

July 1960

NEW IRAQ

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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE

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NEW IRAQ

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the Leader Abdul Karim Qasim reviews the brave Iraqi Army
on the 14th July 1960

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Front cover: From left to right. Leader Abdul Karim Qasim at the saluting base, Ministry of Defence, greeting the People during their joyful procession on the occasion of his recovery from the dastardly and treacherous attack.

Back cover. Crowds gathering at Bab al Sharqi, ready to start on their jubilant procession.

towards a new

IRAQ

The Second Anniversary — sweet and fragrant — of the glorious July Revolution is again in sight. With its approach, there appear, in relief, the marvellous achievements which the Revolution has realized — during this short period — in all fields.

Within 2 years only, our Iraq has regained its respect and honour, thus completing its independence and sovereignty: it has set itself free by shattering all fetters with which the Imperialists had bound it — it has thrown off from its shoulders every load of those heavy burdens under which it had groaned and sunk for long centuries.

Thus, the free Republic of Iraq had opened to the World its gates and windows — to bargain with East and West: to build its international relations on the foundations of its national interests. It has taken up an attitude suitable to its aspirations and ambitions. In the Arab field, it adopted a leading position in working to achieve genuine solidarity with her sister Arab States: in defending the independence of those parts of the Arab homeland which are still afflicted by the Imperialists' oppression. It is helping those States which are struggling for their liberation: it raised the banner of "Restore Palestine to its People"; and adopted the slogan of "Drive the French out of Algeria". In the international field, it is going ahead, with zeal and enthusiasm, to carry out

fundamental and basic reforms—social, cultural and economic.

Two years is not a long period in the history of States and People — nevertheless, the road ahead of us is clear, the more we go forward, the more its landmarks become visible — there appears a great hope, although distant, yet within our grasp: e.g. to see this dear country as the most civilized, respected and honoured by virtue of the diligent work of its faithful sons, and by the sensible lead given to the national Government of the Revolution by our faithful Leader Abdul Karim Kassim.

The new Iraq is a token of the promised Iraq: it is a record what the young Republic has accomplished so far in the way of marvellous achievements in each field. It is escorting to watch — at first hand — the wonderful efforts being made by our Institutions — Government and Popular — in the way of reform and progress.

We wish that Iraq may continue to shine, flourish and grow to become a ripe and verdant tree — so that it may be able to satisfy the ambitions of our Iraqi compatriots by offering them the good results of construction, building and progress being made in this dear country.

DR. FAISAL AL-SAMIR
Minister of Guidance.



*In memory of
the immortal*

14th JULY

Days passed in the race for time; and now the people of the 14th July welcome again the second anniversary of their great Revolution for freedom, overjoyed as they are, with their everlasting happiness.



The first anniversary left in the heart of every Iraqi citizen a spring full of joy and delight, and a fountain, full to the brim, with inexhaustible hope; warm feelings of the 14th July People and their hopes continued to multiply and embrace each other, until the masses have now in sight the second anniversary of their festival.

If one has to reflect upon the memory of yesterday he is, in fact, experiencing repeatedly, the beloved and sweet memory of the past, seeing pictures of the jubilant masses, cheering and signing, in their processions through the streets of Baghdad: going round each town and village of Iraq of 14th July, carrying in their throbbing hearts two green hopes of love: hope of the shining present, and of the similing future.

The celebrations of the first 14th July were the reflections of the peoples whose history had overflowed with misfortunes and tragedies. If they had gone out singing, chanting and carrying mottos, waving coloured banners, and



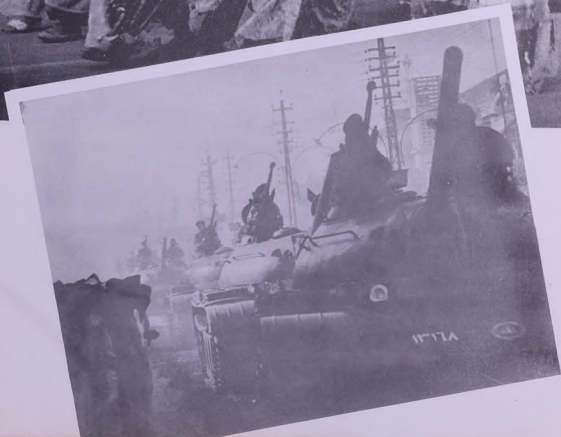
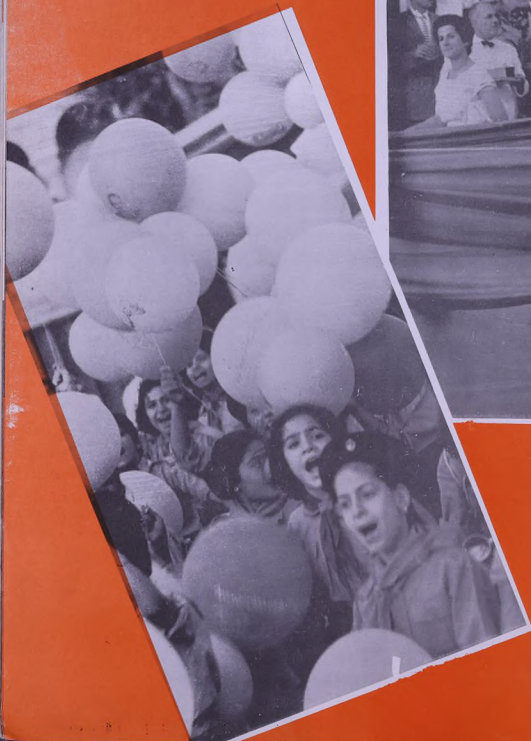


dancing, they were proclaiming, in all the human languages their great rejoicing over their festival of freedom and liberty. It is no wonder that the Iraqi people, who were creative even in the days of their sorrow and street fighting — this people who would shape its griefs and worries — in a practical way during its angry and challenging marches, and in sad and weeping processions when following funerals of its martyrs and the heroes of patriotic fights — this very people outshone in an excellent manner during the processions of its first festival of its liberty. From its pictures films and flood of papers, the World witnessed the way how the Iraqi people braided the laurels for its heroes and liberators and how it re-

paid — by gratitude — its leader who set it free from the dark prison.

Thus the memories of the first festival of 14th July Revolution will remain fresh in our hearts — further its picturesque colour shall flow from the spring of life, personifying the desire of the millions for happiness and serene living — far away from the gloom of imperialism and its slavery.

Today we welcome the second anniversary of our liberation from the shackles of bondage, and renew the hope in life — and raise, courageously, the illuminating flame of freedom over regions unblemished with humiliation: we shall go forward with sure steps, proud of our eternal Republic — defending it generation after generation.



FISCAL POLICY

In the budget for the financial year 1960 — being the second during the flourishing regime, the expenditure reached a figure amounting to ID. 116,151,918/-, which exceeds that for the financial year 1957 by ID. 4,165,240/-.

This new record registers, likewise, the resolution to march with longer and surer steps on the path toward realizing, for the noble Iraqi people, the reforms initiated by the Republican regime, which emerged from the blessed Revolution.

The 14th July Revolution, under the command of the country's leader Abdul Karim Kassim, realized during the past 21 months, wonderful achievements in all the fields, political, economical and social. It incarnated the principles of the Revolution, and its programme, which aims at liberating Iraq from all kinds of imperialism, exploitation and tyranny; and to provide liberal life with a standard suitable for every Iraqi individual, and to build a growing and balanced economy and an up-to-date cultured society, to strengthen national defence and to assist Arab countries in regaining their freedom.

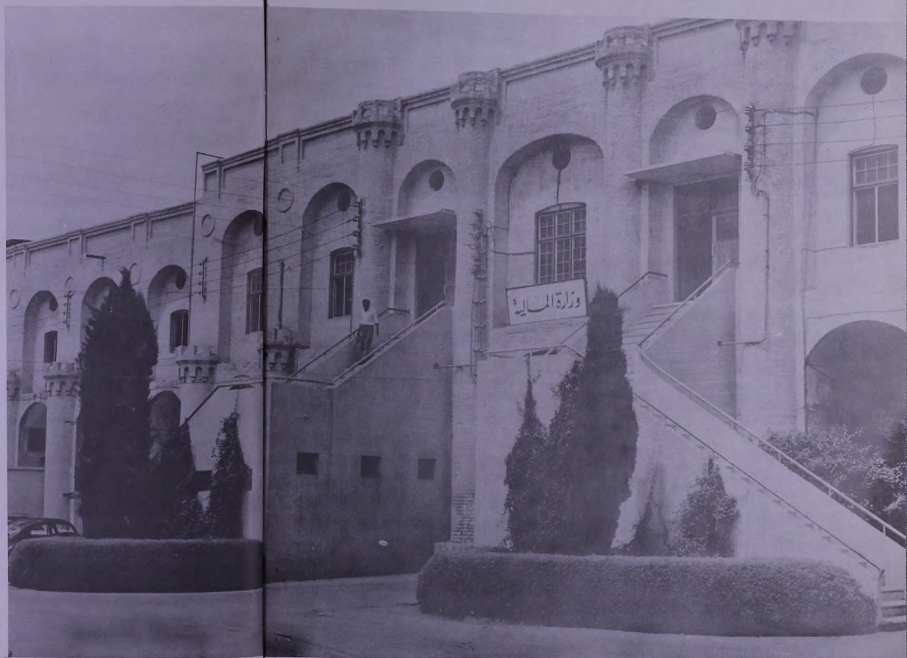
From the early days of the blessed Revolution, the Ministry of Finance did its best towards the realization of these aims — it increased the funds allotted for Education, Health and Social services and the Army in the budget for the financial year 1958 by ID. 8,500,750/-. The first Iraqi budget during the Republican regime was passed



for an expenditure amounting, at the end of the year, to ID. 112,000,000/-. This represents a great rise in the expenditure for meeting the demands of the people at a level the like of which was never before experienced in the fiscal history of Iraq. The excess in expenditure for the financial year 1958 amounted to over ID. 33 million—it was spent for strengthening the national defences and spread of education, additional sums for health and social services and the improvement of Government machinery.

