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**Dr. Hamed Gohar and the establishment
of the National Institute of Oceanography
and Fisheries in Hurghada
from 1928-2020 AD**

**الدكتور حامد جوهر وإنشاء المعهد القومي
لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالغردقة
من ١٩٢٨-٢٠٢٠ م**

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الملخص:

يعتبر ساحل البحر الأحمر في مصر من أفضل الوجهات السياحية وأكثرها شهرة وجاذبية في مصر. هناك الكثير من المعالم الأثرية من مصر القديمة إلى العصر الحديث ، مثل أم الفواخر. جبل أبو دخان والأديرة القديمة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف تاريخ الدكتور حامد جوهر وإنشاء المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد في الغرقة. اعتمدت الباحثة المنهج التاريخي الزمني في الدراسة ، من خلال مراجعة بعض المراجع والمصادر بالإضافة إلى بعض الوثائق والصور المرتبطة بالموضوع بشدة. وكشفت نتائج البحث أن المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالغرقة هو أقدم محطة بحثية متخصصة في علم المحيطات. لكن للأسف أهملت بعد وفاة مؤسسها الدكتور حامد جوهر. ويوصي الباحث الجهات المعنية بإلقاء الضوء على هذا التراث والثروة التاريخية من خلال تسويق متحف المعهد الوطني لعلوم المحيطات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البحر الأحمر ، حامد جوهر ، الكائنات الحية ، علم المحيطات ، الأكواريوم.

**Abstract:**

The Red Sea coast in Egypt is superior, attractive and the most well-known touristic destination in Egypt. There are a lot of monuments from ancient Egypt to modern period, such as Umm Al-Fawakhir. Jabal Abu Dukhan and ancient monasteries. This study aim to explore the history of Dr. Hamed Gohar and the establishment of the national institute of oceanography and fisheries in Hurghada. The researcher adopted the historical method chronological approach in the study, by reviewing some references and sources in addition, some documents and photos strongly related to the topic. The findings of the research revealed that the national institute of oceanography and fisheries in Hurghada was the oldest research station specialized in oceanography. but unfortunately it was neglected after the death of its founder, Dr. Hamed Gohar. The researcher recommends that the concerned authorities should shed light on this heritage and historical wealth by marketing the National Institute of Oceanography's Museum.

Key words: Red sea, Hamed Gohar, Organisms, Oceanography, aquarium.

Introduction:

The Red Sea coast region in Egypt is distinguished with an important tourist, economic and historical position through different ages, and despite the small area of the Red Sea compared to other seas and oceans, it is a very important waterway for global trade; it connects Europe and the West on one hand and the countries of East and South Asia and Africa on the other hand. The Red Sea forms a long and narrow strait separating between the continents of Asia and Africa. This area witnessed various periods of the Egyptian history starting from the ancient Egyptian history; its monuments include Umm Al-Fawakhir area in the valley of (Hammamet) , road of Edfu to Marasa Alam , also the Pharaonic port which was used by Queen Hatshepsut in her journeys to Punt in the city of Qusayr, then the Ptolemaic era ; its remaining monuments include the ones in Jabal Abu Dukhan, the Roman and Christian era ; its monuments include the ancient monasteries, such as the monastery of Anba Antonius and the monastery of Anba Paula in Ras Gharib and Zaafarana, then the Islamic Age ; its monuments include an old castle dating back to the Ottoman era , the Islamic castle in the city of Qusayr , and the mausoleum of Sheikh Abu al-Hassan al-Shazly (1) in Wadi Humaytrah, south of the city of Marsa Alam, then the Modern Age ; its most important landmark is the Royal Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada (2).

The geology of the Red Sea is not less important than its significance as a world road; therefore it was necessary to study all its geological stages, especially the natural and topographical features, which have a great influence on the Red Sea organisms, and to compare them with those of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. The Red Sea region has lots tourism potentials, where the ancient monuments combine with modern tourist attractions. The Red Sea governorate enjoys a wonderful nature, diverse terrain and distinct coastal weather; it is considered one of the most beautiful diving areas in the world ; researchers come to study that area which contains the most beautiful coral reefs in the world, it also has a lot of natural resources; most important of which are petroleum and natural gas, and



is also distinguished by many raw materials and minerals of high economic value, such as: gold, phosphates, sulfur, manganese, marble, granite, agate, tin, talc, lead and other minerals (3).

Due to the unique natural resources in the governorate, such as rare and varied marine organisms and rare plants and birds, it was necessary to pay attention to establishing a group of natural reserves (wildlife refuge) to study and protect these wealth from extinction; among these reserves : " Wadi El-Gamal at the south of the Red Sea, Jabal Elba, the Islands Reserve north of the Red Sea , Mangrove Forest reserve in the Red Sea, Abra q Reserve, Dweib Reserve and other reserves that contain sharks and dolphins, including Samadi Reserve, which is located south of Marsa Alam; this reserve is the largest reserve for dolphins in the world, it contains more than 5000 dolphins; this area was declared a special protection zone by the decision of the Red Sea Governor No. 178 of 2004 AD. The reserve is managed voluntarily and for free by the Environmental Preservation Society in the Red Sea "HEPKA" voluntarily and for free, through collecting a fee in for serving the reserve's visitors. (4).

It was an urgent issue for the government and the specialized scientific bodies to establish a research center or institute to protect the environment in these areas from the danger of deterioration and extinction, to study fish diseases in the area and to know the toxic ones of them, to invest the resources of this region, especially the marine ones, to satisfy basic human needs such as searching for more foodstuffs, in addition to the human interest in collecting information about the weather and forecasting its daily phenomena to serve air and sea navigation, protecting coasts and ports from the erosion of sea waves, desalination of sea water and investing it in areas with less rainfall and to search for the minerals that may be accumulated on the sea bed. Therefore, the governments of world's countries, and their scientific organizations and universities have been interested in studying the natural, chemical, and biological properties of the seas and oceans so that they can be invested in a profitable way. The governments of some of these countries have contributed to the establishment of oceanography institutes such as "Scripps" Institute in

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California and "Miami" Institute located on the southeast coast of Florida, the "Le Mont" geological observatory in New York, and the Aquarium Station in Hurghada, Egypt, currently (the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries) (5).

