the Centre and in particular the intricacies of consultations and contacts with the rest of the Egyptologists in other parts of the world. At the same time the Egyptian Authorities and UNESCO should ensure that there are no gaps on the part of Egyptian counterparts in the scientific and technical skills required to run the Centre or the field surveys when international assistance has come to an end. Equally important, the needed equipment should be supplied jointly as appropriate by UNESCO and the Egyptian Authorities to ensure that the Centre's programme can continue without interruption for lack of essential equipment.

85. A second phase should include, as soon as the Centre can justify it under Egyptian direction, the up-grading of the Centre's overall intellectual activities to the level reached by other research and training Institutes in Egyptology, with appropriate links with a national University. Only then can the regional aspects of this project be implemented with the neighbouring countries, especially those in the south by their participation in the training of their young Egyptologists and other archaeological specialists. UNESCO is fully equipped to assist in the second phase of intellectual development of the Centre, and many of the UNESCO experts participating in the research at the Centre are themselves members of such institutions. I can think of no better way of achieving one of UNESCO's objectives in their programme of dissemination of culture than assisting an institution where both experts and students can come and learn.

86. My final comment on the future of the Documentation Centre is related to the question of integration of the programme with the social and economic life of the nation. So far, apart from the direct benefits of the preservation of the monuments and the production and documentation of reference material, the full impact of the activities of the Centre has not been felt on the economy and in the cultural activities of the country. To develop the new resources that the Centre is helping to uncover through its survey missions, the programme must graduate from quiet research into a dynamic operational activity in the field of cultural tourism. Already the Ministry of Tourism is making great strides in this direction, as witnessed in almost all of the tourist publications, which include all the main sites with Egyptian monuments, with such names as Sakara, Karnak, Thebes and Abu Simbel. This phase of the programme deserves as much support by the international community as did the Centre and the Nubian Campaigns.

87. The traditional approach to archaeological activities has tended to make the subject appear as if the monuments were meant to be enjoyed by a few scholars only through a special language. To break through this barrier between the monuments and the common tourist or the local peasant, new approaches are necessary. I derived infinitely more satisfaction looking at the magnificent obelisk in the Central Park in New York and reading for myself in English the description of the works in hieroglyphs on it than listening to someone talking about the monument. The proper labelling of the monument in the everyday language makes a more sensible participation and increases the sense of discovering for yourself. To do this properly, effort will have to be made so that the descriptive material is in the language of those who visit the monuments.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made in the spirit of the general recommendations by the Director-General to the General Conference of UNESCO at its Twelfth Session on the future of Centres and Institutes that are subject to ten year rule.

Recommendation 1

The current programme of UNESCO's assistance to the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt should come to an end as proposed at the end of December 1974.

Recommendation 2

Towards the end of 1973 UNESCO and the Egyptian Authorities should jointly appoint a technical team of independent experts to carry out a formal official review of the Centre's operations, to determine the exact needs, if any, of the Centre for which further assistance might be made, especially in the field of formal training.

Recommendation 3

As this pioneering experiment has been so successful and useful, UNESCO should consider the possibility of making such an experience available to other Member States.

Recommendation 4

UNESCO's own programme of furthering international exchange of information relating to cultural property between institutions of Egyptology will need to be reviewed so that all those benefiting from the research done by the Centre can make some contribution towards its running costs, jointly or individually. On the strength of its productive

capacity, the Centre should not be allowed to run short of operational funds.

Recommendation 5

UNESCO should now assist the Egyptian Authorities to explore other possibilities of integrating this programme into its social and economic activities by moving from the purely research stage to a full drive to utilize the natural resources so heavily invested upon by the ancient Egyptians. And my hope is that the international community will thereby have further opportunity for co-operation with the Egyptian Authorities.

ANNEX I

THE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

A. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ALREADY ISSUED

(a) Memoirs

1. "Le Petit Temple d'Abou Simbel"  
(Tome I: Etude Archéologique et Epigraphique,  
Essai l'Interprétation.  
Tome II: Planches.)  
Ch. Desroches Noblecourt and Ch. Kuentz  
Le Caire 1968