The budget for the financial year 1960 reflects the same policy adopted by the Government ever since the Revolution, aimed at making efforts on a wider scale to eradicate illiteracy, disease, to strengthen the Army, and to assist Arab countries to regain their freedom and liberty from imperialism. It is, therefore, only natural that the expenditure should reach a new record figure amounting to ID. 116,151,918/-.

Revenue for the financial year 1960, is estimated at ID. 102,130,000/-, out of which a sum of about ID. 41,000,000/- is from taxation — and this figure reflects the affect of the "Taxation Reform" accomplished during the past year: ID. 50,880,000/- profits from oil, which represents 50% Governments' share from oil profits and ID. 11,850,000/- from other sources.



The traces of our Culture

This is one of the Abbaside Universities, which has succeeded till now in preserving most of its attributes and its educational portions, thus setting a living example of Iraq of yesterday, cradle of culture and a center of civilization, which enlightened the East and the West during the middle ages.

It was founded by al-Mustansir Billah al-Abbasi (623-640 Hijra, 1226-1242 a.d.), took about 6 years to build, and was formally opened on 5th Rijab in the year 631 hijra (1233 a.d.), at a great ceremony about which the historians have written a lot. They mentioned, among other things, that a part of the food prepared for the guests in the school halls, was distributed to the citizens of Baghdad, so much so that there was no family—rich or poor—but got its share. Everyone who took part in building the school, or was selected to work therefor, received a robe, as did all those present at the ceremony, also teachers, their assistants in other schools, poets, guests and foreigners.

The number of books brought to the library of this school, is estimated at 80,000 volumes. This great historical institution passed through different eras; the Abbaside Caliphate and the reign of Moguls, Turkmans, Persians and Turks. Now, we state below its position as it stood during its early days.

The area on which this school was built is 4836 sq. metres; the rectangular building consists of 2 stories, and surrounds a courtyard with an area of 1710 sq. metres. On one of its sides is a tap to which water is carried by means of a wheel, passing underground through a special pipe with 3 branches; the first goes to the tap mentioned above, the second feeds a pool in the center of the courtyard, while the 3rd goes to another tap outside the school. This beautiful rectangle contains a large group of halls, verandas and rooms of which the exact number is not known; but those remaining at present



in both storeys is about 70. There is a porch so magnificent that it used to attract the attention of all visitors who used to go round it. We may mention in this connection that al-Mustansiriyyah was the object of admiration of all visitors, guests and high personalities; no one who came to Baghdad would fail to see it. The school had all the appurtenances, like store for food and for materials used by the students and teachers, bath, kitchen and a large garden. Attached to it was also a medical school, hospital and dispensary. Doctors had to go on their rounds daily to visit the doctors for diagnosis and look after their health, and to teach them ten of the Moslims medical sciences.

Air Conditioning inside the school.

A distinguishing feature of al-Mustansiriyyah is that it maintains the level of its normal temperature during all seasons: this is due to the thickness of walls with 24 metres depth, a fact which reduces the effect of temperature undergoing changes due to excessive heat. In addition, the apertures in the ceiling are used for air conditioning, and lighting, as well as air passages (badgir) built inside the walls for cooling the air.

It is stated that they used to put at the foot of each air passage a big vessel full of water to moist and cool the air going to the rooms through air passages. You can almost feel for yourself the historic basis for making air coolers by this method.

Al-Mustansiriyyah Courtyard.

Of the many marvellous things attributed to this school, is its famous clock placed in the medical verandah opposite the school gate.

The clock is made in a semi-circular style with 12 small windows each of which has a golden door. At the foot of the circle and on both of its sides, there are 2 falcons made of gold, each standing in a golden basin. After the elapse of each hour, one of the 2 falcons opens and drops a nut. Every time a nut drops, it proclaims that an hour has passed. One of the golden doors opens — and turns silvery. By this process based on astrology, it is possible to know the time, by the hour, from the number of times the doors open. For this clock they also made suns of gold, rising along with the real sun, and revolving as it does, until its setting time. On the approach of night, brilliantly shining moons appear instead. It seems that the object of this is to enable one to read the time in the clock by night and day.

Tuition in al-Mustansiriyyah.

Al-Mustansiriyyah is not a school as it is generally understood; but from its curriculum and methods of study, it is a university containing various branches of science.

There is in it a school for jurisprudence, another for Islamic traditions (Prophet's sayings), one for al-Koran, another for Arabic literature, medicine and mathematics. This is the first big Islamic University of its kind in the Islamic world. As regards jurisprudence, it was taught in accordance with the four Theological sects. Al-Mustansiriyyah is the first school in which teachings of all the 4 sects were taught at one and the same time. The big halls referred to alone were allotted to these sects, so that each sect held a verandah thereof.

Professors of al-Mustansiriyyah were the best learned men of the age, of whom Islamic history speaks very highly. There were among them historians, theologians, specialists in medicine, geography, astrology, mathematics, and other sciences. When teaching, the professors used to sit on a chair covered with a carpet; he wore black gown. He had two assistants on each side, who used to repeat the lessons he taught. In addition to the professors and their assistants, there were deputy professors: these were the three elements which formed the teaching staff of al-Mustansiriyyah.

As regards students, no one was admitted to the school unless he possessed a very high standard of education. To confirm this view, the theology pupils were called theologians to show their high degree of knowledge. The students enjoyed many privileges; each had a monthly stipend. The school was responsible for feeding them, and used to give them sweets and fruits regularly. They were, likewise, supplied with soap, oil and other requirements.

The most remarkable and outstanding fact about al-Mustansiriyyah was that it was independent of the Government authority and their attempts to interfere in its matters, because it used to subsist on the income derived from its awkaf. Such attempts were met with the opposition of the professors as far as it was possible for them under the then existing rules and regulations. This information — gleaned from the book "Madhnoun" regarding the college affairs, goes to show the degree of independence enjoyed by the teachers and professors.

The same historian has stated that in the year 645 hijra, professors of al-

Mustansiriyyah were once brought to the house of a minister, and were warned not to mention their writings and not to enjoin upon theologians to memorize anything therefrom; but they should remember the sayings of the elders — Masha'ikh — out of respect for them and their blessings. Some of the professors, however, replied: "The elders were men and so are we"; and thus refused to act upon the opinion of the Minister. There were likewise, men of high standing who did not condescend to go to see the big people, nor did they mix with them. There were those of its learned men who used to guide the people to do virtuous deeds and forbid them to commit any vice; they told these big people in the face what they hated to know.

Teaching continued in this great University for about 200 years: it was later intercepted when the invaders and the barbarians vied with each other for occupying Iraq and ruled it in turn: they were bent upon destroying every mark and sign of enlightenment there. The al-Mustansiriyyah building was neglected and put to misuser; once it was used as an inn, again as a store for goods, and again as military barracks. It kept wrestling with fate and swaying to and fro at its hands until the present era, when the Iraqi patriots took over what was left of the buildings, and stopped its further deterioration and destruction. That is what the Directorate of Antiquities did after it rented the school from the Awkaf Department to which it belonged. It was lucky that when we took over, its structure was largely intact, and retained many of its distinguishing features and refused to become

dilapidated. Therefore, any repairs carried out on the building will not deface it or affect its archaeological nature.

From the University of al-Mustansiriyyah to the Baghdad University.

Al-Mustansiriyyah continued to remain as an important University school in Iraq with nothing in the world to match it according to the evidence of all the historians. The Iraqis could not afford to build anything like it so far. The reason is clear: the foreign rule to which the country had been subject ever since 1258 hijra up to 14th July 1958. It was only natural that the first National Government of Iraq should hasten to work diligently and with a will, on the revival of the scientific age in a country of civilizations. The first thing it did was to realize the idea of establishing a Baghdad University, after the rulers of the defunct government had done what they could to place obstacles in the way of its construction. A gigantic sum of 25 million dinars has been allocated for the buildings of the University: it has likewise been decided that the construction should be completed during the same number of years as al-Mustansiriyyah.

