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NEW IRAQ

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Supervised by the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture


Front Cover
Coloured — A statue from Hatra
(see page 24)

Back Cover
Aerial view of the Republican
Palace.

Photo Latif al-Ani

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Evening in Baghdad's Orchards.



LAW DEFINING EXPLOITATION AREAS

It is now clear that the Oil Companies will not yield through negotiations to any of Iraq's demands despite the peaceful efforts made by our Government to make these companies admit our rights, and change their arbitrary stand.

Throughout the three-year negotiations the Companies have disclosed their overbearing and stealthy nature that knows no other conduct but bargaining, procrastination and deceit.

Against this unjust conduct the Government of the Republic of Iraq found herself forced to follow an alternate path to preserve the Nation's rights.

As a first step a law was passed defining lands for exploitation by the Oil Companies. The law stipulates that lands to be exploited by the Companies shall be defined on a basis of the presently exploited lands, with the possibility of allocating more reserve land provided that such lands do not exceed the extent of the

defined area of each Company.

Accordingly the unexploited areas were handed back to the Iraqi Government who shall set up its own company. During the past years, the companies had seized about 453,000 sq.k.m. only a small portion of which was exploited. Therefore the bold step taken by the Government in recovering the unexploited areas was an act of great importance to the interests of the country which has suffered greatly from the imperialistic regime in which the companies played an active part.

Economically the law is of great importance to Iraq. The Government may now exploit the recovered areas in a manner which will promote national wealth and income and economic development.

Article Five affirms this resolution. It states that the companies must submit within three months all material and information connected with the unexploited areas. Any company that fails to comply with this article will have to compensate for damages or losses resulting thereof. Shortly a national oil company shall be formed which will take upon itself the task of exploiting the lands recovered from the oil companies.

The Government's action against the oil Companies was a brave step. The Government shall continue along this line — preserving the people's wealth and putting a stop to the tyrannical powers who have long deprived Iraq of her lawful rights, making use of the weaknesses of old rulers and their yielding to imperialistic powers. This is the least a free national government can do who has but the national welfare as a guiding light.

Text of Law No. 80

ARTICLE 1.

The following words and terms shall have the meanings shown against them:

The Companies:

The Iraq Petroleum Company Limited, the Mosul Petroleum Company Limited and the Basrah Petroleum Company Limited.

Defined Areas:

The lands on which such of the Companies has the right to carry out its operations.

Lands:

Any submerged or non-submerged land.

ARTICLE 2.

The defined area of each of the Companies shall be specified as per the schedule appended to this Law.

ARTICLE 3.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq may at its discretion allocate other lands as reserve to the Companies, provided that such lands shall not exceed the extent of the defined area of each Company.

ARTICLE 4.

Lands not covered by the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Law shall be free of all such rights as have come to be held by the Companies therein. Arrangements necessary for the pumping and transportation of oil across such lands shall remain valid provided that this shall not infringe any legal or reasonable use of the land.

ARTICLE 5.

(1) The Companies shall within three months from the effective date of this Law submit to the Government, free of charge, all geological and geophysical materials and information and all petroleum engineering information and data relating to the lands covered by the provision of Article 4 of this Law.

(2) If any Company fails to submit the information required under para. (1) of this Article, the Company shall be obliged to compensate the Government for any damage or loss of benefit caused to the Government as a result of or by reason of such delay.

ARTICLE 6.

This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

ARTICLE 7.

The Ministers are charged with the execution of this Law.

SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENT OF THE LAW DEFINING OIL EXPLOITATION No. 80 of 1961

The supplementary table of the Law defines the areas already exploited by the three Companies working in Iraq. The IPC has twenty two points, twelve in Kirkuk (478,750 sq.k.m.), six points in Ba'ya Hassan (182,5 sq.k.m.), and four points in Jamboor (86,5 sq.k.m.). The Mosul Petroleum Co. has eight points, four in Ain Zala (45,5 sq.k.m.), and four in Ba'ha (16,5 sq.k.m.). The Basrah Petro-

leum Co. holds seventeen points, seven in Rumaila (568,25 sq.k.m.), and ten in Zubair (559,75 sq.k.m.). This brings up the total points to forty seven, lying in seven areas covering (1937,75 sq.k.m.).