(b) The Scientific Collection

1. "Le Temple d'Amada" (Cahier I Architecture)  
H. El-Asheiry, P. Barguet and M. Dewachter  
Le Caire 1967.
2. "Le Temple d'Amada" (Cahier II Description Archaeologique -  
P. Barguet and M. Dewachter Planches)  
Le Caire 1967.
3. "Le Temple d'Amada" (Cahier III)  
P. Barguet, A. Abdel Hamid Youssef and M. Dewachter
4. "Le Temple d'Amada" (Cahier IV)  
M. Aly, F. Abdel-Hamid and M. Dewachter
5. "Le Temple d'Amada" (Cahier V)  
Y. Cerny
6. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thebaine"  
(I Cartographie et Etude Topographique Illustree Vol. I.1 and I.2)  
Y. Cerny, Ch. Noblecourt, M. Kurz (avec la Collaboration de  
M. Dewachter and M. Nelson)  
Le Caire 1969-1970
7. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine"  
(II Plans de Position Vol. II.1 and II.2)  
Y. Felix and M. Kurz  
Le Caire 1970.
8. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine"  
(III 1er Fascicule Fac-similés Vol. III.1, III.2 and III.3)  
J. Cerny and A.A. Sadek, (avec la Collaboration de H. El-Ashery,  
M. Shimy and M. Cerny)  
Le Caire 1970.
9. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine"  
(III 2e Fascicule, Fac-similés)  
J. Cerny and A.A. Sadek (avec la Collaboration de H. El-Ashery,  
M. Shimy and M. Cerny)  
Le Caire 1970.



10. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine"  
(IV Transcriptions and Indices Vol. IV.1 and IV.2)  
J. Cerny and A.A. Sadek  
Le Caire 1970.
11. "Graffiti Demotiques du Dodecaschoene"  
(Qertassi-Kalabcha-Dendour-Dakka-Maharraqa)  
E. Bresciana  
Le Caire 1969.
12. "Le Spéos d'El-Lessiya"  
(Cahier II, Plans d'Architecture - Dessins - Index)  
H. El-Ashery, M. Aly and M. Dewachter  
Le Caire 1968.  
  
"Le Speose D'El Lessiya"  
(Cahier I, Descriptions Archéologiques - Planches)  
Ch. Desroches Noblecourt, S. Donadoni, G. Mokhtar (avec la  
Collaboration de H. El-Ashery and M. Dewachter)  
Le Caire 1968.
13. "La Ouabet de Kalabcha"  
F. Daumas  
Le Caire 1970.
14. "La Chapelle Ptolemaïque de Kalabcha"  
(Fascicule I and II)  
H. de Meulenaere, M. Dewachter (avec la Collaboration de M. Aly)  
Le Caire 1964-71.
15. "Gebel El-Shams"  
(Textes Hieroglyphiques)  
J. Cerny and E. Edel
16. "Gebel Abou Derwa"  
(Inscriptions, Plan)  
A. Bernard and A.A. Aly
17. "Tombeau de Pennout à Aniba"  
(Description Archéologique)  
F. Heykal and A. Abou-Bakr
18. "Debod"  
(Textes Hieroglyphiques and Description Archéologique)  
F. Daumas
19. "Graffiti de la Montagne Thébaine"  
(Etude des Depots de Silex Vol. I.2)  
F. Debono  
Le Caire 1971.
20. "L'aile orientale du pylone Ramesside de Luxor"  
Charles Kuentz  
Le Caire 1971.

(c) Cultural Series

1. "Abu-Simbel"  
(In two editions: Arabic and Anglo-Française)
2. "Kalabsha"  
(In two editions: Arabic and Anglo-Française)
3. "Edfu"  
(In a three-language edition)
4. "Philae"  
(In a three-language edition)
5. "Le Temple de Dandara"  
(English-French Edition)
6. "The Army in Ancient Egypt"  
(In two editions: Arabic-English, Arabic-French)
7. "Egyptian Painting and Sculpture"  
(In three-language edition)
8. "Dresses in Ancient Egypt"  
(In three-language edition)
9. "Agriculture in Ancient Egypt"  
(In three-language edition)
10. "Furniture in Ancient Egypt"  
(In three-language edition)
11. "Hunting in Ancient Egypt"  
(In three-language edition)

B. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS UNDER PREPARATION BY THE CENTRE

(a) Memoirs

Le grand Temple d'Abou Simbel  
Volumes III, IV, V.

(b) Scientific Collection

1. Les Graffiti hieratiques de la Montagne Thébaine (Vol. I.3, II.3  
III.4 and IV.3)
2. Le Temple de Dandour
3. Les blocs Thoutmosides de Dakka
4. Le Temple de Gerf Hussein
5. Le Temple sud du Cuadi es-Seboua
6. Le Dromos du grand temple de Ouadi es-Seboua

(c) Cultural Series

1. A complete series on all the Nubian Temples

ANNEX II

UNESCO PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1971/72

1.	<u>Education Sector</u>	\$
	Regular Programme	20,275,000
	T.A.	12,571,700
	S.F.	20,177,000
	Total	<u>53,023,700</u>
2.	<u>Natural Sciences Sector</u>	
	Regular Programme	12,143,000
	T.A.	5,667,600
	S.F.	26,095,000
	Total	<u>43,905,600</u>
3.	<u>Social Sciences and Culture Sector</u>	
	Regular Programme	9,814,500
	T.A.	1,292,200
	S.F.	575,000
	Total	<u>11,681,700</u>
4.	<u>Preservation and development of Cultural heritage</u>	
	Regular Programme	1,794,780
	T.A.	574,100
	S.F.	300,000
	Total	<u>2,668,880</u>