Biography of Dr. Hamed Gohar:

Dr. Hamed Abdel Fattah Gohar was born in Cairo governorate on November 14, 1907 A.D., he joined the primary education at the Islamic Charitable Society School in Cairo, memorized some of the Holy Qur'an, and enrolled in secondary education at the Royal Secondary School, was a student of Professor Abdullah Al-Afifi, who made him love Arabic language. Hamed Gohar read the poetry of Ahmed Shawky and Hafez Ibrahim, He got a baccalaureate degree in 1925 AD, and first enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine. Despite his excellent success in the preparatory year of the Faculty of Medicine, he preferred to transfer to the Faculty of Science, from which he obtained a Bachelor of Science with first class honors, and was appointed as a demonstrator in the Department of Zoology at the Faculty in 1929, then obtained a Master degree in Zoology under supervision of Dr. Adolf Neff. odowlf neef, the Swiss who headed the zoology department in the Faculty of Science at that time; it was the first thesis submitted to the Faculty of Science to obtain a Master degree since its establishment (6).

Then, Dr. Hamed Gohar moved to work at the Marine Organisms Station in Hurghada as an assistant to its English director, CROSSLAND, and continued scientific research in the Red Sea organisms until he obtained a doctorate in science in this branch, he also continued his scientific studies and research in the Red Sea region which focused on water and the study of the Red Sea fish, whose species are more than 800; he also studied coral reefs, breeding of pearls, and caught 18 species of mermaid (dugongs) and studied them; it was the first study of its kind in the world. Dr. Hamed Gohar concluded important scientific results that contributed to identify secrets of this important region, and published the results of these studies in two famous journals in England, namely: ASSOCIATION - UK OF THE MARINE BOLOGICAL NATURE. His researches



reached important results and were praised by specialists at the University of Cambridge in Britain. Mr. GARDNER, head of zoology department at the University of Cambridge, and Mr. HICKSON, the former head of the same department, sent an invitation to Hamed Gohar to visit the prestigious University of Cambridge, Britain, as a researcher and a visitor. Dr. Gohar traveled to England in 1937, and stayed there for nearly two years, also visited many museums of natural history in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and published the results of his scientific researches. When he returned to Egypt, he assumed the position of Director of the Aquarium Station in Hurghada in 1942 for a period of 40 years; he was the first Egyptian to hold this position and was nicknamed the monk and lover of the Red Sea and the Godfather of oceanography in Egypt and the Arab world (7).

During his tenure as a director of the institute , Dr. Hamed Gohar was keen to take care of all the institute's employees, and due the institute's long distance from Dahar area in Hurghada, he allocated two "lorry" cars to transport the employees and researchers to the institute and purchase their supplies during "Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday" of each week, also to transport their children to schools , as well as medical examination of the employees and researchers of the institute at the hospital affiliated to the Egyptian-English Abar Oil Company. Researchers and workers have been allocated housing in the institute's area, and the children of the institute's employees were appointed in the Institute. (8).

During that period, many researchers specialized in the field of oceanography were trained by him. In appreciation of his scientific efforts in this field, the United Nations chose him in 1957 AD as an advisor to the Secretary General in oceanography, then chose him to prepare for the International Conference on the Law of Seas in Geneva in 1958 AD, in 1959 AD the International Atomic Energy Agency, chose him in its conference on the disposal of radioactive nuclear remnants, as a head of the committee to dispose of these radioactive materials in the depths of the seas. He is credited with establishing the Egyptian Zoology Society in 1958 and its scientific journal, which he chaired until his death (9).

Hamed Gohar worked as a science and technology advisor at the Arab League in 1970, a member of the Arabic Language Academy in Cairo in 1973, a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) advisory committee, a fellow of the Egyptian Academy of Sciences, vice president of the Egyptian Society for Scientific Culture, a fellow of the International Zoology Academy in India, a fellow of the International Academy of Fisheries Sciences in Rome, a member of the Supreme Council for Fisheries since its inception. Dr. Hamed Gohar presented nearly sixty scientific papers in the fields of the Red Sea, fresh water in the Nile, Shatt al-Arab, Tigris and Euphrates rivers, canals, ditches, and a research on Bilharzia (schistosomiasis). His researches won wide international fame, so he was invited to participate in international conferences, and the Academy of Sciences in Washington chose him as a member from among twelve scientists in oceanography who met in Rome, Italy, to suggest ways to promote the institutes of marine organisms and marine sciences. Dr. Hamed Gohar won many awards, including the State Prize in Science in 1959 AD, the State Award in science in 1974 AD, and the First Class Order of Merit in 1975 AD. He lived his life as an ascetic monk in the field of science, and used to say that he was married to the sea who gave it his life until he passed away on June 17, 1992 AD (10).

Establishment of the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Sciences:

The National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries is the largest and oldest research institute in the Middle East specialized in Oceanography. It was established in 1928 AD, by an assignment from the Faculty of Science, King Fouad I University, "Cairo University now" to Dr. Cyril Crossland the English, to carry out an exploratory trip in the coasts and the Red Sea islands on board of a boat called "Qula" with a research delegation from the university for collecting samples and field training, to study marine and wild life in the Red Sea, to establish a station, and to study how to preserve the environment in this region ; It is the first marine station for aquatic organisms on the Red Sea coast, and the only one for 30 years on the Red Sea coast. The station at present consists of five branches in



Alexandria, Hurghada, Suez, El Qanater, and Aswan, the location of the station was chosen after a study of the length of the coast, it was found that this site is best suited to the nature of the research that the station would undertake due to its relative distance from the population density and dense human activities, as well as its location is opposite to many offshore islands with diverse biological environments (11).

Crossland established the aquarium station in Hurghada as specified by the exploratory delegation. After the station construction, King Fouad I Institute in Shatby, Alexandria donated its library and laboratory equipment to the marine station to help it to carry out the task for which the marine station was established. Research work actually began in 1932 AD under leadership of the English "Crossland", and with the assistance of Hamed Gohar; at that time the station was affiliated with the Department of Zoology Sciences at the Faculty of Science, King Fouad I University, "Currently Cairo University" (12).

During Hamed Gohar's presidency administration period of the Aquarium Station, the station witnessed an unparalleled scientific activity; upon his return from England he established the Aquarium Museum inside the station. The Oceanography Museum has a picture of the first technician that carried out the process of embalming fish in the marine station. The museum included many embalmed fish and birds from the environment of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the institute also includes the scientific research ship that was and is still making sea trips within the Red Sea Governorate to collect samples and conduct scientific research, this ship bears name of Dr. Hamed Gohar. (13)

In 1942, King Farouk I (1936-1952 AD) visited the Royal Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada, he was accompanied by Dr. Hamed Gohar who was credited with establishing the contents of this important scientific edifice in the Red Sea region. King Farouk I inspected the contents of the Royal Institute and listened to Dr. Hamed Gohar's explanation on the importance of this institute and the studies it was conducting in the region. On this visit, King Farouk I presented

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a plot of land of 55 acres as a gift to Dr. Hamed Gohar to establish the rest of the marine research station buildings, and in appreciation of his scientific research in the field of discoveries of different types of marine fish and the other world in the depths of the Red Sea. There is an amulet on which is recorded "gift of King Farouk I" to Dr. Hamed Gohar in the Oceanography Museum at the Institute (14).