It may not be by chance that the Revolution Government commences the building of the University at the same time when it has begun repairing al-Mustansiriyyah school and decorating it; and demolishing all the buildings recently built thereon; in order that it may be a witness and a symbol to remind the people of its great legacy and traditions of literature; and further be an inspiration to them while they are working to build their brilliant literary future.





the Baghdad University


OR "THE CITY OF KNOWLEDGE"

Article 3 of the Baghdad University Law No. 28 of 1958 lays down:—

"The University is concerned with everything connected with higher education and higher study, and to encourage scientific research, to promote literature, science and art, to revive Arab

and Islamic culture, to patronize moral values, and in general, to take all steps which would serve the society and national causes".

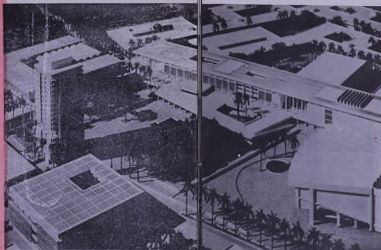
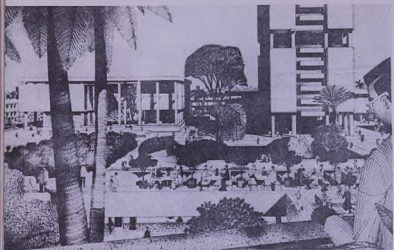
The Architects Collaborative International has, under the supervision of Professor Walter Gropius, International



Architect, completed all plans for the Baghdad University; and the first tender for constructing the buildings to house the Tuition and Administrative Staff will be announced during the year,

This Architects Collaborative International Body is represented by two

Iraqi architects, Mr. Mohammed Ali Madhloum and Mr. Hisham Munir. The Iraqi Republic has also laid down a condition to the effect that eight architects, mechanics and Iraqi civilians shall be trained in the work of this Body, in order to be ready for work and



supervision of the practical application of the architectural programme of the University buildings.

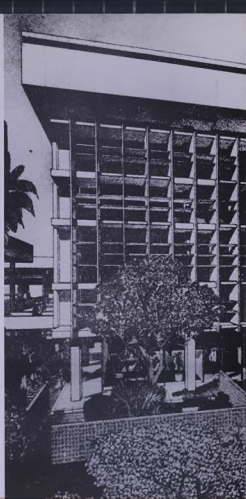
The future University building will be constructed on an area of 25,150,000 sq. metres, situated in the southern part of Baghdad suburbs, with its gardens, known as al-Jadiriyyah. When the buildings are completed after five years, as agreed upon, they will be sufficient to take in 12,000 students — male and female: this being a record number when we consider the historic period through which Iraq is passing at present.

By looking at the plans drawn up for the University, one finds that the architect responsible — a singular genius — was influenced by the architectural beauty of the Orient, and with unbounded imagination, mingled the Eastern spirit with the Western culture; and produced a stylish architectural design, which does not break with the past, nor with the present, but has put them both together.

The University consists of groups of main buildings, placed on a vast piece of land in a manner which ensures complete harmony without losing its beauty-individual or collective. If the reader wants to imagine the future shape of the University, let him follow up the minute designs copied from the general plan, linking it between them and the pictures: he will thus get a mental idea closer to reality than imagination.



A	B	F	H
Administrative Building	Students' Mess	Faculty Mess	Professors' Mess
Library	Students' Club	Faculty Club	Professors' Club
Meeting Hall	Students' Stage	Faculty Stage	Professors' Stage
Science Building	Students' Gymnasium	Faculty Gymnasium	Professors' Gymnasium
Engineering Building	Students' Sports Grounds	Faculty Sports Grounds	Professors' Sports Grounds
Literature Building	Students' Hospital	Faculty Hospital	Professors' Hospital
Arts Building	Students' Dispensary	Faculty Dispensary	Professors' Dispensary
Science Building	Students' Services	Faculty Services	Professors' Services
Engineering Building	Students' Air-conditioning	Faculty Air-conditioning	Professors' Air-conditioning
Literature Building	Students' Fire-extinguishing	Faculty Fire-extinguishing	Professors' Fire-extinguishing
Arts Building	Students' Cinema	Faculty Cinema	Professors' Cinema
Science Building	Students' Market	Faculty Market	Professors' Market
Engineering Building	Students' Clubs	Faculty Clubs	Professors' Clubs
Literature Building	Students' Gardens	Faculty Gardens	Professors' Gardens
Arts Building	Students' Farm	Faculty Farm	Professors' Farm
Science Building	Students' Zoo	Faculty Zoo	Professors' Zoo



These buildings are:

Three main residential quarters, each of which has to house 4,000 persons, situated at the northern end, set aside as living quarters for girls. Any onlooker will find Tahrir college, and near it the residence of the Dean of the University, along with a hostel to accommodate 50 persons.

The southern part, however, consists of two sections, each divided into residential groups, each group to house 650 students in six buildings varying in extent and height. Attached to each of these two residential groups is a restaurant. This part is surrounded by residential quarters for professors: it also contains special model primary schools.

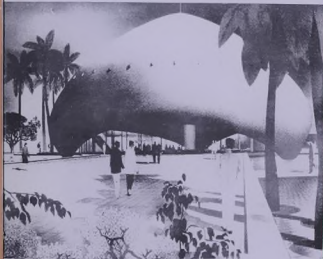
There are also common buildings for joint use:—

1. mosque.
2. sports stadium.
3. outer parade grounds.
4. hospital containing 120 beds with an outer dispensary.
5. buildings for services including air-conditioning machines, complete press for the University, and fire-extinguishing center.

These buildings, with smaller and bigger groups, each forming a separate homogeneous architectural unit, will be put at the disposal of science and culture.

This whole unit will, however, lose its individual link with the Iraqi society if the idea of its total and complete independence is enforced. In the light of this possibility, the Planning Board thought it fit to preserve this link by means of constructing public places, like cinema to entertain people of all tastes and colours, establishing a general market, some clubs and similar places outside the boundary walls of the University but near its entrance, so that it may be a meeting place for those in the University with the public outside it. The Board has also proposed to use the island opposite the University buildings, and known as Um al-Khanazir, as an experimental farm and a zoo with a garden.

It has also been proposed to set apart a piece of land adjoining the University from the eastern side for constructing therein buildings to be used as Government laboratories and thus facilitate the work of those University students who want to specialize in research work.



The central and chief buildings are made up of the following units:—

1. Administrative.
 2. Twenty storey building for the teaching staff.
 3. Professors club.
 4. Modern meeting hall — with seating accommodation for an audience numbering 5,000.
- Technical arrangements have been made for partitioning the hall, if necessary, into three independent halls each seating 1,000, 1,500, and 2,500 persons respectively.
5. Library to hold a million books.
 6. Another unit consisting of:
 - (a) an exhibition gallery with a special television station for the University.
 - (b) Museum for Natural History.

(c) Students stage.

(d) Complete stage.

As regards the sections to be used for study and teaching, they surround the large main building mentioned above, and consist of:

1. Engineering section — including halls for study, laboratories and a special library
2. Literature section — along with study halls, studios for arts and main library.
3. Section for science, study halls, laboratories & a special library.

With a view to the necessity of ensuring a quiet and silent atmosphere for study, these buildings have been surrounded by a road planted with trees, and have been separated from the adjoining sections and other buildings.

MODEL DATE PRESS IN BAGHDAD



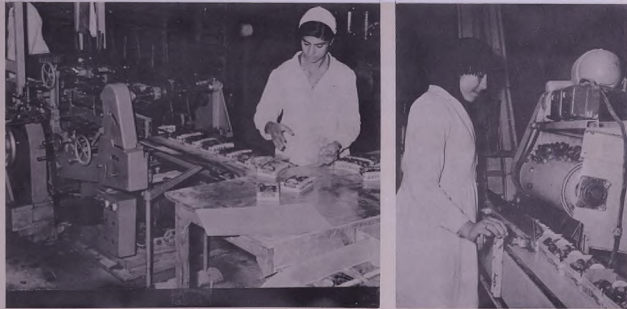
In the dense forest of date trees and in one of the spots at Baghdad with a good climate and paved roads, the Iraqi Date Association established in 1953 its first Press, resembling the most up-to-date presses. It was equipped with most modern machinery and equipment, and practical methods were used to prepare good dates pressed in wooden boxes cartons and cellophane.

This Press supplies major portion of date exports to eastern and western countries, so much so that demands from abroad for dates increased since 14th July Revolution. The total quantity of dates pressed in accordance with the latest methods, and exported during one year, amounted to 3,000 tons, distributed amongst the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, Polish People's Republic, Bulgaria, and some western

countries. Thus the Press has started work for the first time on a large commercial scale, after it has been limited to meeting the requirements of local consumption.

