

August 1961

NEW IRAQ

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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE

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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE
ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE

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Entrance of the New National Assembly
Designed by the Faithful
Leader, Aboud Kamil, on the
third Anniversary of the July Revolution.

We are pleased to attend this blessed celebration and serve the people who suffered in the past from the many kinds of injustice and oppression, and who bore these continuously, struggling against the tyrants and aggressors who trespassed on their rights in the past. We brought about our glorious Revolution to magnify the voice of the people, and this purpose is being achieved, from the dawn of our revolution up to this moment.

We have put into effect numerous designs for factories, workshops, schools health projects and electricity, and lastly, we have increased the power of the Army which serves the cause of the people and brings about the benefits and projects that are going side by side, simultaneously.

We have planned a great number of projects for the betterment of this country so that the people may make use of its wealth which was stolen by the foreigners, tyrants and usurpers. The wealth of the country is now for its people for their entire benefit. We led a life of hardship in the past, and

EXTRACTS FROM THE DELIVERED ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF JULY

We are now in the construction area of Hurriya Broadcasting Station which we have promised to the people, to disseminate the light of liberty, the firm determination and inflexible attitude for enhancing the homeland, on a noble and honourable basis, the basis of dignity, nobility, sincerity, gallantry, sacrifice and power, for the service of the homeland and the triumph of the people of Iraq, the glorious Arab nation, and all mankind, all over the world.

We look after the welfare of human beings in the world, and ask others to follow the good and righteous people to avoid evil, so that evil may come to an end, and an atmosphere of freedom, justice, equality, sincerity, security, confidence and unselfishness shall prevail all over the world, where individuals, everywhere, will help each other as a whole, in the interests of humanity.

This is the Hurriya Broadcasting Station, from where the voice of the 14th of July Revolution goes forth, showing the right way to others; it is the torch of freedom emanating from our country, the country that lives in happiness and glory, which we intend to build for a bright and progressive future in the coming century.

This Broadcasting Station was made with the help of our people, from their endeavours and the efforts of our friends, all over the world. Thus, this Broadcasting Station, these highways, buildings, power station, water reservoir, houses (which we will build) in addition to schools, institutes and dispensaries, shall make this area attractive and habitable as are other projects similar to this, all over the homeland.

From the speech of the Leader delivered on the opening ceremony of Hurriya Broadcasting Station, near Saiman Park, on Sunday, 10th of July, 1961.

I, a poor and humble man, shared their sorrows. We lived in crowded places and poor houses with no gardens or trees; you have been used to seeing your children playing in the filth and dirt, and people with pale faces, due to injustice and oppression, but they were of high spirit, struggling against these things, until they conquered them.

We hold ourselves responsible for establishing parks and gardens, squares promenades, and playgrounds, together with modern schools, hospitals and paved roads, and other things for the enjoyment of the people, without any discrimination. We have also charged ourselves responsible for providing each house and village in every part of Iraq with fresh and pure water, electricity and the means of civilization. The blessed July celebrations have shown the people the great number of projects carried out in all parts of Iraq, in each Iwa, Qadha and Nahiya, and from the joyous celebrations, we can see that the people appreciate the fruits of their toil and efforts.

Our schools are open for all our brothers:

Two hundred and forty students graduated today among them are two who belong to our dear people in Kuwait. This is their college and this is their country. We have set up institutes, schools and colleges for our people and brothers of the Arab Nation. We have about six hundred students who are being educated, on our account, in our colleges, to help them in the struggle for the sake of Arabs and the Arab Nation.

From the speech delivered by the Faithful Leader on the opening ceremony of the Promenade and the July 14th Casino, on July 16th, 1961.

Highways and roads, routes, railways and navigation, are just like veins and nerves on the face of the earth, similar to those of the human body, so these are one of the sources of life, movement and activity. In order to give life and strength to an area in any district, we must provide it with means and ways of communication, so that, consequently, phases of civilisation will prevail in those areas, bringing about the welfare and progress of the people, and humanity in general.

We intend to improve land transportation, river navigation and air aviation. Transportation including highways and railways. These are the steps that will make us second to none in the field of communication for the progress of economic, commercial and communicational activities. We shall carry out projects and construct regulators on the River Tigris, to be used for navigation in all seasons, without any delay.

FAITHFUL LEADER'S SPEECHES OCCASION OF THE THIRD 14th REVOLUTION

To serve the poor and weak — a noble idea:

After the blessed Revolution, we announced to our people that we came to serve the poor and weak amongst us. In our opinion, the public utilities of gardens, hospitals and schools, are the property of the people, and are for the benefit of both the poor and the rich. We have taken on the responsibility of seeing that the people know of this so that they will make full use of these amenities which are for their benefit.

From the speech of the Faithful Leader on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Opera House, on July 15th, 1961.

Our Revolution is just:

We believe that you have understood the aim of our victorious revolution, which is the revolution of justice against tyranny and oppression, and that it was brought about to crush imperialism and to establish liberty and freedom, justice and equality. It has dealt a blow to feudalism and destroyed the reactionaries, aggressors, usurpers and demolished the base of imperialism.

Of the goal of this Revolution:

We have come to provide each house and every village with water and electricity, and to give every family a house equipped with water and electricity. We have come to establish libraries for men women and children, so as to educate them and guide them in a better way of life.