In 1945 AD, the station became an independent institute, bearing the name of "The Royal Institute of Oceanography at Fouad I University", and in 1947 AD, the Faculty of Science established a branch of the station in Ataqah, Suez, affiliated to the Royal Institute of Oceanography (15).

In 1954 AD the institute returned to the subordination of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University, then separated again in 1963 AD, and became a part of the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries affiliated to the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology as a research station of the Suez branch, and in 1963 AD , the subordination of the institute moved to the Ministry of Scientific Research , then the Academy of Scientific research in 1971, it remained so until 1990, when the institute became independent by itself under the name of the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, the Red Sea Branch (16). R. C

The Institute consists of four research departments in the fields of oceanography and fisheries, namely: (marine environment, aquaculture, fresh water, and lakes), each of them includes a number of specialized research laboratories. The institute employs large numbers of senior researchers and specialists, representing more than 42% of the total number of the institute's employees, the National Institute of Oceanography publishes a prestigious periodical scientific journal every year which is exchanged with international scientific journals; the journal is printed in the institute's branch in Alexandria, the institute also includes five central centers: (Marine Data Center, Reference Group, Aquarium, Museum , and the central laboratory). The institute, with its specialized laboratories, is the scientific reference in everything related to issues of fish wealth, coral reefs, sponges, etc., the institute owns modern and advanced equipment and



two research ships (Salsabil and Yarmouk). This institute is concerned with studying water environment and its natural resources, whether salty or fresh water with the aim of preserving it and treating the pollutants poured into it, as well as the variables that occur to it in order to remain suitable for the livelihood of various organisms, including fish, shellfish and coral reefs, and how to benefit from this environment (17).

Buildings of the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries:

The National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries occupies an area of (55 acres) directly on the coast of the Red Sea, and contains several buildings, including:

- (1)The library.
- (2)Aquarium Museum.
- (3)The Aquarium.
- (4)Scientific laboratories.
- (5)Technical section.
- (6)Administrative building.

First: the library:

The library of the National Institute of Oceanography is the first and oldest library specialized in oceanography and fisheries in the Middle East; its establishment dates back to 1928 AD, since the establishment of the Oceanography Station of King Fouad I University. The library is a wooden building built on an area not exceeding 250 meters. The building was designed in an English style, a few meters from the coast of the Red Sea, it contained the most important books written and collected in English, French and German languages on oceanography and marine organisms, it also included hundreds of books specialized in oceanography and nautical maps, among them are four parts of the original copy of the book "Description of Egypt" written by the scholars of the French

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campaign, these parts are related with the distribution of agricultural, desert and marine organisms in Egypt. The library also has an atlas of the wind and weather distributions throughout seasons of the year, and the oldest 18 volumes on marine life in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean since 1870 AD. It contains a collection of publications and books about the Red Sea region and India (18).

The library is a scientific treasure within the institute, as it contains about 40 thousand titles of volumes, periodicals and maps dating back to the eighth and nineteenth centuries AD, in addition to the original volumes of the British expedition to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean in 1870, which include 18 volumes in English and maps from the British Academy showing the Egyptian country and its borders. There are dozens of original ancient maps of the Red Sea region, the library also contains specialized scientific studies that classified all marine organisms in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and the studies exchanged with other institutes of oceanography around the world. The library contains 14 published periodical that compiled the researches of Dr. Hamed Gohar in oceanography; they were printed at Cairo University's presses during the period from 1940 to 1967 AD (19).

This library contains "AVIANOGRAPHIC" reports on the Red Sea and the Indo-Pacific region. The Institute's library receives 25 periodicals specialized in that field and exchanges research, publications and correspondence with about 350 institutes and universities in the world specialized in oceanography , including correspondence between the institute and the University of Michigan "MICHIGAN" in the United States of America in 1963 AD, as well as the correspondence that took place with the Institute of Helsinki City "HELSINKI" in Finland between 1953 - 1975 AD, the "Kasablanca" Institute of oceanography in 1953 AD, and the Institutes of Oceanography in Canada, Tunisia, China, Yugoslavia, Poland, India, Colombia, France, Sweden, Netherlands, Australia, Brazil, Venezuela, Hungary, Japan, East Germany, England, Mexico and South Africa, and other institutes of oceanography in the world. An atlas identifying the micro-marine organisms and handwritten drawings of these



discovered marine organisms were found in the library (20).

Despite the library's scientific treasures and unparalleled literature, the library was neglected by the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Culture following the death of its founder Hamed Gohar, as the licenses for the construction of the new building were suspended by the Engineering Department in Hurghada since 1998 due to Hurghada Municipality's rejection of the necessary licenses to complete the buildings of the institute and the new library building. There are many requests to include the library of the National Institute of Oceanography in the list of World Heritage of UNESCO due to the historical value of this library and the literature it contains in the field of seas and oceans, and to protect the contents of this library from theft and damage due to moisture and rats and its poor condition. A lot of specialized scholars in the West visited this library to benefit from it and to conduct specialized research and studies in oceanography (21).

As a result of the lack of attention and neglect that the library has been subjected to, it has lost its role like other modern libraries. Those in charge of the institute's management at present must pay attention to the library to develop it, and restore its damaged parts. It is also necessary to make an electronic registration of its contents of important books, literature, and manuscripts in oceanography.

Second: The Aquarium Museum:

This unique museum of marine organisms was established by Crossland and Hamed Gohar upon the foundation of the Marine Organisms Station in Hurghada in 1930 AD. This museum contains a large collection of biological and geological samples of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean regions; among the most important samples in the museum are those collected by the ship "Mabahith", these samples are preserved in the museum, and are considered a reference collection for the region; it is a scientific wealth for scientists, students and scholars of the Red Sea. The museum contains many mummified sea organisms and birds that were in those areas at that time, they were embalmed by researchers in the Institute(22).

The museum also contains a collection of rare mummified fish of very large sizes, most of these fish were caught during the period in which Dr. Hamed Gohar assumed responsibility of the institute, among the most famous mummified fish in the museum is the "sea cow", which is also known as the "mermaid". The last sea cow was mummified in the first half of 2010 after obtaining it dead in the islands area in front of Hurghada, also the rays fish or "Umm kurbaaj" as the locals call it, as well as a huge "water turtle" which is considered the largest of the water turtles that was caught, its length is about a meter (23).