How the Press is worked:

Dates are brought in from where they are grown in wooden boxes — they are evaporated in Evaporation rooms by means of liquid bromide gas, which destroys insects and their eggs. They are then washed with clean water, and are classified on belts of white rubber into 3 kinds — good, medium and bad. After they are subjected to moistening and softening process by means of a special apparatus, they are put in boxes then they are ready for shipment. Before shipping, the packages are subjected to an evaporation process once more. They are then shipped to import-



countries. All these processes are carried out automatically.

The work in this Press is on a seasonal basis, commencing each year from the middle of October towards the end of March. This seasonal work has a salutary effect on the standard of skilled workers, since by working in the Press, a worker gains skill in some of its branches to enable him to work in other industrial projects when the season ends, and he is obliged to leave the Press to find work elsewhere.

The Press, in addition to following exemplary methods in pressing dates, is also a model in its work, and in the administration of its workmen. They are not allowed to work in the Press unless they are examined minutely to make sure that they are free from contagious diseases, and their documents

submitted by the Employment Branch of the Directorate General of Employment are checked. Moreover, special quarters have been allotted to work, for rest, and for dining. They work 8 hours daily, with 2 intervals for rest: the first for a quarter of an hour, after 2 hours of the commencement of work; and the second, 1½ hour after lunch interval. The Press is the first institution to follow this practice.

It remains to be stated that the work in this Press is not confined to pressing dates only; but it also makes some pastries from dates mixed with walnuts and sesame by means of machines. Although these pastries are produced on a small scale, it is hoped, however, that the work will be expanded in future for export.



WHAT YOU DO NOT KNOW ABOUT THE AL-RASHAD TOWN

A NAME GIVEN TO IT BY THE LEADER

It was the country's Leader who first conceived the idea of building this town and naming it. However, the elaboration of the idea cannot be limited to a few words; but please listen to what we shall relate to you about the news of this town so that you may become aware of facts.

The project is a gigantic and complicated one, and may need a number of years before it reaches fruition and is completed. This year the appurtenances and buildings needed for the town are being constructed on an area amounting to 500 donums, as under:—

It has been decided to build 3 main sections, each specially relating to a part of the requirements and activities of the town. In the centre will be the first section, divided into two portions: administrative, being the headquarters for the town's administration; the other social, comprising a hall, market, recreation ground, swimming pool, public bath, and a mosque.

Also in the middle is located the second portion — containing factories. These factories of the Rashad town are meant for light industries i.e. spinning, weaving and embroidery; another for ironing and washing clothes by means of machinery. The factory will be equipped in such a manner as to enable it to participate in submitting tenders called for by the Government for its contracts. Another factory for pottery, yet another for the repairs of cars. The object for instituting these factories is that it should form a training ground for those who live in the town; orphans, minors, vagabonds, the feeble and the weak. Thus, they will become men of profession, skill and experience, and be able to work those factories themselves with their own hands. Further, these factories will be useful in providing many kinds of goods on a commercial scale — the sale of which would bring good profits to the town itself, enabling it to meet all its requirements without having to depend on the general budget of the Government.

There are two more main sectors. These contain two residential groups: one for men, the other for women. The residential units have been designed in a manner which would make the occupants to feel at home, unlike what a patient in a hospital or one who stays at a hotel feels. In each house there will be a social female guide and supervisor, who will live with the family, and mix with it. In the housing of vagrants and orphans, a gradual — scale method has been adopted. It means that they will be distributed in groups of 25 to each house — this number decreasing by stages — until it became 1 or 2 persons to a house. This method gives multiple results as far as they are concerned. On

the one hand, it accustoms them to live together and imbibes in them a spirit of society, and on the other, it grows in them an independent nature without depending on others. We find, therefore, that this gradual method results in a person or two being left to live in the house. Naturally, it does not come to pass off-hand or by itself or without effort. It is the outcome of following the modern scientific methods which form the basis of all the aims and objects of the Rashad town. To implement this policy, it has been laid down that a great number of women social guides and supervisors, psychologists and experts in bringing up and training etc. be brought to this town.

These are the sections which form the buildings of the town. We should not forget to add that a lot of public facilities and conveniences will be adjoined to the buildings, e.g. a hospital of 50 beds, cinema and a stadium, in addition to schools and cultural centres.


The Green Belt

The town of Rashad is situated on the road between Baghdad and Diyalah in an open spot and away from populated areas. In order to give it a natural and suitable atmosphere, it has been decided to surround it with a belt of high trees to a depth of 25 metres, and the job of planting these trees has been entrusted to the Directorate of Forests and Plantations, which has completed it already before the building of houses is begun.

We mentioned in the opening paras of this article that the area of the buildings of the Rashad town amounts to 500 donums; this quantity, however, is a minimum, because the designs and plans of the town have been drawn up in a manner to allow the town to expand, likewise, the number of buildings which are being built at present — are estimated at 5,000, whereas it is possible to double this number after expansion. The residents of the town are orphans and the weak, for each of them has been allotted units separate one from the other, in view of the difference in their circumstances and standards and the variations in what they need in the way of care and cure.

We have a right to be proud of this human and noble project put into effect by the Revolution regime on scientific and realistic foundations, so as to save the Iraqi society from the phenomena and sight of vagrancy and beggary. No foreigner has a hand in its planning or designing, socially or administratively, this project is Iraqi; pure and simple, and is one of those evolutionary projects which are carried out to fulfilment in the Iraqi Republic, depending solely on the experience and special creative instincts of the Iraqis.

IRAQI TOBACCO ON THE WAY TO IMPROVEMENT



Tobacco is one of the products of the New World — the 2 continents of North and South America. When these continents were discovered in 1492 a.d., its plantation was transferred to the Old Continents as well. It was in the middle of the 18th century that the growing of tobacco started in Iraq by way of Iran and Turkey; and stayed in its northern region, first in Sulaimaniyah and Arbil, and later in Kirkuk and Mosul. This new product did not, however, transform until after it was subjected to governmental monopoly, which restricted the control of its cutting, sale and distribution, with the Government. This was during 1943 when the Directorate of the Tobacco Monopoly was established; and was entrusted with the responsibility to apply the Monopoly regulations within the limits laid down in the Law.


The Iraqi tobacco is one of the oriental tobaccos, but it has been grafted with several kinds of western tobaccos like Bulgarian and Greek tobacco, and has thus become a curious blend, having the attributes and qualities of Western tobacco as well as those of the Eastern.

The Government's work in the

monopoly covers all the stages of tobacco production: it limits the areas to be sown during each season in order to control the quantity of the produce, supervision on the selection of seeds, preparation of land for its cultivation with a view to improving its quality. The Government purchases all the produce of the season, and sells it on its own account.

The authorities concerned have made great efforts to improve the cultivation of tobacco, and its manufacture in order to enable it to occupy an important place in our export trade, and local consumption alike. It has completed the construction of 29 big modern stores for storing tobacco in the more important productive and consuming areas. Each store has a capacity to hold 5000 bales. Most of these stores have been equipped with moistening machinery, thus safeguarding the quantities available for sale; and their protection from natural causes or interferences until they are disposed of.

The Directorate of Tobacco Monopoly has, likewise, established a factory at Sulaimaniyah — the first tobacco area — for separating tobacco leaves and their resorting and cleaning process



under the supervision of Iraqi experts who had been sent to study in the countries concerned having the requisite expert knowledge in cultivation of tobacco and its manufacture.

Needless to say, that the Iraqi tobacco has, during the Republican regime, won new possibilities for ensuring its place in the forefront. The modern factory for the manufacture of cigarettes at Sulaimaniyah, has been handed over to the Ministry of Industry in accordance with the provisions of the Law for Executive Authority 1959, after it was built by the Republican regime and equipped with essential machinery and apparatus, it is about to start work on the production of 4 million cigarettes per day. This factory was planned in such a way as to make its outturn on a level enabling it to compete with foreign cigarette, and to oust them finally from our local markets. It will also be possible for us to increase the volume of exports of Iraqi cigarettes to other countries. At present the export amounts to about 100 million cigarettes annually. However, our tobacco exports are in the neighbourhood of 90,000 kilograms. The policy of the Republican Government

is to increase production and to improve its quality. Great success has been achieved in this field: the outturn in the year 1958 stood at 94051 bales, whereas during 1959, it rose to 188798 bales, i.e. double that of the preceding year.