Our Revolution is a glowing centre of freedom:

From here the light spreads — the light of justice. The security of justice for the individual blended as a whole.

From the speech of the Faithful Leader delivered at the ceremony of the 27th course of the Military Graduates, and the 18th Course on Supply, in the Military College, on Friday July 14th 1961.

July 14th Monument:

"You can see the epic of the fierce battle shown by this monument of July 14th. Look at the symbol that reveals to you the great longings, unconquerable and unbending as iron. This monument immortalises the spirit of championship of our people".

Jawad Selim:

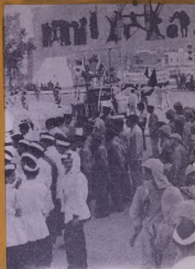
"We come to unveil this monument and to honour the great artist who passed away in the course of his work. The work which has immortalised his name as one of those artists who worked for the people and country, for the sake of freedom and victory".

**THE PROCESSION OF THE 3rd.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 14th. OF JULY.**





The Honest Leader Abdul Karim Qasim greeting troops of his triumphant army at the Military Parade.



Masses of people celebrating of the 14th of July.

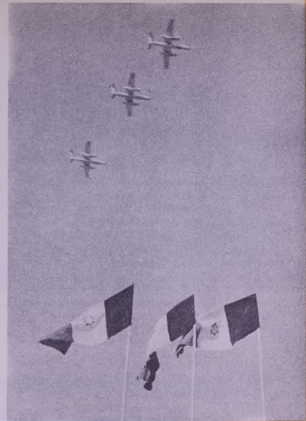
The procession of the 3rd. anniversary

Long-live the whole Iraqi
Zakho to the south of Ku
Victory to the liberals
Glory to the 14th of



the third National Day

of the 14th. of July.
unity from the north of
wait.
of Algeria and Aden.
July Revolution.



Iraqi Fighters on Parade Day.



The Honest Leader, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Maj. Gen. Abdul Karim Qasim, receiving the Indian Delegation for the third anniversary of the July 14th celebrations.



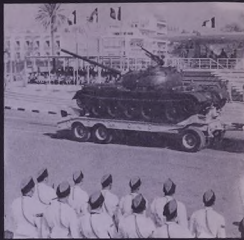
The Honest Leader, Abdul Karim Qasim receiving the head of one of the liberated African delegations for the glorious July 14th celebrations.

The Fine Arts
Institute parades
in the Peoples
Procession





The Honest Leader Abdul Karim Qassim greeting troops of his triumphant army at the Military Parade.



One of the heavy tanks supplied after the Rev Saluting Base in Al-T magnificent Military Par glerious morning of July ocision of the third annivers ion.

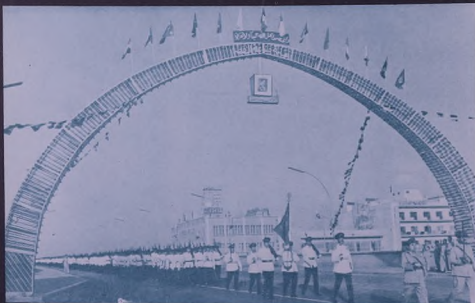


with which our army was olution, seen passing the ahrir Square during the ade that took place on the 14th, 1961, on the occa- sion of our great Revolu-



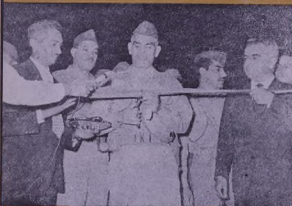
The Workers Association Parading during the third anniversary of the blessed July 14th Revolution.

Magnificently organized ranks of the students of the Military College, heroes of the future, passing over the Aj-Jamhuriya Bridge, South Gate, on their way to the Saluting Base.



The Journalists' Association Parading in the National Procession on the 15th July, 1961.

Projects of the Revolution during its Third Anniversary.



14th of July, Exhibition:
The Honest Leader inaugurating the 14th of July Exhibition.



His Excellency the Leader speaking with the guests in the courtyard of the mosque.

"Al-Azbek" Mosque in Bab Al-Mu'adham:
His Excellency the Honest Leader, Abdul Karim Qassim, delivering a speech before the inauguration ceremony. This Mosque was constructed this year on the ruins of the ancient Al-Azbek mosque which was built during the Ottoman Era.



Abdul Karim Qassim Tower:

His Excellency the Honest Leader, Abdul Karim Qassim, laying the foundation stone of Abdul Karim Qassim Tower, in the district of Al-Shaikh Omar. The height of this Tower will be

330 metres; which is higher than the famous Eiffel Tower. Flourishing gardens and large squares will surround it; cafés will be built at different heights overlooking the whole Capital.



The Leader speaking with his brave officers in the section of the Ministry of Defence at the Exhibition.



The Honest Leader glancing through the Ministry of Guidance publications in the section of the Ministry, at the 14th of July Exhibition.



A scene of the fierce battle, where His Excellency the Honest Leader is standing, after unveiling the Monument.

14th July Monument:

One of the great artistic accomplishments of the Revolution, designed by the immortal Iraqi artist, Jawad Salim. His Excellency the Prime Minister and Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, Leader, Abdul Karim Qassim, is seen, saluting, at the ceremony of unveiling the monument, of the 14th of July.