Third: The Aquarium:

The Aquarium was established in the branch in 1995 AD and was renewed and developed in 2000 AD to include 26 glass basins of various sizes in a circular shape. These basins contain various samples of the Red Sea fish, which include collections of coral reefs fish and some western fish that characterize the Red Sea environment. These samples are collected by members of the marine department of the institute's branch on a regular basis; next to the aquarium is the fish treatment and quarantine⁽²⁴⁾.

Fourth: The Scientific laboratories:

There are seven laboratories at the head of the bridge extending into the sea, 200 meters from the shore, these laboratories are provided with fresh water and scientific equipment necessary for research work with an area of about 200 square meters, there are four concrete basins opened directly to the sea that allow a number of animals to be kept alive for conducting experiments and operating the laboratories. The first phase of the new laboratories building, which includes 16 laboratories, has been established. There is also a microbiology laboratory equipped at the highest level; it is affiliated to the Danish project which analyzes water samples along the coast of the Red Sea, and there is also a laboratory for the atomic absorption device. (25).

Fifth: the technical section:



The technical section occupies one of the distinguished rooms on the marine scaffolding at the institute next to the scientific laboratories, the area of the embalming room is 70 square meters and includes the tools necessary for embalming, coloring and fully preserving samples to be transported and placed in the museum for display to the visitors (26).

Sixth: the administrative building:

There is an old administrative building, but a modern administrative one has been constructed, consisting of ten offices and a large conference room directly overlooking the sea, which is used for holding seminars and conferences (27).

Research activities of the institute and its role in preserving the marine environment:

First: Researches and studies to increase food production and win world.

(A) New fishing areas in the Red Sea region, especially after the increase in fishing effort in the current areas and the decrease in the quantities of fish in them. Therefore, two research ships were provided to the Institute, loaned by the Ministry of Agriculture so that the Institute's scientists could study the depths of the regional waters and the Economic zone of Egypt, and to identify the areas rich in fish which have fish stocks that cover sustainable development, as well as areas of sponges and shellfish. The National Institute of Oceanography has prepared an operating plan for these two ships. There are studies that have been done in developing modern fishing methods and the possibility of raising fish on groundwater in southern Egypt, and developing fisheries in Halayeb and Shalateen area south of the Red Sea, in addition to using the remote sensing technology to locate fish gathering areas in the Red Sea region.

(B) Increasing interest in fish farms and fish farming (pisciculture) in many areas of the Red Sea in order to increase fish production, among the researches that have been done in this regard is a

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research on the hatchery and production of shrimp, and intensive fish farming (28).

Second: Researches to protect the environment from various pollutants such as industrial sewage, sewage, oil pollution or toxic materials as a result of ship accidents and others.

Egypt gave interest the marine environment from oil pollution, so Law No. 280 of 1960 AD regarding the rules and regulations to be followed in the Egyptian ports and territorial waters was issued, and in implementation of its first article, the Minister of War issued Decree No. 56 of 1962, which stipulated in its second article the prohibition of ships in the Egyptian ports or its waterways from dumping fuel waste or scavenging light and heavy oils such as diesel and gasoline, a Presidential Decree No. 1948 for the year 1965 was also issued to establish the permanent committee to prevent pollution of the sea with oil (29).

After Egypt had joined the London Convention of 1954 AD, the most important laws to combat oil pollution were issued; Law No. 72 of 1968 on preventing pollution of seawater with oil (30). This law included most of the provisions of the 1954 London Convention and remained in effect until Law No. 4 of 1994 was issued; it is concerned with the protection of the environment, and has stipulated in its third article from the date of its issuance that Law No. 72 of 1968 AD regarding the prevention of pollution of sea water with oil shall be repealed. (31)

The National Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada is considered a primary consultant body in the international issues and disputes related to marine environment in the Red Sea, and also the scientific reference for the Environmental Affairs Agency in the Red Sea in determining the compensation elements in ship accidents that cause pollution to sea water with oil and other sources, the institute's scope of work includes the following- :

- Studying of pollutants on the coasts of the Red Sea and their sources, especially in Hurghada.



- To solve the surrounding marine environment problems such as pollution and the starfish.
- Making environmental assessment reports for the existing and new tourism projects on the Red Sea coast.
- Studying fish diseases and toxic fish in the Red Sea region.
- Studying the marine environment of coral reefs and the extent they are affected by various pollution factors and how to provide solutions to preserve what is left of them.
- Studying micro-marine algae and their economic value in mangrove areas, and how to benefit from these marine organisms.
- Conducting environmental studies and making coastal maps for a number of existing and new tourist villages, and studying the influence of these villages on the marine environment.
- Settling disputes regarding problems affecting the marine environment between the Environmental Affairs Agency and the owners of tourism facilities.
- A protocol for cooperation was signed between the institute's branch in Hurghada and the National Center for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control in Cairo to make a radiological map in the Red Sea.
- There is cooperation between the Institute and European and Arab universities in evaluating research work in the Faculties of Oceanography, and training of technical personnel in the works of mummification, coloring and preservation of various marine samples.
- Establishing sound environmental guidelines for those in charge of marine activities to deal with dangerous organisms in the Red Sea.
- Following-up tourism activity in the region and the extent of its influence on marine organisms to protect the marine environment from the dangers threatening it⁽³²⁾.

In 1991, the Minister of Scientific Research issued a decree to establish the Red Sea Branch, to assume responsibility of:

- 1- Preserving water body of the Red Sea and the natural resources it contains, and to develop them.
2. Proposing the necessary procedures and measures to protect the water environment in the Red Sea region.
3. Preparing, implementing and supervising research programs with the aim of achieving the optimal exploitation of the water resources of the Red Sea, and achieving sustainable development in this region.
4. Following-up scientific and world progress in all fields of oceanography, transfer, development and innovation of modern technology necessary to achieve optimal management of the Red Sea as one of the country's natural resources.
- 5- Organizing training courses and providing advice to individuals and bodies concerned with the Red Sea's water resources and marine environment management.

This amendment has been made due to the increase in human activities, especially tourism, the increase in pollution rates, and the consequent imbalance in the marine environment and shortage of fish resources, and the importance of following-up to find appropriate scientific solutions (33).

It is regrettable that the role of the Scientific Institute declined gradually after Dr. Hamed Gohar had left his position; he refused to enter the museum in his first visit to it after leaving presidency, and was very sad when he saw that his achievements throughout these years had been tampered with by the new administrations that lacked knowledge and experience; they got rid of most of the museum's precious contents, and wasted the effort of one of the greatest marine scientists in Egypt and the world (34).

Unfortunately, the Maritime Rescue and Environmental Protection Society in the Red Sea received a notification on



April 10, 2016 from the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Hurghada, stating that the institute's ship "Gohar" had disappeared and stolen; it is the ship which was used to collect samples to conduct scientific reports and research on marine organisms in The Red Sea region and the Indian Ocean, it was named after Dr. Hamed Gohar. Hassan Al-Tayeb, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Maritime Rescue and Environmental Protection Society in the Red Sea, stated that the ship was most likely stolen; a report on that incident was written down (35).

