

The significance of May 15

« ... We now wish to look forward to the future, as the future is more worthy of our attention. When we look towards the future, there is nothing but the battle. The battle is more worthy of my concentration. We wish to pursue Gamal Abdel Nasser's march. It is our march. We wish to open the way before the push of the people's working powers, the freedom-makers, the upholders of socialism and pioneers of unity. »

« ... The rectification undertaken by the people on May 15 does not create a new leadership for Anwar El Sadat, its value and soundness lie in the fact that it gives the leadership to the alliance of the people's working powers. »

« ... We are constantly and continuously proceeding towards our objective to which we are committed and pledged since the victory of the Revolution in July, 1952, to the victory of patriotism in the Suez War of 1956, to the victory of socialism in the glorious laws of July 1961, to the victory of

the Charter of National Action in 1962, to the resolve of June 9 and 10, 1967, to the victory of the Statement of March 30, 1968, to the victory of the will of the free man, the victory of May 15, 1971. »

May 20, 1971

Building the new State

The new society : Freedom and the Constitution :

- « ... With the battle and the active political action on all fronts, building the modern State must be based on science and faith at the same time and with the same strength. »
- « ... The new society which we desire for ourselves is the society of freedom and dignity, the society in which every individual feels assured and secured for his day and tomorrow and for his sons who come after him. »
- « ... The right start to the society of freedom and dignity is the permanent Constitution. Our Constitution should emanate from our reality and our soil here. »

May 20, 1971

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Codification of the Revolution :

« We are coming to a period where we will have to develop ourselves by codifying the Revolution. Every individual must fulfil his duty in order that all his needs be satisfied. As I said before and after my nomination I say again now, with all sincerity, that I want a positive participation, and not just one in form, of all organisations and of every category of the Egyptian society in the coming period. »

January 12, 1971

The sanctity of the Judiciary :

« The judiciary is a sacred institution which belongs to the entire people, being national by nature and unbiased. The judge's conscience is always dominated by his feelings towards the people and his country.

« From here came the idea of issuing a new law which would realise the following two objectives : that of achieving internal unity within the organs of the judiciary, and that of placing the judiciary in its right position — a high position, in order that it may be a judiciary by the people and for the people. If anyone is to speak on behalf of the judiciary then he has to be the highest authority in

the State for, now, the head of the judiciary is the Head of the Republic. »

January 12, 1971

**President Anwar El Sadat's conception
of the Permanent Constitution**

- « ... When laying down the Constitution, we should go back to the village, our origin, and to our noble and tolerant values. All of Egypt should become one village, in which there will be no place for shame or looseness but morals and fidelity should prevail.
- The Constitution should affirm the Egyptian affiliation to the Arab Nation, and deepen the Arab concept and Arab nationalism as a principle and a creed in which Arab Egypt believes.
- The Constitution should stipulate the protection of all the socialist gains, to strengthen them and create suitable conditions to widen their range, including at least the 50% stated for farmers and workers in the Charter, in the People's Assembly and in the elected popular councils on the various levels.

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- The Constitution should confirm the close relationship between social freedom and political freedom.
- The Constitution must stipulate that socialism is the base of all relationships in the society and the State. »

The supremacy of law in the Constitution :

- The State is ruled by the law as are individuals.
- No decision or procedure can be taken, whatever the authority issuing it, away from the supervision of the law.
- The Constitution should organise popular impeachment in a way to guarantee the people's protection of their Revolution, their morals and their socialism.
- The Constitution should stipulate that the law safeguards the right of every citizen to resort to justice. If the citizen cannot afford to go to court, the State must bear any expenses involved in order to make this possible.
- The Constitution should see to it that the people participate in the administration of justice through the jury.

- There should be a constant control and surveillance of all the government bodies and the people should be referred to in all the important issues through a plebiscite so that they should be the judge.
- The Constitution should stipulate that all power emanates from the people as represented in their Assembly which is elected through free and direct elections, and from the elected popular councils at all levels.
- The Constitution must provide for the People's Assembly all guarantees including its non-dissolution during its constitutional term except through popular plebiscite, when necessary.
- The Constitution should stipulate a certain term for the key political and executive posts so as to ensure constant renovation.
- The Constitution should reassert the role of the public sector and the co-operative sector, and provide all the guarantees for the private sector. It also must provide for the full protection of the public and co-operative ownership as well as private ownership.

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- The Constitution should assert the principle of « One job for one man ».
- The Contitution should provide for the right of every citizen to a pension in the case of disability ».

May 20, 1971