On the occasion of inaugurating Al-Hurriya Broadcasting Station in Salman Pak, The Honest Leader, His Excellency Abdul Karim Qassim. Seen in the picture with His Excellency, Staff, Brigadier Ismail Al-Arif, Acting Minister of Guidance with the Adjutant General and Military Governor General Major-General Ahmed Salih Al-Abdy.



"Al-Thawra" Broadcasting Station in Abu-Chraib. On Wednesday, 12th of July, 1961, His Excellency the Honest Leader, Abdul Karim Qassim laid down the foundation stones of the new transmitter building which will expand Al-Thawra Station in Abu-Chraib. This was the first foundation stone laid during the celebrations of the Third Nations Day of the Glorious Revolution.

THE ARMY IN THE SERVICE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTION

The day the world was witnessing the heroic battle against the Zionist invasion in Palestine, that battle which saw many sacrifices and much treason from some of the traitorous rulers of that time, and the day the Arab armies plunged into the battle of redemption to rescue the plundered Arab homeland from the hands of the Zionists, a committee was formed in Iraq under the name of, "Palestine Charity Committee", for the purpose of collecting financial aid for the families of the martyred heroes.

The Project Develops:

When it was found that the appeal for funds was met with ardent zeal on the side of the people, who began to bestow donations lavishly, the committee thought it wise to invest the large amount of money in a small industry at a cost of 60,000 dinars. The committee proceeded with its responsibilities until it was formed into an administrative board, in the year 1952, under the name of, "The Army Martyr's Treasury Administrative Board". One of the achievements of the new board was the acquisition of a Spinning and Weaving Factory, at the price of 45,000 dinars.

Joint-Stock Company:

For the purpose of widening the interests of the business transactions of the new board, opinion was settled on the participation of the Industrial Bank and the new board, for the establishment of a joint-stock company with equal shares, thus benefiting from the bank's financial resources in meeting the needs of the gallant Iraqi army for woollen clothing.

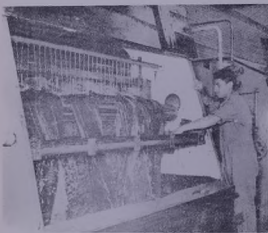
This company was incorporated in 1953, with a capital of a quarter of a million dinars, which later reached 1,050,000 dinars. In this way the



Major-General Ali Chalib Aziz, Chief of the Administration Board of the Army National Products, is seen talking to the Director-General of the Workshops and the Administration Physician about raising the standard of health among workers in the shops.



The final step of making blankets and cloth in the Finishing Section.



Washing the cloth in the Finishing Section.

company was able to build a new Spinning and Weaving Factory, as well as a clothing factory. But in spite of its efforts in investing the amount of money in its possession in a big industrial project, the company failed to meet the needs of the widows and orphans of the army martyrs, due to insufficient aid from the rulers of the old regime, as was the case of other companies, seeking public interest.

After the Revolution:

When the Revolution broke out on the 14th of July, 1958, its faithful leader, Abdul Karim Qassim, embraced this project for several reasons, for its noble objective in helping the families of army martyrs, for raising the standard of industrial production in the Iraqi republic, and for helping unemployment by employing the largest possible number of workers, as well as consolidating the national economy and preventing local currency from going abroad.

The Company Transforms into a Semi-Official Organisation:

Part of the fruitful effort devoted to this project by the Leader, was the diversion of the company's system into that of a semi-official organisation linking it up with, and under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence. Consequently, Act No. 77, for the year 1959, concerning the Army Martyrs, was issued. Therefore the Organisation possessed all the properties of the Woollen Textile Company Limited, and all rights and obligations of the company were transferred to it also, thus authorising it to carry out its administrative and financial affairs with full independence, headed by a director affairs who stands responsible to a board of administration.



Machinery Repair and the Manufacturing Section for spare parts.



In the Laboratories of the Army Workshops Administration.



The women-workers having a light meal in the workshop restaurant.

Productive Work Units:

The Productive Work Units of the Army Martyrs Treasury Administration encompass three fully equipped factories; these are:

1. The Spinning and Weaving Factory.

The cost of setting up this factory amounted to 1,018,378 dinars, and is considered one of the biggest factories of its kind to be established in the Middle East. It has been equipped with modern machinery for the purpose of increasing its production and meeting the needs of the armed forces in clothes and blankets, thus fulfilling in this way the objective for which it was founded. It also provides the various government departments with sufficient clothing, blankets and socks, besides marketing surplus blankets etc.; for local consumption. The new mechanical equipment of the factory, produces all sorts of woollen cloth that will compete with foreign woollen products, if not surpass them in quality.

2. The Woollen Stocking Factory.

This was constructed in the year 1961, but had a low output owing to its old-fashioned mechanical equipment which has now been replaced with new machinery and provided with increased manual labour. This factory produces at the present time, in the third year of the revolution, more than 200,000 pairs of stockings. This figure is expected to double with the installation of the new machines. Below is a table showing the progress of production since the year 1958 up to the present time.

3. The Tailoring Factory.

This was founded in 1958 with the equipment of 153 sewing machines of various models. After the revolution the total number of sewing machines was increased to 240.