The National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries sought to hold conferences and workshops, including the one that took place from 24 to 26 July 2018 entitled: "Marine Environment in the Red Sea, Problems and Solutions", with the participation of a group of researchers from the Institute and universities interested in the Red Sea environment. Dr. Susan Khalif, director of the institute, stated that the institute has all the potentialities that make it take a leading position among similar research institutes. These conferences aimed to : making discussions to reach to fruitful recommendations to be submitted to the specialized authorities, tackling several important issues related to the marine environment in the Red Sea, including the project of rehabilitating coral reefs in some areas in the Red Sea, disclosure of the names of diseases in sea fish and the development of treatment and prevention methods, how to preserve the mangrove environment, the influence of human activities on the seas and sea turtles in the Red Sea, and the sustainable development of the marine environment in the Red Sea (36).

Conclusion and recommendations:

The abovementioned presentation shows clearly the importance of the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Hurghada, being the oldest research station specialized in oceanography. It was established in 1928 AD, and sought to study the aquatic organisms and exchange of various sciences with the most prestigious European universities specialized in oceanography, but unfortunately it was neglected after the death of its founder, Dr. Hamed Gohar. The researcher recommends that the concerned authorities should shed light on this heritage and historical

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wealth by marketing the National Institute of Oceanography's Museum, its antique library, the aquarium and even the houses of old researchers due to the importance of these ancient buildings and its historical and scientific value, it is also necessary to add the National Institute of Oceanography to the tourist and archaeological attractions in Hurghada, whether in domestic or international tourism programs.

It is also necessary that the Red Sea Governorate and Hurghada Municipality should pay attention to the historical value of the institute and its restoration, to restore the archaeological buildings there to preserve its old character, and not to tamper with the land donated by King Farouk to Dr. Hamed Gohar. This recommendation is made due to the dispute between Hurghada Municipality and the Ministry of Higher Education; the Municipality seeks to expropriate the land allocated to the institute.

There is a necessity also to launch an official website for the National Institute of Oceanography to publish its history, contributions and the scientific researches it produces so that it becomes a powerful marketing device in light of the rapid technological development. The researcher also recommends that attention be paid to the official pages of the Institute on the social media sites, being strong and widespread means among most categories of the society, to introduce the value of the institute, its contributions, and history. It is also necessary to pay attention to its library and to make an electronic archive for all its important books, periodicals, and valuable literature to preserve them.



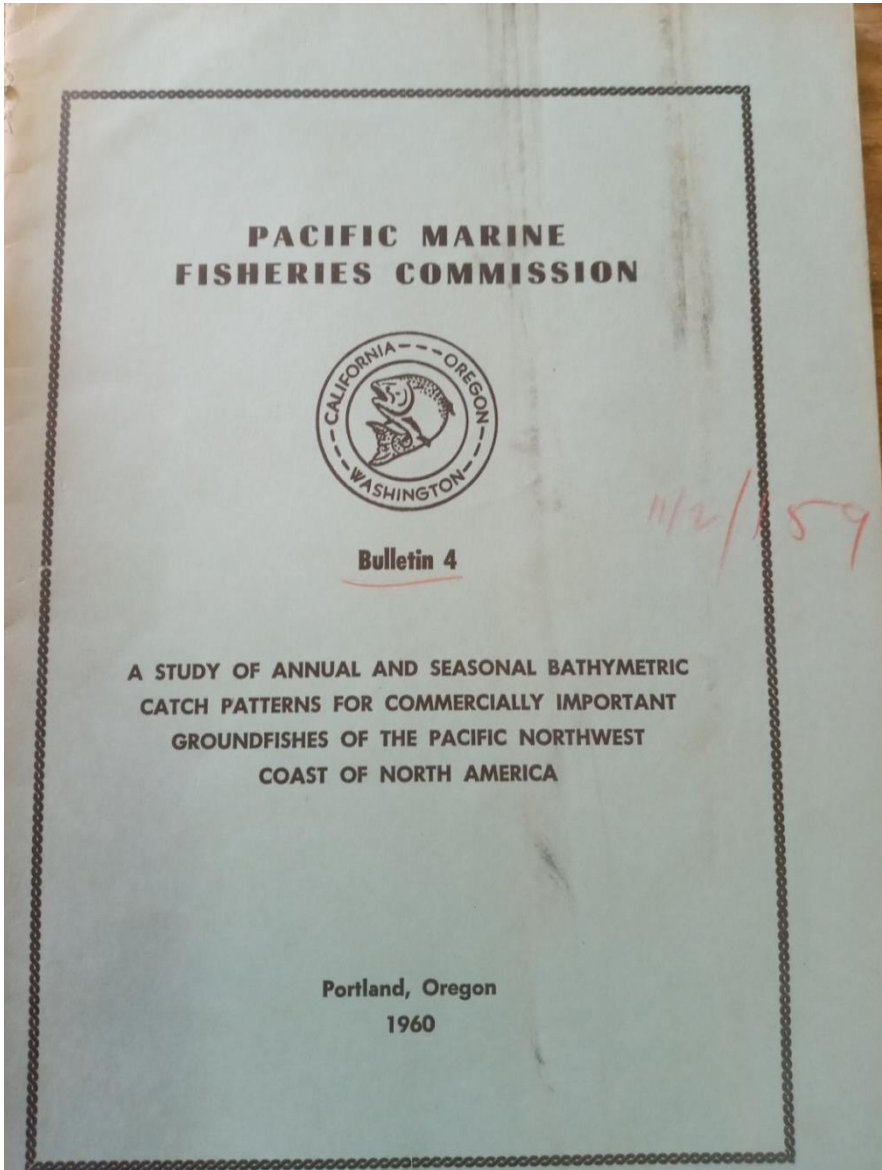
Appendices: A guiding list of the research annexes prepared by the researcher:

Appendix No. (1)	A scientific periodical from the website of the Pacific Ocean Fisheries Authority issued in 1960 AD, it was dedicated to the National Institute of Oceanography, now in the Institute's library.
Appendix No. (2)	One of the scientific periodicals issued by the National Institute of Oceanography when it was affiliated to the Faculty of Science at Fouad I University, issued in 1942 AD.
Appendix No. (3)	Correspondence between the National Institute of Oceanography and the Famous biological scientific journal "Acta Botanica Fennica" , located in Helsinki, Finland, dating back to 1975 AD.
Appendix No. (4)	A publication issued by the Fisheries Research Institute at the University of Michigan in the United States of America, dating back to 1963.
Appendix No. (5)	A photograph of King Farouk I with Dr. Hamed Gohar, Director of the Institute of Oceanography at that time, during the king's visit to the Institute in Hurghada in 1942.
Appendix No. (6)	A photograph showing an inspection tour of the Oceanography Museum located at the institute's headquarters, which was made by the King during his visit to the Institute in 1942.