The table contains details defining the points and the areas. The original maps are kept in duplicate at the Oil Ministry and the Ministry of Defence.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF LAW No. 80 of 1961 DEFINING THE EXPLOITATION AREAS FOR THE OIL COMPANIES

(1) After the First World War, Iraq's oil, which various imperialists intensely desired their eyes, was an object of keen competition between the Governments of the Allied Powers in that war and their major companies. Eventually, the position led to agreement among these companies to act collectively, with a view to monopolising the oil exclusively for themselves and to exploiting it on the worst terms and against a return to the country, regardless of the interest of the people of Iraq, then under occupation. All that decayed the utilisation of the country's important natural wealth — oil; further, it denied the original owners of this wealth the chance of fairly benefiting from it, contrary to the aspiration of a country that was, and still is, in utmost need of ample income for its development, and for restoring its people from the poverty and misery they suffered over many years. This high-handed treatment prevailed at a time when the country had no control over its affairs as a State possessing independence and liberated from imperialistic influence. As a matter of fact, Iraq was under direct British imperialist or influence, through unequal treaties and the presence of military

bases, in addition to various means of political pressure and the exploitation of economic crisis and State budget deficits.

The first concession for the exploitation of Iraq's oil was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (whose name was changed in 1958 to Iraq Petroleum Company), under a direct agreement between the Iraqi Government, then subject to direct British mandate, and the company in question. No prior offer had been made to other major international companies. The excuse given for this omission was that there existed a promise — a vague one — given to the Turkish Petroleum Company by the Ottoman Government before the First World War. Now, but for the direct British rule in Iraq at that time, no sovereign government would have acknowledged such a vague right and granted the Company an important concession by direct agreement without obtaining other offers from different parties.

Starting from this illegitimate act, the monopolistic Oil Companies entered Iraq and gradually extended their control over its whole territory.

Despite its inequality and the unfairness of its basic terms and conditions, with

reference to Iraq's interest, that concession embodied one aspect conforming to the rule that is usually observed in conceding an area for petroleum exploration, namely, the provision restricting exploration and exploitation to small plots for each of the different companies. In the case of such a provision, a company would undertake specific obligations with regard to the footage to be drilled and the rate of drilling, beside other obligations which would ensure speedy exploration and exploitation. Failure on the part of the company concerned to fulfil such obligations would render its concession liable to cancellation. On this basis, the Iraq Petroleum Company was granted the right of exploration and exploitation in (24) rectangular plots of (8) square miles each, that is, an area totaling (192) square miles only, and it was provided that the Company should, within a limited period, drill not less than the annual minimum footage specified, failing which the concession would become null and void.

The Company, however, did not fulfil even these conditions, which to a certain extent tended to safeguard Iraq's right; nor did it carry out all its obligations in respect of both the selection of rectangular plots and

the footage to be drilled. When its concession became almost subject to cancellation, the Company succeeded in frustrating the efforts then possessed by the British Government, in obtaining one-year extension of time period fixed for the fulfilment of its obligations. It likewise succeeded, by the same means mentioned above, in altering the basic conditions of the concession. The alteration involved removal of the provision restricting exploration and exploitation to small plots, elimination of the Company's obligations with regard to the footage to be drilled and the rate of drilling, and removal of Iraq's right to cancel the concession in the event of failure on the part of the Company to fulfil those obligations. Thus, the concession for exploration and exploitation right was rendered effective to the end of the concession period for an area measuring (31,000) square kilometres, instead of approximately (192) square kilometres, i.e. 192 square miles, and without any of the usual relinquishment of any part of this area at successive intervals, and without any guarantees regarding the rate of exploration and the footage to be drilled.

The Iraqi Government at the time had granted another foreign company, namely, the British Oil Development Company (B.O.D.), an oil exploration and exploitation concession which likewise covered a vast area measuring about (157,000) square kilometres, west of the Tigris and north of latitude 33. The concession was granted with a view to introducing a new element which would compete with the Iraq Petroleum Company. This very aim, however, spared the owners of the Iraq Petroleum Company, so that they took steps to defeat the Government's purpose by purchasing all the shares of the British Oil Development Company, whose concession they thus acquired and whose name they changed to (Mosul Petroleum Company). This Company was owned by the same shareholders of the Iraq Petroleum Company and to the extent of the proportions of their holdings in the latter.