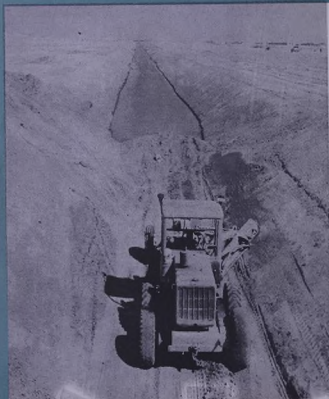


Some workers in the Dyeing Section.

Following construction in The capital

... the Army Canal.

Paving of the two main roads along both sides of the Canal is going on along with the digging work.



The work of digging is actively going on for the purpose of accomplishing this great project.



A sketch of the Army Canal from the River Tigris to the Diyala.



Construction work is seen being carried out on one of these bridges.

The construction of the Officers Town, behind the eastern embankment, was the foundation stone for the housing projects in that area.

The building of main roads connecting the Officers Town and other future housing schemes will be an essential factor necessitating the reconsideration of the constructional outlines of the Capital and its continuous expansion.

Previously, opinion was directed towards expanding the Capital in a longitudinal direction, so that buildings were constructed along the entrance of main roads such as Baquba, Mosul, Hillah and Kut highways, which entailed the expenditure of large amounts of money in order to supply these remote districts with water, electricity and other facilities. Now opinion has been directed towards transverse expansion owing to the fact that the main roads, that will be constructed behind the eastern embankment, will bring the housing projects nearer to the city, and make available to future inhabitants of these new towns, facilities of public transportation.

The main idea behind the construction of the Army Canal is to encourage citizens to erect houses and buildings in this area, so as to ease the congestion in the city.

The Canal joins the River Tigris with the River Diyala, and gives citizens the feeling that they are not far from the river. Moreover, the water that flows in the canal will irrigate their parks and gardens, converting the whole area into a recreational place, not only for the population there, but also for the inhabitants of the city of Baghdad in general.

The Canal Project:

The Army Canal starts from a site called Goldary on the River Tigris, between Al Fraihat and As-Sayfiyah and continues southwest till it reaches the Diyalah in the vicinity of the Purification Station of Al-Rustamiya Water Supply Project. The Canal then passes through the district of As-Sulaykh and the housing units of the Mortgage Bank, on to the Al-Menzil Road, past other housing units of the various co-operative societies and the Town of Jamila Abu Hairi, How's north of the Officers Town and New Baghdad, then to the south, near the old race course, passing Al-Ameen Town till it comes to the Diyalah.

Diagram of the Canal:

The length of the canal is about 24 kilometres the width of the interior is 4 metres, while its surface width is 11 metres and the average depth of the canal is two metres. The water flow in it will reach two metres in depth. Gardens will be constructed on both sides of the canal, 50 metres wide, and two streets will be built parallel with the canal, which will have 12 metres of paving on each side. Similar gardens, on the farther sides of the paved streets will also be constructed. A pumping station will be installed at the head of the canal on the River Tigris, with sufficient power to pump up about 30,000 cubic metres of water per hour when the flow in the Tigris is lower than that of the canal. Seven pumps are to be installed, four of which are to be operated continuously, the other three to be kept as spare and for emergencies. Diesel Motors will be operated temporary, until the seven electric pumps are completely installed in the near future.

Bridges:

There are twelve bridges across the canal, the first at Menzail Road, the second at the old road of Baghdad-Baquba, the third is in the street coming from Al-Wathba Square across the Jewish Graveyard, the fourth along the street coming from Al-Tahrir Square towards Al-Tayaran Square, the fifth near the railway and the sixth and seventh in Abdul Karim Qassim Street. The eighth on the New Baghdad Street passing the Baghdad Bakery, the ninth and tenth along the main street of New Baghdad, the eleventh along Al-Ameen Street at New Baghdad the last one at the end of the canal before reaching the Diyala.

Some of these bridges are dual bridges and others are single ones. The single ones are wide enough to allow three vehicles to pass at the same time.

The Army Canal Project when completed, will create excellent dwelling centres, and centres for recreation for the people of Baghdad.

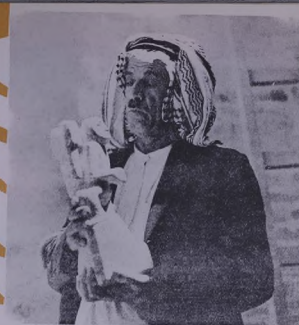


Tons of iron for the reinforced concrete which will be used for laying down the base foundations, bridges and the Canal regulators.



The water flowing in the Army Canal. One of the bridges constructed on the Canal is seen in the picture.

MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE BEHIND RARE TALENTS



The Old Artist considering one of his primitive works of art.

The popular sculptor, Mun'im Furat, is one of those talented people discovered by the Ministry of Guidance in the Republican Era, and who has been granted every possible facility and care. The following dialogue occurred between the sculptor and the Director of Popular Arts and Culture:

Q. Do you remember the first time I saw you?

A. Yes, I do remember very well because I regard that occasion as the starting point that changed my life.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. I mean, when you saw me carrying a sculpture in my hand, near Shorja, Baghdad, you bought it that day and asked me to pay you a visit at your office, in the Ministry of Guidance the following day.

Q. And what was the result of your visit?

A. It was, that you started purchasing, in the name of the Ministry of Guidance, all my productions, the thing which encouraged me and made me see for the first time a Governmental organization taking notice of my career, and interested in my works, by displaying my pieces of art in its Guidance Centres, one of the blessings of this flourishing age, the age which followed the day of the 14th of July, 1968.