Appendix No. (7)	A photograph showing an inspection tour of the Oceanography Museum located at the institute's headquarters, which was made by the King during his visit to the Institute in 1942.
Appendix No. (8)	A photograph of King Farouk of Egypt and Sudan with Dr. Hamid Gohar, Director of the Institute of Oceanography on the shore of the Red Sea, during the king's visit to the Institute in Hurghada in 1942.
Appendix No. (9)	A recent photo of Dr. Hamid Gohar's rest house at the National Institute of Oceanography, which was later, turned into a museum for his belongings.
Appendix No. (10)	A recent photo of some of Dr. Hamed Gohar's belongings, which are currently displayed in his rest house at the National Institute of Oceanography.
Appendix No. (11)	A recent photo of an amulet inscribed with the phrase "a gift of King Farouk" at the Oceanography Museum.
Appendix No. (12)	A recent photo of the old administrative building of the Institute Of Oceanography in Hurghada.
Appendix No. (13)	A recent exterior photo of the library of the National Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada.
Appendix No. (14)	A recent internal photo of the library of the National Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada.

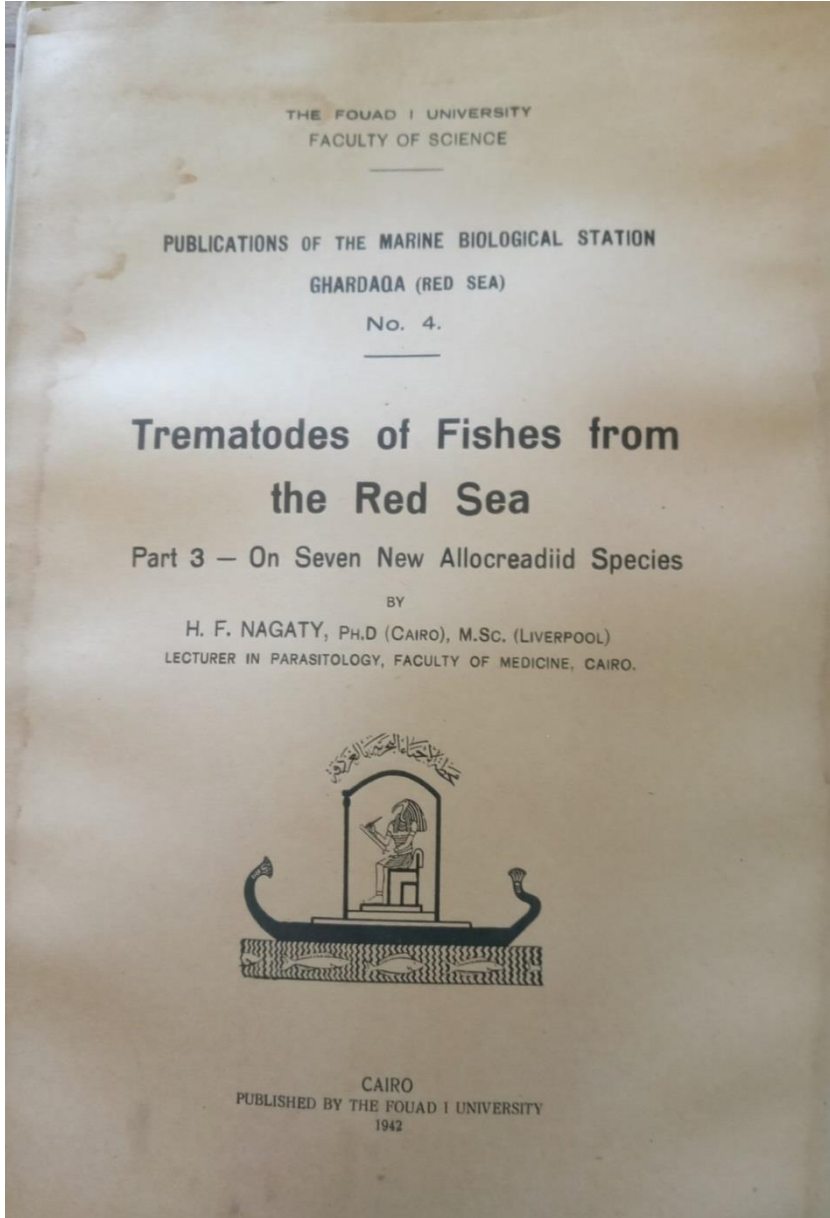


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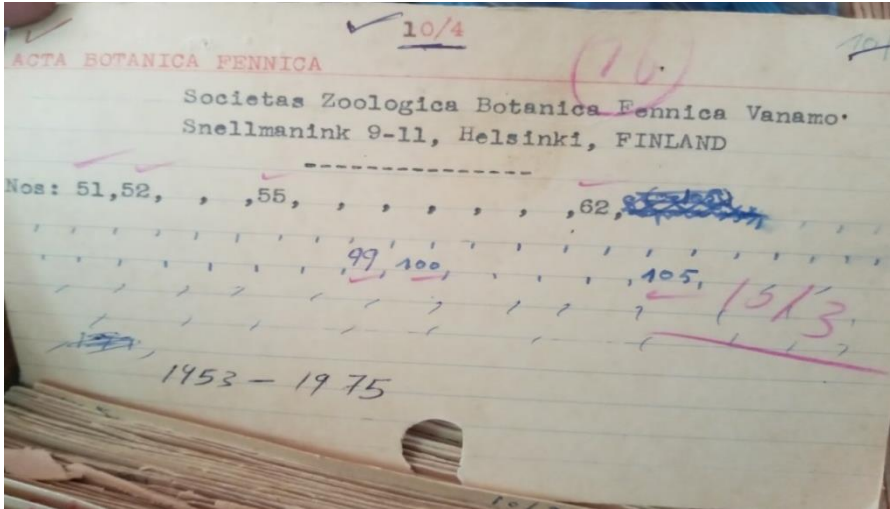
الدكتور حامد جوهري وإنشاء المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالغردقة من ١٩٢٨-٢٠٢٠ م. أ.د. أشرف محمد عبدالرحمن مؤسس
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Appendix No. (2) One of the scientific periodicals issued by the National Institute of Oceanography when it was affiliated to the Faculty of Science at Fouad I University, issued in 1942 AD.