In 1938, the Basrah Petroleum Company, also owned by the shareholders of the Iraq Petroleum Company themselves, was granted an extensive oil exploration and exploitation concession in respect of all Iraqi territory not already covered by any other concession at the time. This new concession was given on conditions and terms similar to those of the other two concessions. The total area covered by this concession measured (326,000) square kilometres. Thus, the whole of the territory of Iraq, measuring (459,000) square kilometres — according to a small area near the Iranian border which had been granted to the Khanaqin Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company — came to be held by one group comprising major monopolistic companies, under identical concession extending over a period expiring after the year 2008, without any provision for the relinquishment of unexploited lands and with no guarantee to ensure the exploitation within a fixed period in the vast territory that encompassed the whole of the area of Iraq. The Oil Companies have turned the unex-

ploited areas into permanent frozen reserves that would strengthen their oil position in the world and threaten to frustrate the efforts of the countries that strive to utilise their oil resources in accordance with their respective national interests.

(11) This unavourable situation, namely, the restriction of oil exploration and exploitation in the whole territory of Iraq to one group of monopolistic companies against a low return — an prejudicial and unfair terms, has delayed those operations in the country and has caused the country's interests great injury in many respects. There is no doubt that it was in a large measure brought about partly by the submission of the Government of Iraq to the demands of British influence and directive and their indulgent and lenient attitude towards the monopolistic Oil Companies, and partly by these Companies agreeing among themselves to acquire, in certain proportions, the shares of concern that might obtain oil exploitation concessions in Iraq, and in refraining from competing with one another to secure such concessions in Iraq and within the confines of the Government of Iraq.

Ever since they commenced operations in Iraq in 1925 and until the end of 1957, the Oil Companies have carried out drilling only at an annual rate of 56,228 feet. Furthermore (Review of July 1958), however, and as a result of their being reminded of the necessity of relinquishing the unexploited lands, the Oil Companies started to drill at the rate of 157,782 feet per annum. The footage drilled during 1960 amounted to 248,550 feet. This indicates that the Companies' slackness in oil exploration and exploitation had been due not to lack of resources, facilities or to any other technical or economic factors, but to factors associated with the interests of the Companies. The Companies did not wish to direct their oil exploitation activities to this country, so as to exploit oil in Iraq on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of our country's natural wealth. Since the discovery of oil in 1927, and until 1958, annual production did not exceed 6,6 million tons. Production thereafter developed very slowly and under pressure exercised by some of the shareholding companies. Even now, production is incommensurate with the proven reserves and with reasonable exploitation.

(111) In view of this state of affairs, which is prejudicial to public interest, and considering the many unfair provisions contained in the concessions whose application would be realised, the interests of the Oil Companies at the expense of Iraq's interests — as a result of the indulgent attitude and the slackness shown by the government to the companies in dealing with the rights of the people — the Revolutionary Government undertook, as one of its foremost tasks, to remedy this position. Accordingly, the Government commenced negotiations with the companies in August of 1958 to rectify these matters in a manner that would safeguard the legitimate interests of both the people and the Companies. The

Companies, however, did not respond to Iraq's just demands, although the negotiations had been protracted for a period of over three years, during which the Iraqi Government displayed patience and forbearance with a view to reaching a satisfactory agreement with the Companies. The Companies did not appreciate the political and social developments in Iraq and elsewhere in the world, whether in the field of oil or in that of general affairs. These developments rendered the provisions of the concessions in Iraq and elsewhere in the world, giving the Government of Iraq the equitable right to rectify those provisions in a manner that would ensure the removal of injustice and safeguard the rights of the people of Iraq. Therefore, the Ministry of Oil was compelled after the breakdown of the negotiations to issue the following statement on April 10th, 1961 —

(1) Among other objectives, the immortal July Revolution aimed at saving the people from the clutches of imperialism and restoring their rights, completely intact; at getting rid of whatever affects the political and economic independence of Iraq; and at removing the injustice done to the homeland as a result of indulgence shown by the rulers of the exterminated regimes regarding the homeland's rights and resources, the conclusion of unjust agreements and the granting of ransoms of oil concessions to the foreigners; also as a result of yielding on the part of the rulers of the exterminated regime to the concessionary Companies, so that the injustice was not confined to the nature of the concessions but covered also their application, which position prejudiced the right of the people to derive fair benefit from their oil wealth and involved loss to Iraq of its natural right.