The Government of the new era did not confine its interest to the cultivation of tobacco; or to neglect it. It turned its attention to the fellahen as well in order to raise their standard of living and profession. They were allowed to cultivate large areas, and raised the purchase price; they were also freed from the high-handedness of usurers and money lenders by enacting a regulation for advancing money to cultivators. Of the many examples of the spirit of the new regime is the fact that the responsible authority has laid down new rules and regulations for inspecting tobacco; and has recommended to the Inspection Committees to apply their provisions in the spirit of justice and equity, to submit the tobacco belonging to small farmers for inspectors first before those of bigger cultivators in order to save the weak fellah from the trouble and inconvenience of waiting and from losses due to delays.

our traditional dress

OF COLOURS-PEOPLES, NOBLE AND ORIGINAL LEGACY

Some of the experts in sociology believe that the most prominent guide to the unity of a nations' culture and thought is its unified dress and clothes. This belief is true, to a great extent, in the case of Iraqi Society which had, during its long history, to pass through political and social upheavals — stormy and changing — and culminating in a number of nationalities and religions; a fact which was followed, naturally enough, by numerous dresses and differences in inclinations and desires.

In this field if we allow the first place to geographical factors, we find that Iraq is composed of flat plains in the south, and hills and mountains in the north, and undulating ground in the upper central region. The nature of this difference in level and elevation led to the formation of valleys, deserts, swamps and marshes.

The dress of the people, therefore, conditioned itself in accordance with the natural divisions of the country, and adopted a shape suitable to the regime concerned. Thus we find that the dress worn by the people in the north differs radically from that worn by southerners. The dress of a beduin who lives in the desert, differs from that of a townsman. The multiplicity of nationalities in Iraq had an obvious effect on their dress and clothing as well. This is apparent from what the Kurds wear, differing basically from what other nationalities wear. This, of course, is due to the difference of one area from the other.

The traditional dress of the Kurds in the south differs from that worn in the north: for example it comprises of matted pieces of cotton, a waistcoat of wool, a shirt with long sleeves, loose trousers, coloured cap, round which are wrapped 2 or 3 handkerchiefs of different colours. As regards the dress of Kurds in the north, it is made up of wide trousers, coloured, woven from

goat hair; a big cap wrapped by a silk handkerchief, and a silk girdle round the waist in many folds.

The dress of heads of tribes in villages and towns is composed of a flowing outer gown, a cloak, and a girdle with silvery or gold threads, a cap wrapped in a silk handkerchief. The tribal Turkmen in Arbil and Kirkuk wear dresses which differ from those worn by Kurdish villagers in the south, while the villagers of Telafar wear traditional Arab dress comprising a long shirt, with a belt — of leather or cloth — a cloak, or handkerchief and a fancy headband.

As regards the garments of women in the north, they are of many kinds and of various designs—the factor of colour being more conspicuous, showy, brilliant and gaudy, to attract the eye. The more we go southwards, the design and style become more simple and primitive. Thus, we find that clothes of a woman in the plains of southern Iraq are made up of a long gown, mostly blue, coloured shirt, a black cloak of wool or silk, a black or coloured browband, covered by a black veil, which shows nothing but the roundness of the face.

Many peoples of the world have looked after their national legacy, and bestowed boundless care on their traditional dress and peoples' clothing, since it represents the distinguishing feature of those nations and peoples, and records, in a realistic manner, their history and the course of their evolution. This is what made us write about it, and to refer to the care being given to it since the birth of our Republic. The march of civilization confirms, year after year, the discontinuance of coloured dress, and their different beautiful styles from our midst. The crystallization of modern culture points to the unification of these dresses, and their general break with the past. This leads us to the belief that the interest of our Republic in this important phases of our popular history will be a sure proof of the revival of our noble legacy.



Many people tend to think that Pottery is a New Art. In a sense it is. Yet we also know that this is the oldest of crafts, universal, and exists along with the beginning of man's history in all the parts of the globe. Skeletons and Pottery seem to be, at times, the only legacy from our distant ancestors.

However, from man's early beginnings to as recently as a hundred years ago, pots were, in the West, and the Middle East, always considered as humble things of daily use and little thought of as works of Art.

There are some exceptions during periods when pots raised themselves to "higher" spheres, yet spheres of foreign content and false standards, and from the potter's point of view, became pretentious, insincere and ambitious. They were used as means towards other ends, as is the case in both Classical Greece and Renaissance Italy, when pots became a mere field for the painter's purpose.

It is only in the East and more specifically in China that Pottery held its own through the ages and stood besides painting, sculpture, poetry, calligraphy and the other arts, and was considered of equal merit and significance.

Thus, China gave the world a Classical Standard with the Tang and Sung periods. And although many other nations had great periods and left us many good pots, they did so unconsciously. Whereas during Sung tectonic synthesis and critical analysis produced a world of sophisticated pots. They built our language and we came later to compose its derivable grammar and its laws that will guide us into our new modern movement.

At a step lower, stand the rest of the world's best periods, possessing all the purity and goodness, almost a period from every nation, from where the present day potter and student can derive inspiration within his tradition, plus a tectonic and fully conscious approach in order to achieve a personal criterion, a kind of filtering machine with which he must digest and assimilate all the inevitable foreign influences.

Iraq greatly contributed to good pots, during the Early Islamic period which is one of the world's best periods.

Now, what is our language, our grammar and our laws. And what makes a good pot.

Clay, our material, is like a jealous god. It has its laws and its demands which we obey. We begin by using it when we are young in the craft but it is only when it uses us that a good pot is being made. More so when we are

fully aware when this happens. A pot is good when you can smell the very earth from which it was made and sense the flames which have matured it. Simplicity, honesty, humility, dignity, generosity all come out on a pot, and when a pot reflects such qualities, it is a good pot. Cleverness, intricacy, too much hedging and slowness are signs of immaturity and uncertainty, and achieve the contrary effect.

What are our manifold problems here and how do we face them. Our multitude of aesthetic laws have their practical problematic side before they can be applied. Good clay, a good wheel, a kiln and chemical materials. We have them all at the Institute of Fine Arts. Except from clay, they all came to us from abroad. Thus we now try to replace as much as we can with what can be obtained or discovered locally. For it is only when we do so that we achieve to solve problems. Ferruginous rocks from Rowanduz for red colour, volcanic stone used locally as scraper for the heel when bathing, red desert sand in a glaze, maghar from Mosul to replace Iron Oxide, Teinhawa, as an alkaline earth in glazes, etc., etc.

By discovering our colours from such simple sources, apart that they are accessible to all, they seem to enhance our aesthetic possibilities by being less pure and more human. For a pot should be both alive and human qualities difficult to achieve with over-purified industrial pastes and other materials. Many potters, including our selves, prefer the direct firing from wood or oil to electricity, sacrificing security for the benefit of incidents and accidents that might enhance our pots.

Our movement is part of the world's greater stream, and we go along with it. Contrary to machine values which are highly tectonic and coldly conceived with mathematical precision and of a completely abstract appeal, our art is more humanistic appealing much to the senses. Our forms are more intuitional, yet appealing to the mind at the same time. We are constantly trying to synchronise and bring to identical platitude the Hand, the Heart and the Mind, working in unity.

We respect the demands of our clay derived from its very nature, both in order to bring out its inner character and as a safety limit for our adventures. The same goes for every process in making, especially for the wheel. We try to make processes do what is within their character. We are the exponents and within what margin is left, we try to bring in our personality.

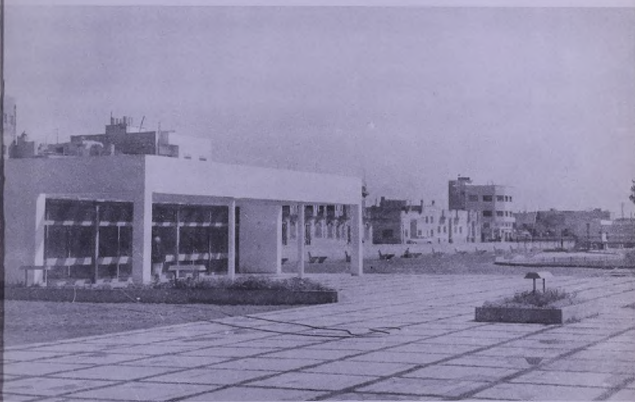
POTTERY



Agrarian Reform



THE CAPITAL:



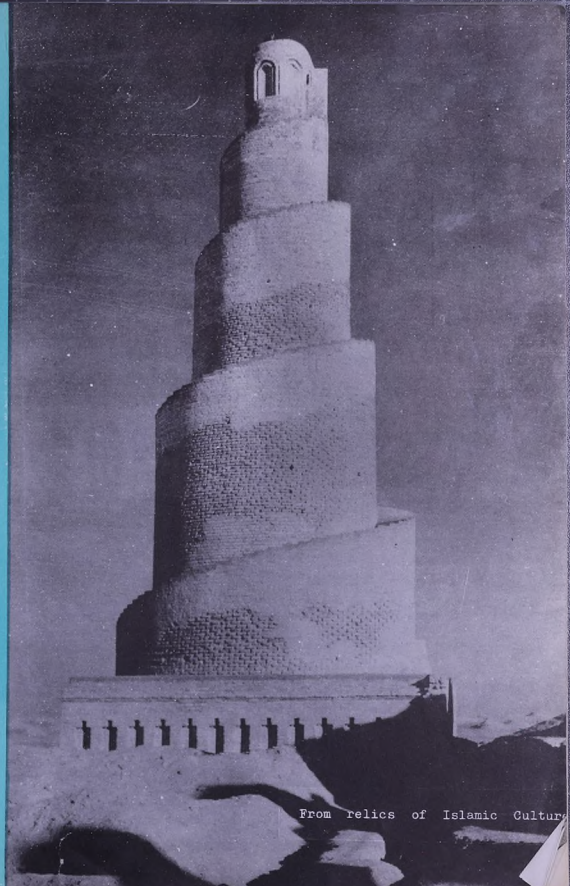


with coloured fountains and hanging gardens. The most note-worthy thing to see there is the upper ceiling — extending 8 metres on each side in the shape of an aeroplane wings. There are concrete sloping stairs going down to the pools, beside the stairs. All this beautiful building was designed by the architects Madhat Ali Madhat, Husham Munir, and civil engineer Niyazi Fetto; the construction being supervised by the Amanah engineer, Abdul Husain al-Hallawi.