Q. How old are you?

A. Sixty-one years.

Q. How, and when did you start being a sculptor?

A. Actually, I don't know how, but more than thirty years ago, I read about the importance of sculpture, and saw pictures of some sculptures, and visited the Iraqi Museum often. All of a sudden I found myself busily making sculptures.

Q. Do you remember your first piece of art?

A. No.

Q. Not at all?

A. No, not at all. But I remember making a bust of the late Abdul Muhsin Al-Sadoon after he died.

Q. What has influenced your art? Your sculptures resemble those of ancient civilizations of Iraq.

A. Nothing has influenced me. I work according to my own imagination.

Q. Have you a particular method in making sculptures? I mean do you have a clear idea of the sculpture before doing it?

A. No. All I can say is that I take the piece of marble in my hands and start carving and shaping it until it becomes something I have never thought of before.

Q. What are the tools and equipment you use in sculpturing?

A. A saw, a chisel and a file.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes.

Q. Don't you use a "rice"?

A. No. I use my hands instead, though one of them is afflicted with palsy.

Q. Why do you have plenty of snake carvings?

A. I don't know. But may be I want to illustrate the evil, wound around human beings.



Q. Do you mistrust Man?

A. No. But unfortunately the Devil lures Man quite often.

Q. Why do you place a huge stone on the heads of some of your statues? What do you mean by that?

A. Well ... to symbolize the heavy burdens of life.

Q. What sort of people, on the whole, used to buy your sculptures?

A. Foreign people. But the Ministry of Guidance has saved me from those long dreary hours of standing in the streets hoping to sell my sculptures for quite trivial prices. I am very glad this Ministry has taken care of me, and acquainted the public with my name, by presenting me and my works to the spectators of TV of the Republic of Iraq, as well as by displaying my art in the Guidance Center in South Gate.

Q. What are your future projects?

A. I have just mentioned to you that I handle my piece of marble without any previous thought or plan. Therefore I cannot tell you anything about my future projects.

Q. Where do you get the marble from?

A. From the ruins of some buildings, for my age does not allow me to get the white marble from the North of Iraq where the best quality of marble is found, and perhaps you would help in providing me with some pieces of that excellent marble.

Q. What is your wish in life?

A. To live long and sculpture, as is the will of Allah, in this Republican Era of which I dreamed since my childhood.



Projects of the Directorate - General of Housing



The modern housing units spread all over the Iraqi Republic.

The Directorate of Housing has started carrying out the housing programmes that were drawn up in the Provisional Economic Plan. It has constructed, up to date, 12,314 houses and reconstructed 14,921 plots of land with their general apparatus.

The Iraqi Planning and Executive Boards for Housing Projects, that took over the work of the Dixiadis Foundation, whose contract was terminated, have taken great steps in improving the standard of city planning and the style of architecture used in their new projects. Advanced methods of building roads and installing drainage, water and electricity supplies have also been applied, and the quality of work, which is being keenly supervised, has improved to a great extent.

The Directorate General of Housing has studied the general housing programmes included in the Provisional Economic Plan in order to extend its successful housing schemes throughout the country, so as to include them at a later date in the Provisional Economic Plan. It has set up divisional programmes, model villages and housing projects complete with general facilities of schools, mosques, social and health centres, public baths, and markets. Below are some of the most important projects which have been studied and included in the programme:

Al-Za'faraniya Town allocated for skilled labourers.

This project is laid down for the building of 875 houses complete with their general amenities, as shown on the blueprints of the site. It also includes the construction of a network of roads and streets in addition to public squares, gardens and parks, and the other public buildings necessary for the welfare of the inhabitants of this town, i.e., schools, mosques, health and social centres, markets and public baths, etc. The cost of Al-Za'faraniya town will be 900,000 Iraqi Dinars. Study of final blueprints has been carried out to meet the needs of skilled labourers and their families.

Radio Town.

The Directorate General of Housing has started to study and plan projects for housing the personnel of the TV and Radio Stations, in the Republic of Iraq. One of these, is the Qusaibah Project, near Salman Pak, of 172 houses, planned in modern architectural designs with the usual amenities and facilities. These will include a swimming pool and cinema.



A modern water tank in Mosul

Housing Projects. Baghdad, East and West.

The Officers Town, at Baghdad East, is another site of the work being progressively carried out by the Directorate General of Housing, including the construction of 1,250 houses, public buildings, comprising of a library, cinema, swimming pool, four primary schools, two secondary schools, mosques, social centre, markets, baths and other buildings. All have been planned in accordance with the latest designs of city planning, and stand equal to the most modern buildings of their sort throughout the world.

The Baghdad West Housing Project, comprises of another 1,250 houses of similar design and facilities.

Research Centre for Housing.

In order to develop their housing projects, the Directorate General of Housing, is studying modern living conditions, the way of living of different classes of people in Iraq, educational and health requirements, the local building industry and appropriate building materials, in an endeavour to meet the requisites of modern comfort. Due to the necessity and importance of these matters, the Directorate has decided to establish a General Centre for Housing Research, in the Baghdad West Housing Project.

Project at Su'wairah Cotton Farm.