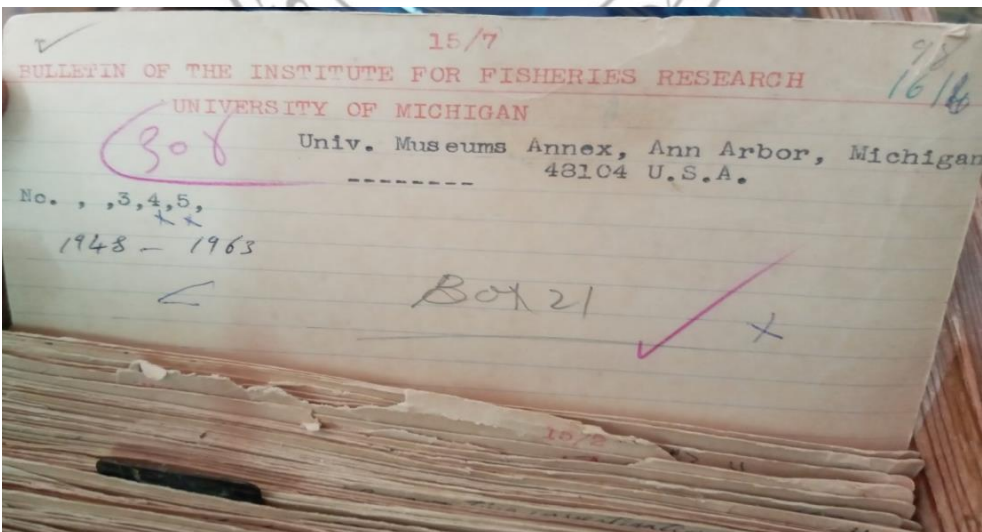




Appendix No. (3) Correspondence between the National Institute of Oceanography and the Famous biological scientific journal "Acta Botanica Fennica" , located in Helsinki, Finland, dating back to 1975 AD.

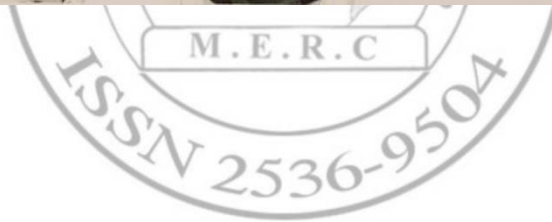


Appendix No. (4) A publication issued by the Fisheries Research Institute at the University of Michigan in the United States of America, dating back to 1963.



الدكتور حامد جوهري وإنشاء المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالغردقة من ١٩٢٨-٢٠٢٠ م. أ.د. أشرف محمد عبدالرحمن مؤسس
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Appendix No. (8) A photograph of King Farouk of Egypt and Sudan with Dr. Hamid Gohar, Director of the Institute of Oceanography on the shore of the Red Sea, during the king's visit to the Institute in Hurgada in 1942.



Appendix No. (9) A recent photo of Dr. Hamid Gohar's rest house at the National Institute of Oceanography, which was later, turned into a museum for his belongings.





Appendix No. (10) A recent photo of some of Dr. Hamed Gohar's belongings, which are currently displayed in his rest house at the National Institute of Oceanography.



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Appendix No. (12) A recent photo of the old administrative building of the Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada.



Appendix No. (13) A recent exterior photo of the library of the National Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada.





Appendix No. (14) A recent internal photo of the library of the National Institute of Oceanography in Hurghada



Notes:

(1) He is Taqi El-Deen Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Abdullah bin Abdul Jabbar, his lineage traces back to Mrs. Fatima Al-Zahra, daughter of the Messenger of Allah (May Allah bless him), he is from Ghamara in the countryside of Far Morocco. He was born in 593 AH - 1196AD and belongs to the Idrisid, the nobles and kings of Morocco, he grew up in it and had some miracles. Al-Shazli left Ghamara around 620 AH – 1223 AD, and entered Tunisia in his way to pilgrimage, then headed to Baghdad and met with the Sufis. Abd al-Halim Mahmoud, Imam of Al-Azhar Mosque, said that Imam Abu al-Hassan endured emigration and travel to many countries to be close to Allah and to learn more knowledge.

- (للمزيد أنظر محمد بو ذينة، أبو الحسن الشاذلي، دار التركي للنشر، تونس، ١٩٨٩م، ص ١٣-١٥).

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(٩) عزة أحمد حامد، مرجع سابق، ص ٦٥.

(١٠) معلومات قام بجمعها الباحث أثناء الزيارة الميدانية للمعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد؛ محمد رفيع محمد، مرجع سابق، ص ٧٤.

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(١٣) كان للدكتور حامد جوهر برنامج تليفزيوني أسبوعي شهير يذاع يوم الجمعة يسمى "عالم البحار"، وقد استمر عرضه لمدة ١٨ عاماً وكان يعرض أفلاماً عن مختلف الكائنات البحرية ويقوم بالتعليق عليه .

- Dr. Hamid Gohar had a famous weekly television program on Friday called "Sea World". It lasted for 18 years; he used to show films about various marine organisms and commenting on them.

(للمزيد أنظر الهيئة الوطنية للإعلام، كنوز ماسبيرو، ضيوف ماسبيرو، الدكتور حامد جوهر)؛ جريدة اليوم السابع، في ١٣ سبتمبر ٢٠١٩م.

الدكتور حامد جوهر وإنشاء المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالغردقة من ١٩٢٨-٢٠٢٠ م. أ.د. أشرف محمد عبدالرحمن مؤسس & د. عبدالرحيم حامد أحمد محمود

(١٤) زيارة ميدانية للباحث ومقابلته للمدير الحالي للمعهد القومي لعلوم البحار؛ جريدة اليوم السابع، في ١٣ سبتمبر ٢٠١٩م.

- A field visit of the researcher and his meeting with the current director of the National Institute of Oceanography.

(١٥) وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا، " برنامج التوعية البيئي المتكامل "، البيئة البحرية وعلاقتها بصحة الإنسان، المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد، فرع البحر الأحمر، الغردقة، ٢٠١٩م، ص ٤، جريدة صدى البلد، بتاريخ ٢ مارس ٢٠٢٠م.

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(١٦) وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا، "مصدر سابق، ص ٤؛ رؤوف عباس أحمد، مرجع سابق، ص ١١٤.

(١٧) إكرام محمد أمين، مرجع سابق، ص ٧٦؛ رؤوف عباس أحمد، مرجع سابق، ص ١١٣-١١٤.

(١٨) زيارة ميدانية للباحث للمعهد ومقابلة المسؤول عن المكتبة الخاصة بالمعهد؛ محمد رفيق محمد، مرجع سابق، ص ٨٤؛ جريدة المصري اليوم، العدد (٥١٢٠) بتاريخ ٢٠ يونيو ٢٠١٨م

- A field visit of the researcher to the institute. Interview with the official in charge of the institute's library.