Let us now take another car to go to the children's recreation park at Kadhimiyah — cross the Ahrar bridge, then Rashid Street — Imam Adham Street and then Jisr al-Aimmah, which links Adhamiyah with Kadhimiyah. There we see a beautiful fountain, on the left side of which and opposite Tigris river, lies the children's Recreation Park at Kadhimiyah built on an area of 17,000 sq. metres and divided into 24 parts, 12 of which were utilized for building children's places. The remarkable thing in the Park is the monument — 18 metres high — with 2 wings, built of concrete covered by mosaic on both sides, on which will be engraved "14th July". The portion opposite the river will be a forest in which a casino and swimming pool will be constructed on the river bank. This recreation park was designed by the architect Qahtan Hasan Fehmi, the construction being supervised by a committee, comprising engineers Suleiman Sami and Kamal Haji Hasan.



Brick wall at Babylon, with animals seen in relief.



From relics of Islamic Culture

How Forests are made in IRAQ

The scarcity of rains in Iraq, and its climate with moderate heat, does not help us much to grow dense forests. For this reason, forests could not be a guide to Iraq, its people or its history, as is the case with date trees, or oil, recently. However, Nature is no longer able to dictate the fate or the destiny of mankind and its means of subsistence after science has set them free, so that they have some power to condition natural phenomena. Thus it was that the Iraqis went to work, and laid down practical plans for the planting of trees, which would give their land forests of rich produce, vast shade and good fruit — thus recompensating them for what they had so far lost in the way of Nature's gifts.

With this end in view, the Directorate General of Forests and Plantation was formed. It has two fundamental duties which it is at present carrying out. First, preservation of natural forests to ensure benefits therefrom. Second, to plant vast areas with forest trees. To ensure this object, the Directorate General has grown special nurseries to form a source of saplings, which could be depended upon for planting areas intended for afforestation. They will, likewise, supply citizens with saplings of plants — small trees — they require for growing in their gardens and orchards.

This is the programme of the Directorate General of Forests and Plantation, and the objects for which it has been established. After the Revolution, forest

projects have expanded and more opportunities have been offered to the Department concerned. It will suffice to state some statistics to know the degree of expansion of this vital field during the Republican regime.

The outturn of saplings for the current season is expected to be 1132000 plants — as regards tree planting the Forest Department has completed the planting of 1080 donams up to 1/3/60 and 125 donams in Rashad town. It is also hoped to complete tree planting in another 850 donams by July 14th 1960. Thus the total areas planted during 2 years since the Revolution, contain 388000 trees. Enough provision has been made in the budget to plant 390 donams up to 31/3/61, to construct buildings needed for afforestation projects in the northern and central liwas. The budget estimates for completing the plantation programme submitted to the Authorities and included in the Economic planning stood at ID. 99100/-.

It will appear from the foregoing that Iraqi forests will become denser; and many regions of the Republic will have walnut trees, pine trees, tamarisk and many kinds of big trees; all this being the outcome of the efforts of this National Institution, in co-operation with other Departments concerned, thus benefiting by the cooperative spirit of the cultivators and farmers among the people, and their certain desire for participating in this great effort, in the belief that on its success they stand to gain a lot.



Medical radio-isotopes work is in full operation now in Baghdad, and is carried out at the Radioisotopes Department of the Republic Hospital. The Department is situated in a private building on Dijla Street. The cost of the adaptation of the building to a clinic and the cost of equipment already present has been contributed by the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission and the Ministry of Health.

A total of 3,500 patients have so far been examined and treated with radioisotopes uptill now. Patients are referred to the Department from all Government and private Hospitals and also from private clinics all over the country. After a thorough examination, the patients are either treated in the Department or sent back to their referring physician.

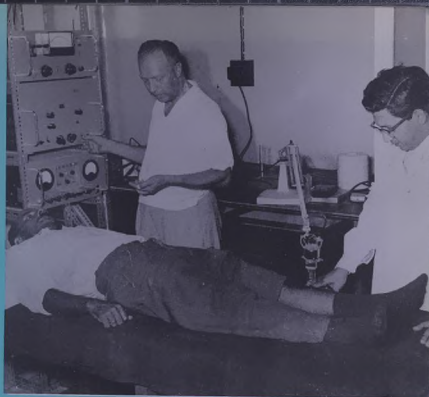
Adequate records are kept so that

in cases of follow-up re-examinations, the previous tests and treatments will be taken into consideration in further management.

The Department is equipped now to examine patients with thyroid gland disorders, hemolytic anemias, intestinal fat absorption disorders and Cardiac output studies. The therapeutic services include now the treatment of thyrotoxicosis, cardiac trouble caused by protracted angina pectoris and congestive heart failure, treatment of leukemias and lymphomas, palliation for patients with malignant pleural effusion and ascitis, as well as various other cancers.

Several research projects are carried out with the co-operation of the staff of the Medical College and Republic Hospital. Studies of iron deficiency in hookworm disease, iron loss in the

MEDICINE



the practice of nuclear

sweat, mode of bone and tendon growth with the aid of autoradiography and other research projects are going on at present in the Department.

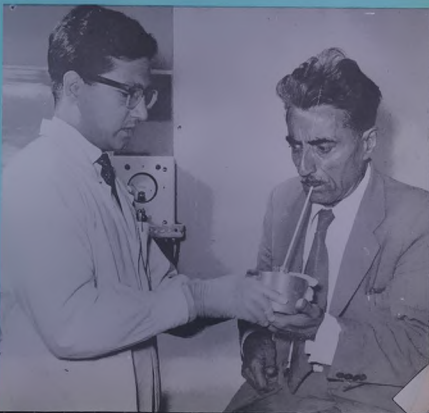
The radioactive material is imported from the radiochemical Centre, Amersham, England, weekly by air and a continuous supply of radioactive material such as radioiodine, radiophosphorus, radioactive gold, radioactive chromium and Iron, Tantalum wires and radiocarbon are available in various forms.

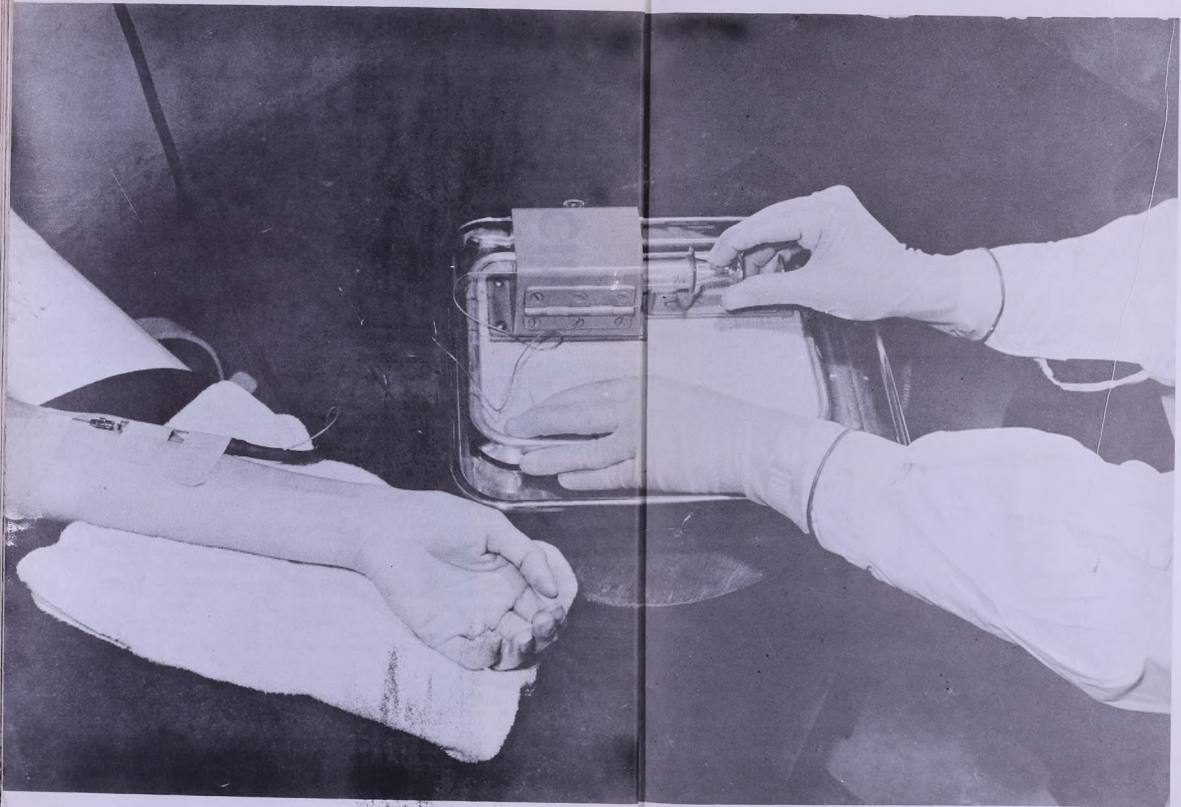
The quality of work carried out now is considered among the best in the region of the Middle East. This was acknowledged by the preliminary Assistance Mission of the International Atomic Energy Commission that visited Iraq and other countries of the region lately, and accordingly they allocated funds to Iraq to carry out some research