Carrying out the decision made by the Higher Committee of the Agrarian Reform, in the Republic of Iraq, appropriate plots of land have been secured in Kut Iwa, near Su'wairah, for the purpose of expanding the cotton farm area from 18,000 to 28,000 dunam. This farm will be equipped with the latest kind of agricultural machinery and tools, in order to obtain the best results in its produce. The most advanced methods of agriculture will be used, therefore this farm, will be regarded as a model unit in agricultural research extension for the neighbouring areas. Consequently, it has been decided to set up adequate housing units for all farmers, skilled workers and labourers, who will be in charge of running this project.

Since this farm will need the services of 300 labourers, 100 skilled workers, (i.e. drivers, mechanics etc.) 50 supervisors, 40 engineers and other personnel, it has been decided to set up these housing units in order to fulfil the demands of every body working on the project.

1. The Main Housing Unit.

This site is located in the centre of the project, along the Baghdad-Kut highway, and it comprises of:

- (a) a workshop, (b) a garage, (c) general stores, (d) a silo, (e) two schools, (f) a rest house, (g) a market place, (h) a dispensary, (i) a social centre and a public bath, as well as 190 houses for the personnel, supervisors, clerks and workers.

2. The Labourers Housing Unit.

This is located at a distance of about four kilometres from the Baghdad-Kut highway, and is in the midst of cultivated areas of land. It is comprised of 200 houses allocated to labourers and farmers, together with a market place and coffee shop.

There is also another housing unit for labourers, the site of which is one kilometre away from the main housing unit, comprising of a 100 houses market and a coffee shop. This project will have its own water supply, drainage system and electricity power station. The houses will be built with all modern living facilities. The Directorate of Housing has drawn up five styles of houses each of which will meet the requirements necessary for raising the standard of labourers, skilled workers and engineers.

Mosul South West Housing Project.

Part of the great projects planned according to up-to-date architectural styles, is the Weaving Factory Housing Project in Mosul and the General Housing Project in the same area.

The water reservoir of this project which is made of reinforced concrete, is situated in the midst of this project, and is considered the first of its kind in Iraq. It stands on a high plateau, and the first and second floors of the building will be used as a casino, overlooking the whole scenery. A spiral stair case will connect the ground floor of the reservoir with the other floors.

A bakery, public bath and coffee shop will be included in the modern market place which has been designed to meet the essential demands of the inhabitants.



Open-air cinema. Sketch of the civil centre in Baghdad.



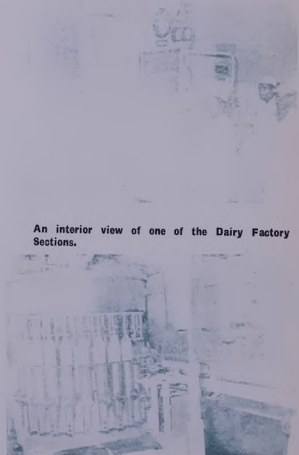
A modern cafe in the Mosul housing project.

NEW RECORDS IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION

The D.A. is one of the enterprises established during the republican era, in response to the demands of modern life which the republic is trying to achieve for the benefit of all Iraqis. With the short period of the D.A.'s existence, the production of sterilized milk has exceeded 15,000 litres per day, which is twice the amount produced previously. The amount of butter has surpassed its daily production by 600 kgs. This quantity equals the amount of imported butter. The governmental D.A. has been able, as a result of this great output, to distribute their products to all the liwa centres for local consumption, moreover, state hospitals, nurseries, all military institutions, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Affairs have become dependent on the products of the D.A.

At present, production is centred on milk, butter and cream, but the D.A. has taken measures to produce other kinds of dairy produce such as:

1. Sterilized milk in small bottles to be used as refreshments.
2. All kinds of sterilized milk, mixed or sweetened, such as chocolate flavoured milk and other products that have a high nutritional value.
3. All kinds of curdled and butter milk.
4. Fresh and dry cheese.
5. All sorts of ice-cream.



An interior view of one of the Dairy Factory Sections.

Bottling of sterilized milk.

Animal Breeding Centre:

The D.A. has completed all the necessary details for establishing a special animal breeding centre and grazing fields. The various buildings required for the centre will be completed during this year. They have been designed to house 1,500 head of well-bred foreign livestock. This centre will be equipped with every facility to ensure the best possible results. One of them will be a concentrated animal food factory, also a veterinary hospital and a rearing centre, etc.



One of the vehicles that distribute the Dairy Factory Products.



Sterilized milk is an essential element in feeding the school children, covered under the nutrition programme.

The D.A.'s Project for the Development of Local Production:

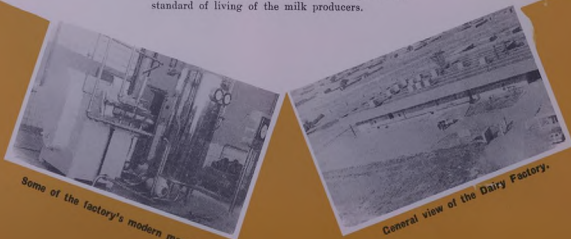
The D.A. has been entrusted with another great responsibility, not less important than its original duties of milk production, which is national dairy production. The D.A. has succeeded in improving the quality and increasing two fold, the quantity of milk produced in Baghdad. It has also participated in establishing the Dairy Production Co-operative Society in order to assist animal breeders, materially and technically.