(١٩) جريدة المصري اليوم، العدد (٥١٢٠) بتاريخ ٢٠ يونيو ٢٠١٨م، زيارة ميدانية وحديث للباحث مع المسؤولة عن المكتبة في المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار في ٢٦ يناير ٢٠٢١م.

(٢٠) زيارة ميدانية وحديث للباحث مع المسؤولة عن المكتبة في المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار في يوم ٢٦ يناير ٢٠٢١م، جريدة اليوم السابع، في ١٣ سبتمبر ٢٠١٩م.

- A field visit and an interview of the researcher with the official in charge of the library at the National Institute of Oceanography, January 26, 2021 AD.

(٢١) جريدة المصري اليوم، العدد (٥١٢٠) بتاريخ ٢٠ يونيو ٢٠١٨م.

(٢٢) رؤوف عباس أحمد، تاريخ جامعة القاهرة، دار النشر العربي، القاهرة، (د. ت)، ص ١١٣.

(٢٣) صدى البلد، بتاريخ ٢ مارس ٢٠٢٠م.

(٢٤) جريدة أبو الهول، عدد (١١)، ٢٠١٨م.



- (٢٥) مقابلة ميدانية للباحث في المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد، بتاريخ ٢٣/١١/٢٠٢٠م.
- A field interview of the researcher at the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, on 11/23/2020.
- (٢٦) وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا، " مصدر سابق، ص ٣٢٨.
- (٢٧) مقابلة ميدانية للباحث في المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد، بتاريخ ٢٣/١١/٢٠٢٠م.
- A field interview for the researcher at the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, on 11/23/2020.
- (٢٨) وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا، " برنامج التوعية البيئي المتكامل"، البيئة البحرية وعلاقتها بصحة الإنسان، المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد، فرع البحر الأحمر، الغردقة، ٢٠١٩م، ص ٦.
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology, "Integrated Environmental Awareness Program", Marine Environment and its Relationship to Human Health, the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Red Sea Branch, Hurghada, 2019.
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- (٣١) الجريدة الرسمية، العدد ٥، ٣ فبراير ١٩٩٤م.
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- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology, "Integrated Environmental Awareness Program", Marine Environment and its Relationship to Human Health, the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Red Sea Branch, Hurghada, 2019.
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- (٢) زيارة ميدانية للباحث لمعهد علوم البحار بتاريخ ٢٦ يناير ٢٠٢١م.

تابع محتويات العدد ٦٨

الصفحة	عنوان البحث
٢٤٢ - ٢١١	٨- تعدد الآراء في المذهب الحنفي قائم على أصول (الحقيقة والمجاز أنموذجًا م.م. نيراس محمود عبد الرزاق & م.م. هدى محمد محسن
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٢٧٢ - ٢٤٥	٩ - مهارات القراءة وعلاقتها بعمليات الذاكرة لدى طلبة المرحلة المتوسطة م.م. د. عدي راشد محمد القلمجي
٢٩٦ - ٢٧٣	١٠ - عملية الإصلاح في العراق ودورها في تعزيز ثقافة الاعتدال والتعايش م.م. د. أحمد محمد علي جابر العوادي
٣٢٢ - ٢٩٧	١١ - الوضع الاجتماعي العراقي عام ١٩٣١ ورأي الصحافة العراقية.. المدرس/ فيان حسين أحمد
• الدراسات الاقتصادية:	
٣٧٤ - ٣٢٥	١٢ - الاستثمار في رأس المال الفكري كمدخل حديث لإدارة الموارد البشرية في ظل اقتصاد المعرفة د. محاسن السيد نصر محمود جاد
• الدراسات الفنية:	
٤٠٤ - ٣٧٧	١٣ - آليات إعداد الممثل في المسرح العراقي المعاصر «صلاح القصب في مسرح الصورة أنموذجًا» د. عمار عبد سلمان محمد
٤٣٢ - ٤٠٥	١٤ - الأبعاد الجمالية لسيمياء التواصل العلاماتي وتمظهراتها في فنون ما بعد الحداثة م.م. د. هिला عبد شهيد مصطفى
٤٦٠ - ٤٣٣	١٥ - توظيف استراتيجية المتشابهات لتطوير الانطباع البصري عند طلبة التربية الفنية حول التكوين الفني م.م. د. عمر عنيزي سلمان

تابع محتويات العدد ٦٨

الصفحة	عنوان البحث
٢٤٢ - ٢١١	٨- تعدد الآراء في المذهب الحنفي قائم على أصول (الحقيقة والمجاز أنموذجًا م.م. نيراس محمود عبد الرزاق & م.م. هدى محمد محسن
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عنوان البحث

• الدراسات التاريخية:

- ١- أضواء على رؤية الأستاذ الدكتور إسحاق عبيد التاريخية في
دراسته «روما وبيزنطة» ٢٤ - ٣
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- ٢- استراتيجية التعامل الروسي مع إقليم كردستان العراق منذ
عام ٢٠١٤ ٤٦ - ٢٥
م.د. مصطفى إبراهيم سلمان الشمري
- ٣- التوظيف الأمريكي للمتغيرات الإقليمية في تسوية الصراع
العربي - الإسرائيلي ٦٤ - ٤٧
أ.م.د. أحمد عبد الأمير الأنباري
- ٤- الصراع الأسباني - البريطاني حول جبل طارق بين المصالح
المشتركة والحقوق الوطنية (١٨٩٨-٢٠٠٩م) ١٢٤ - ٦٥
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- ٥- عقلة الخطاب السياسي لتحديد مستقبل العلاقة بين الحكومة
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- ٦- التوجهات الاقتصادية والسياسية لروسيا الاتحادية تجاه الشرق
الأوسط «سوريا نموذجًا» ١٨٦ - ١٤٩
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- ٧- مستويات الخطاب في أدب الرحلة دراسة في شرق وغرب لمحمد
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مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط (مجلة مُعتمدة)
دورية علمية مُحكّمة (اثنا عشر عددًا سنويًا)
يصدرها مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية

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أمين المركز

سكرتارية التحرير

نهانوار رئيس وحدة البحوث العلمية
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المحرر الفني
ياسر عبد العزيز
رئيس وحدة الدعم الفني

تنفيذ الغلاف والتجهيز والإخراج الفني
وحدة الدعم الفني

تدقيق ومراجعة لغوية
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- تنشر الأعداد تبعاً على موقع دار المنظومة.



العدد الثامن والستون - أكتوبر ٢٠٢١

تصدر شهرياً

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