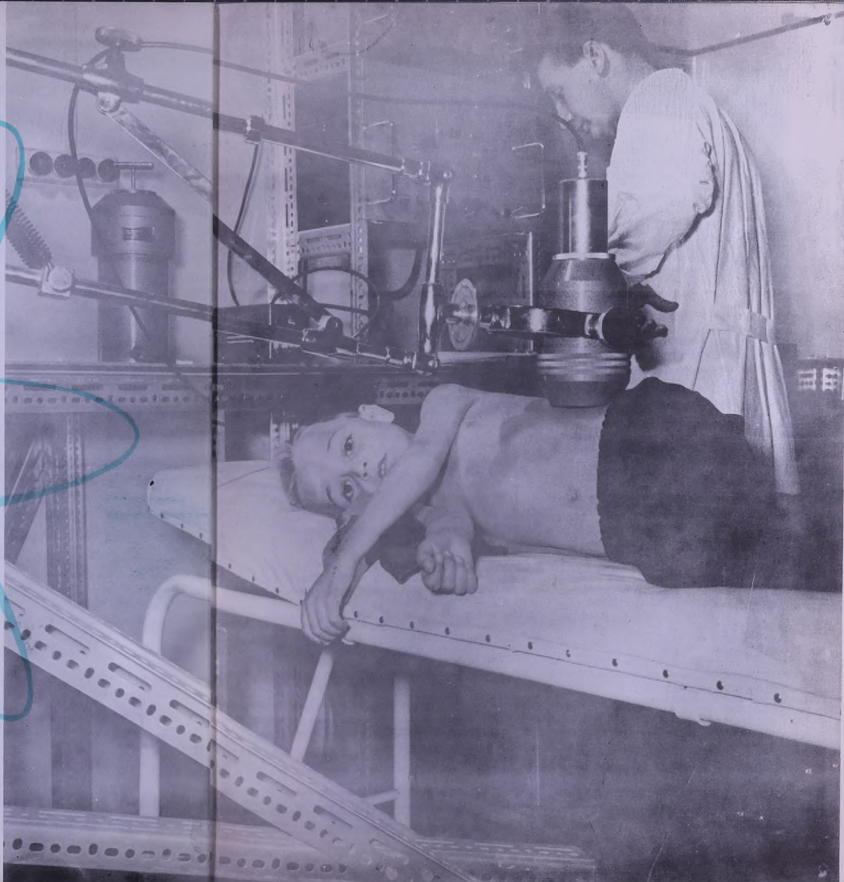
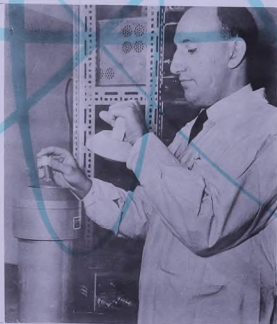
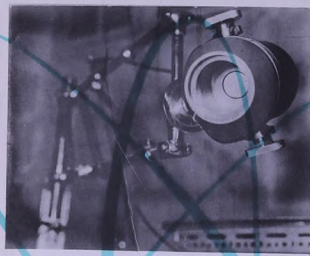
projects and also to buy an automatic scanner that will be presented soon to the Department as a gift from this Agency.

Due to the encouragement given to us by the Medical profession and the tremendous expansion in the number of patients received lately, we are already aware of the limitations of space and equipment available now, and the Authorities have agreed to build a modern institute near As-Salam Hospital that will house the present equipment and the Cobalt Teletherapy equipment given to us by the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission. A modern up-to-date radiotherapy department equipped with equipment giving the whole range of therapeutic X-rays and gamma rays for the treatment of all cancers will also be available in the near future.

IN IRAQ







It is not possible for any nation to raise its athletic standard, or spread it on technically correct lines, or make it penetrate in all the walks of its people's lives unless the following factors are made available.

1. Competent trainer to coach youth and athletes with their different standards, and to prepare them for various athletic tournaments.
2. Stadiums prepared on a high standard.
3. Allocation of sufficient funds for the administration of athletic affairs, and for meeting its requirements.

All these fundamental factors were made available by the Revolution Govt. in its flourishing regime — it established a higher Physical Training Institute for graduating teachers and trainers for various kinds of physical training, in addition to sending several missions to the World's civilized countries to ensure a high state of preparation. Generous allocations of funds were made for the physical budget. Likewise, a vast project was taken in hand for building stadiums, playing grounds, swimming pools, and permanent camps etc. necessary for physical exercises of sports in all parts of Iraq to such a degree that will give each liwa and qadha a stadium to serve the purpose. In Baghdad also two big stadiums will be constructed. As regards the first, detailed study has been made, and its construction has begun: this is the stadium which the Gubangyan Syndicate has offered as a gift to Iraq worth a million Dinars. This stadium will be built behind the Eastern bund of Baghdad, and near the Officer's town. It will contain all the equipment required for athletics, and will be lighted according to modern methods in a manner which will enable it to be used during the night for competitions and activities in sports.

The appurtenances are:—

1. A large stadium of the most modern type to accommodate 30,000 spectators, and containing a covered space to seat 8,000 persons. Under its steps will be constructed rooms for undressing, baths, and massage salons, in addition to other facilities required for the convenience of the public. The athletic appurtenances shall be complete in all respects.

2. Stadium for basket ball, boxing, wrestling, tennis etc. its steps to seat 4,000 spectators: its appurtenances will be under the steps of the former stadium.

3. A swimming pool, 50 metres long and 25 metres wide, furnished with internationally legal jumping planks; it will also have room enough for 5,000 persons, and will be surrounded by steps for seating spectators.

4. Several stadiums for practising by different teams in basket ball, volley ball and football etc.

It appears from the above that the project means a small athletic town, which fills a great gap from which the country suffers at present: when it will be ready, it will be possible to invite foreign teams for emulations and competitions in stadiums complete and very well equipped and resembling other stadiums in the world.

As regards the other projects prepared by the Government, it is a large and vast athletic city to be built at Karkh — right bank of the river; — the land on which it is to be built has already been allotted, and the work of drawing up of its plans has been entrusted to a famous international Engineer, Pro. Korpezi. It is hoped that the detailed maps will be finished during the next few months. This city will be the most modern in the entire Middle East, and will include stadiums, along with the following appurtenances, all illuminated in a scientific manner which will enable them to be used during evenings as well:—

1. A large and spacious stadium to hold 50,000 to 60,000 spectators; under its steps will be all sanitary facilities, baths, training salons, massage and refreshment rooms etc.

2. Internal hall—airconditioned—for various sports, to seat 3,000 spectators.

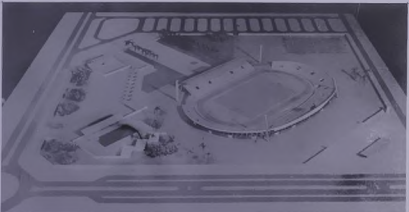
3. Swimming pool, 50 metres long and 25 metres wide, with another pool for diving at various heights, having steps all round it to seat 6,000 spectators; under it will be the essential appurtenances for the use of athletes and spectators.

4. External stadium for basket ball volley ball and tennis etc.: its steps to seat 4,000 persons.

5. Several stadiums for practice and exercises distributed over the athletic city—and beautiful gardens which will form marvellous recreation ground, beside being a first class athletic stadium.

It appears from the foregoing that within a few years, Iraq shall have athletic possibilities enough to hold all the youth — male and female — and to put forth a strong and firm generation having perfect faith in the Republic, and looking forward to a bright world.