Added to this, the D.A. has started carrying out a programme for solving problems of production with the intention of building four model villages outside Baghdad, specially for the owners of milk producing animals. This project is to be accomplished in two stages:

1. Transferring the owners of animals outside the city of Baghdad and settling them on special land provided that they start building their own houses and animal pens under the supervision of the D.A. This is only a temporary solution until the completion of the second project.

2. Commencing the construction of four model villages in the same area in which the owners of animals have been transferred and which are to be occupied by them when completed.

It is hoped that when the second step of this project is accomplished there will be a large increase in the quantity of milk produced and that owing to better conditions, the productive cost of milk will be reduced, to the benefit of the producer and consumer; at the same time this step will solve health and social problems, as the removal of the animals from the city will help to keep it clean, and living in model villages will improve the standard of living of the milk producers.



Some of the factory's modern machinery.

General view of the Dairy Factory.

POPULAR CULTURE SERIES

كتاب الاحوار
فصل معرفته التاريخ والادوار

البراهه الصانع مسمن الادوار شردوا وكو دور الوصول
عبر رادوار اشاعر عشاق - نوب - موسيك واسته
عاب السمنان - روبرفد - بركت - زكلا - راجوي حسين
عجراي - فامقشاش - مع العارح الاول - نوب الدار الكثر
دوميك جى الدار الصاعد والعترون وراست جى الدار
الارزون وراين - جى الدار - العاصه والسرتون وفتشان
جى الدار - الراسه - دارا - لون - فدمال كمد جى الدار - كهد
واكسرون ووبرك جى الدار - السورن - د - زكود جى الدار
الأمه - والا رجون - وراوى جى الدار - العاصه والسورن
حسين جى الدار - العاصه - اكسرون - وجمالت جى الدار -
الريسه - واكسرون - واما بوق الاحوار فان المسافر منها
اللقب الهاشفا - وروايت منها ما احبوا - وديك
عس النطق - الاحقان - واما الاحوار الاخران فعضها
جى الاحوار المذكورة - بنوعها العود - زكلا - راجوي
سكتر - مروتا - سمور - العطن - كسكنا - فاذا فاعلموا
الظرفه باربعه تهاكف - فعدو منها اذنا سير - زكلا - راجوي
الاحوار - المسافه - والسورن - العاصه - واما سكر
الاحوار - السورن - ايضا - وكر - الطيه - العاصه - والاحوار
الاحوار - السورن - ايضا - وكر - الطيه - العاصه - والاحوار
الاحوار - السورن - ايضا - وكر - الطيه - العاصه - والاحوار
الاحوار - السورن - ايضا - وكر - الطيه - العاصه - والاحوار

"Kitab Al-Adwar Fi Ma'rifat Al-Nagham Wel-Adwar"

The author of this book, Safiyaddin Abdul Mu'min Al-Irnawi Al-Baghdadi, is one of the most prominent Arab musicians in the "Hijri", who lived in the seventh century, 13 A.D. and served in the court of Al-Musta'sim, the last of the Abbasid Caliphs.

After the conquest of Baghdad by the Mongols, Safiyaddin, by means of his art and charm, succeeded in gaining the respect of the invaders, and Hulagu favoured him and bestowed upon him many gifts and privileges. In this way he saved many families from plunder and burning.

Safiyaddin Al-Baghladi lived in Baghdad from the year 613 Hijri — 693 Hijri. At the age of twenty, he wrote the book "Kitab Al-Adwar", and in spite of the few pages it contains, it is considered one of the most important of ancient references in the science of music, owing to its contents of interesting musical definitions and descriptions, besides possessing a rare collection of musical rules notes, rhythm and choris. One of the chapters that denote the author's penetration into the depths of the relation between music and the human soul, is one in which he deals with the influence of tunes and says: "Each mode has an effect upon the soul, and each is of a different kind. Some create a feeling of courage and strength, and these are the "I-shahaj, Abu Saik and Nawa" which suit the temperaments of the Turks, Ethiopians, Negroes and mountain people. The "Rust, Nairuz and I-fahan" pacify the soul with a pleasant and delightful quality. To influence a feeling of grief and lassitude are the "Buzurk, Kashawi, Zarafkand, Zankala and Hussaini", therefore it is important that each mode should have an appropriate verse.

"Kitab Al-Adwar" was translated into French and published in Paris in 1938, but was not published in Arabic until now, when due to the recognition of the importance of this manuscript among our musical and artistic legacies, the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture, with the collaboration of Dr. Hussain Ali Malfooth, has finally printed this book, after borrowing the manuscript which was handwritten by the famous musician and mathematician, Abu Issa Al-Karamani, in the year 870 Hijra, from the private library of Dr. Malfooth. Thus the book has been published in the original form of the manuscript with the addition of a brief biography of the author and his scientific works.

*"The Book of Azes for the Key of Notes and Compound Modes".

IRAQI MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



The Dulcimer Player

The Dulcimer or "As-Suntoor"

The musical instrument we inherited from the Assyrians.

"Al-Maqam" presentation and the characteristics of the dulcimer musical instrument.

What the "Baghdadi Chalghi" consists of. How the Dulcimer is made of walnut and apricot wood.

Hammers, made from the wood of bitter orange trees, and the method of playing on the Dulcimer.

The Dulcimer is a traditional musical instrument used at the time of the Assyrian Empire in the year 1271 B.C. The historians of music go on to say that the Dulcimer, which was formerly used by the Assyrians, was a medium between two musical instruments: the Zither, "Al-Kanon" and the Dulcimer of today.

The Dulcimer player has the advantage of "raising" or "lowering" his strings, contrary to the stationary musical instrument such as the piano. This characteristic has given the Dulcimer a superior position in the presentation of the Iraqi Maqam, in the form of singing, which needs non-stationary musical instruments.

The Dulcimer is accompanied by another stringed instrument known as "Al-Jozzi" together with a drum (or a tambourine). The musical band formed by these three instruments is known as the "Baghdadi Chalghi".

The Dulcimer is an instrument having wires stretched over a trapezoidal soundboard, played with two light hammers. The soundboard consists of twenty-three small pieces of bitter orange wood fixed on its surface known as (Al-Dama) or (Al-Ghazel) — the Bridge. Then fine metal wires are tightened over the soundboard; each four wires being laid down on a separate "Dama" — Bridge — forming one string, the first of which is called "Al-Qarar Al-Awal" low pitch — also known as "Yezali", and the last of which is called, "Jewab Al-Husaini" — high pitch. The names of these strings are as follows:

- (1) Yezali, (2) I-shairan, (3) Iraq, (4) Rash, (5) Dogah, (6) Saigah, (7) Jehargah, (8) Nawa, (9) Husaini, (10) Onch, (11) Gerlan, (12) Mijbir, (13) Buzurk, (14) Meloran, (15) Sahem, (16) Jewab Al-Husaini, (17) Hijazi, (18) Kurd, (19) Sheh-naz, (20) Hissar, (21) Jewab Hijaz, (22) Sumbulla, (23) Ajam.

The scales of the Iraqi "Maqam" can best be played on the Dulcimer. As for the method of playing on the Dulcimer, one has to hold in each hand a couple of wooden hammers made from the wood of a bitter orange tree, and beat with them on the strings. The hammers are called "Zakhim".

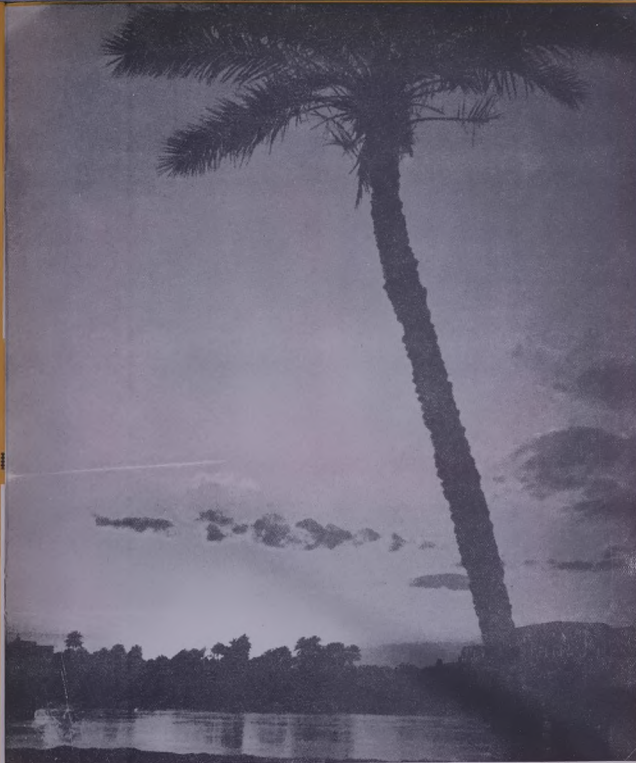
The Iraqi Dulcimer differs from the other kinds found in neighbouring countries, such as Persia, by its size, which is larger and the greater number of strings.

To Our Readers

Greetings,

The Magazine, "New Iraq", is delighted to meet you friends in this corner which has been devoted to you wherever you are. "New Iraq" kindly requests its gracious readers to contribute their suggestions and recommendations, and wishes to gain their graceful approval.

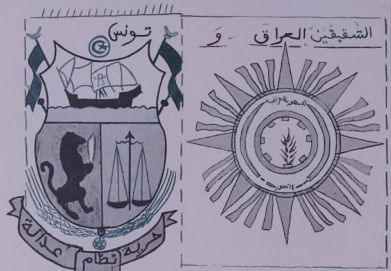
"New Iraq",



Sunset on the Tigris

Fine Arts Institute

(Photo by.) Natek Salah Al-Sheikh Nuri.



A sketch of the emblems of the Iraqi and Tunisian Republics presented to "NEW IRAQ" by Mr. Umran-Tunisia, wishing us a bright future.

Back cover for the October issue.
Wall decoration in ceramic-Shrine of Hussein-Kerbala.



IRAQI ARTISTS

Ali Shawqi

- Born in Baghdad in 1930.
- Graduated from the Fine Arts Institute in 1959, and won the Institute reward for his distinction.
- Participated in a number of local as well as foreign art exhibitions.
- A member of the Iraqi Artists Association.
- In painting portraits, he tends to portray the traits and countenances that express inner human feelings. He follows the Impressionists School in illustrating the social themes and landscape scenery.



NEW IRAQ