FOR RAISING THE ATHLETIC STANDARD



NEWS



1



2



3

in

pictures



4

1. The Leader Abdul Karim Kassim opened the Day of the World Child on 1st June 1960, held by the Ministry of Health. In the picture is seen the Leader along with H.E. Dr. Mohammed al-Shawaf, Minister of Health.
2. On 19th June 1960, the unified agreement concluded between the Iraqi Republic and the United Nations was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Sayid Hashim Jawad, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signing on behalf of the Iraqi Republic, and Mr. Malling, Resident Representative of the United Nations, for the United Nations.
3. Instruments of ratification of the cultural agreement between the Iraqi Republic and the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) were exchanged on the 13th June 1960, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
4. A cultural agreement was concluded between the Iraqi Republic and the Peoples Republic of Mongolia at Baghdad. It was signed on behalf of the Republic of Iraq by H.E. Dr. Faisal al-Samir, Minister of Guidance, and officiating Minister of Education.



5. A cultural agreement was concluded at Moscow between the Iraqi Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It was signed on behalf of the Iraqi Republic by H.E. Abdul Wahab Mahmoud, Iraqi Ambassador at Moscow.

6. On 9th May 1960 a commercial agreement was concluded at Rabat between the Iraqi Republic and the Kingdom of Maghrib; H.E. Sayid Abdul Karim Shakir, Iraqi Ambassador at the Court of Maghrib signed for the Iraqi Republic and Sayid Idris al-Salawi, clerk of the State for Commerce, Industries — modern and traditional—and Commercial Navigation, for the Kingdom of Maghrib.

7. The Federal Government of Germany had issued a special invitation to 3 painters and photographers in the Iraqi Republic to hold an exhibition of the Iraqi photos, paintings and pictures. The invitation was accepted by Messrs. Murad al-Daghistani, Ahmad al-Qabbani and Hazim Pak in March last, when the said exhibition took place at Hamburg, Munich and Berlin, and lasted for three weeks. In this picture the 3 Iraqi painters are seen at the opening ceremony of the exhibition at Berlin.



6

8. The Iraqi Republic participated in the 3rd Athletic tournament held at Tunis in connection with Independence festival, by sending a military athletic deputation under Col. Ismail Razugi. On 28th May 1960, the Iraqi Embassy there arranged a reception in honour of the Deputation. In the picture can be seen Sayid Hikmat al-Chaderchi, Temporary Charge d'Affairs, with members of the Deputation and a number of the invited guests.



Spring Festival



During the spring of this year, many springs flowed and gushed out, the most prominent among them being that of tunes. Listeners to the Baghdad Radio heard the name of Schubert in his symphony and in which the



Baghdad Philharmonic Orchestra took part for the first time.

This is the beginning; but it had a lot of daring. If the history of art in modern Iraq is destined to record, with some modesty, the birth of this new artistic event, it will print in shining lines the emergence of talent and energy — which had been, till yesterday, wrapped in oblivion.

The birth of orchestra in the Fine Arts Institute is of great importance — being a credit and honour to the Art in Iraq; and it is to our advantage that we celebrate its birth with pride.

From the festival of light, song and colours emerged feelings and words, out of their narrow frames, to become stages for colour and picture before the eyes of the people.

The artistic tablets expanded so much that they actually out — did their traditional limits known to the public at Exhibitions, and began to speak, as it were, with their alphabetical scripts and colourful measures, about good ideas prevailing in our planet; to all the people, standing on the lower and higher steps of the ladder of life and knowledge.

This is what the tablets on the walls — work of the students of Painting in the Fine Arts Institution — speak and talk about. This is the first of the experiments of wall paintings, which will come into being after some time.

In the spring festival, the public had a look at the old Baghdad of the early days of the 20th century and through its famous coffeeshop of Az-zawi — re-lived some hours of Baghdad of the past, when they enjoyed the orchestra of local musicians, and listened to the songs and tunes, the atmosphere of which made pleasant by the routine clicks and tinkings of the small cups of sour Arab coffee.

They likewise saw Mosul in its daily life represented in one of the historical quarters of the town, with its popular songs, traditional dresses and homely chats.



The idea of festival means the participation of the people in their joy, and likewise invites them to think, meditate, see and acquire knowledge. It is for this reason that the festival cannot be considered a private one; opened its gates to all spectators. Its extensive programme included many and various artistic activities, during which plays by students were displayed on the stage, also paintings, sculpture, photographs and handicrafts (in the Kurdish wing).

Perhaps the thing which attracted most visitors was the ceramic works, which equalled in their artistic standard the international level.

The spring festival was a copious spout of perfume in our dry world; it represents the broadest feature of our artistic life in the flourishing Republican regime; a fact which filled with joy the heart of our faithful Leader, who praised and spoke very highly of the artists and their work.

- The Republic of Iraq has allocated a further one million dinars in addition to the sum already allotted in the Provisional Economic Planning Law No. 481 of 1959, thus bringing the total allotment to I.D. 393181971/- instead of I.D. 392181971/-.
- On 24th May 1960, was issued the Law approving the International Agreement of Labour No. 106 of 1957 relating to week-end "A day for rest during a week" — for those employed in commerce and general offices. The Law had been enforced. The general Congress for the International Labour Body, which met at Geneva on 5th June 1957, had already approved of this Agreement.
- Financial experts of the International Cash Fund have decided that Iraq should pay in one lump sum, the excess in its share as a member of the said Institution, the reason stated being the soundness of the position of Iraq as regards its finances and cash.
- The Khanqin Canal Project, which is considered one of the most important achievements of the Revolution Government in Diyala Lwaa, was opened on 31st May. The Canal will carry the Diyala river waters to al-Wand tributary for the irrigation of 75000 donums in Khanqin, which used to be irrigated from al-Wand tributary whose waters have been cut off since July last.
- The Government of the Republic of Iraq has approved of the Agreement regarding air traffic between Iraq and Czechoslovakia. The agreement was signed at Prague on 11th March last.
- It is expected that Iraqi Republic will join with 14 other States in the Middle East in a Congress to be held during December next to discuss the establishment of a Higher National Centre for Reseach in each of these States, to which are attached research laboratories and centres in various departments and institutions. This proposal was suggested by the Unesco in view of the need of many States in the Middle East to centres of such vital importance. It has been decided to form an Iraqi committee to discuss the possibility of the realization of the project of establishing a higher national centre for Reseach, before the Congress is convened.
- The Iraqi Republic has obtained from the United Nations more allotment of funds than any State in the Middle East. The reason for this increase is that the United Nations experts are satisfied about the importance of the projects on which those funds are spent in Iraq. Such increases for the next 2 years amount to 178000 dollars more than we used to get before. These allotments for the 2 years ahead will be in the neighborhood of 1000000 dollars.
- The Iraqi Republic has decided to participate in the second Arab Congress for Petrol, which is to take place at Beirut from 17 to 25th October next.
- The Republic of Iraq will partake in the Congress for the International Union to be held during August at

Stockholm.

The Instruments of ratification of the Anglo-Iraqi cultural agreement were — noontime on 13th June 1960 — exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between H.R. Sayid Hashim Jawad, Foreign Minister, and Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, British Ambassador on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The agreement had been signed at Baghdad on 14th December 1959. Thus the agreement in question becomes effective 15 days after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

A special committee has been formed comprising representatives, one each from the Ministries of Social Affairs, Interior, Education and Guidance, for drawing up of a programme to celebrate the Arab Child Day during October next. It has been decided that a number of popular organisations and Societies should take part in the preparations for the ceremony and its activities on this occasion.

The ceremony will be the first of its kind. H.E. the Prime Minister and Leader Abdul Karim Kassim had announced at the celebrations of the "World Child Day" on June 1st, that Iraq shall also celebrate "Arab Child Day", which should be the 2nd October of every year.

The Agreement regarding the Arab Union for radio and wireless communications, which had been signed on 24th March 1959 at Damascus, became effective on June 13th 1960.

The Iraqi Military Athletic Deputation comprising 15 athletes led by Major Aziz al-Hajjijay, will participate in Sports and Track Meet to be organised by the International Military Board for Sports.

The distance covered daily by the buses of the Passengers Transport Service during last year was 16901500 miles, which is equal to 679 trips round the earth, or approximately 2 such trips a day. This distance equal 71 times the distance between the earth and moon.

The Summer Resort and Tourist Board has decided to construct 10 swimming pools in Baghdad. They will be one each at Adhamiyah, Bab al-Moaddham, Bab al-Shaikh, Officers' town, Sadun Park, Jaedar, Kassim Town, Uma Gardens, Mansur Recreation Ground, and Karradat Maryam.

On 19th June 1960 noontime was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a unified agreement concluded between the Iraqi Republic and the United Nations and the International Organisations of Labour, Food Agriculture, Training, Education, Culture, Civil Aviation, World Health, Union of Radio Communications, Meteorology, Agency for Atom Power, Special Fund to help the Special Fund under the United Nations; H.E. Sayid Hashim Jawad signing for the Republic of Iraq and Mr. Matting, Resident Representative in Iraq of the United Nations, for the United Nations.