Under the Blessed Revolution of July 14, 1958, the Government of the Revolution, devoted to work in the interest of the people, made exhaustive studies of the provisions of the unjust concessions granted to the Oil Companies and of the problems arising from their implementation and having arrived at the questions which should be settled with the oil companies through deliberations in a way assuring the interest of the homeland and not prejudicing the rights of the people, defined these questions as follows —

1. Calculation of the cost of oil production and of the companies' expenditures so as to secure the right of Iraq.
2. Method of fixing prices, according to which Iraq's oil revenues are calculated.
3. Cancellation of the discount received by the Companies.
4. Appointment of Iraqi Directors and their participation in the Boards of Directors of the Companies in London, and supervision of the Government of Iraq of the Companies' expenditures in a way ensuring the interest of Iraq.
5. Gradual transition of the Companies' posts.

(2) Relinquishment by the Companies of the unexploited territories, preparatory to these being utilised by Iraq.

7. Surrender by the Companies of the natural gas surplus to the requirements of the oil fields and the other gas fields, and production of the Companies continuing to burn off the gas at random in spite of their knowledge that the wealth of Iraq is thereby wasted.

8. Guaranteeing the use of Iraqi tankers in transporting Iraq Oil.

9. Necessity of Iraq actually contributing to the Companies' capital at a rate of not less than 20 per cent of the total thereof.

10. Necessity of increasing Iraq's share in the oil revenues.

11. Payment of revenues in a convertible currency, to guarantee the interest of Iraq.

12. Removal of the injustice and the damages caused to Iraq by the non-observance of the unfairness of the agreements and of the vague provisions thereof.

(b) The Government of the Revolution, wishing to solve its problems with the right parties and to recover from them the right parts of the people peacefully, amicably and in good faith on its part, had hastened to call upon the representatives of the Oil Companies since August 1961, in order to exchange the outstanding disputes and to eliminating the raw deal included in the Companies' concessions. Despite the intransigence of the two Companies, negotiations between the two parties continued uninterruptedly over a period of about three years, during which 28 meetings were held besides other interviews, the outcome showing that the Companies were still thinking with the same arbitrary and monopolistic mentality with which they had persistently thought ever since they obtained their concessions in the exterminatory regime, and were not willing to develop conditions in Iraq, or the progress of the oil industry itself, or the equitable rights of the people. In the face of this, the attitude of the Iraqi negotiating delegation was marked by a spirit of patience, wisdom, forbearance, tolerance and good faith throughout the negotiations. That, however, was not availed with the Companies, for it failed to induce them to change their attitude, despite the exhausting efforts made by the Iraqi side in exchanging viewpoints to persuade the Companies that Iraq's equitable demands should be recognized and that the obstacles should be overcome which were obstructing the progress of the negotiations. His Excellency the Faithful Leader Abdul Karim Qasim, the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, supervised the meeting between the negotiating delegations held at his Headquarters at the Ministry of Defense, on December, 19, 1963, when he explained to the Companies' negotiating delegation the final just views of the Government of Revolution, which has come to serve the people, in respect of the subjects under discussion. His Excellency the

Faithful Leader asked the delegation to reply thereto and not posing the negotiations, but the Companies' delegation sought to be granted period of grace in order for them to refer to their Boards of Directors, promising that they would come back, with the required replies, after a short interval.

(c) After the return of the delegation and the resumption of the negotiations, it appeared, plainly and clearly, that the attitude of the Companies on these questions was still arbitrary as regards the right of Iraq; that the Companies were deliberately disposed to deferment and procrastination in order to gain time for exploration, for keeping themselves in possession of the rich oil fields and for realising their objectives, disregarding the interest of Iraq or the just viewpoint repeatedly expressed by the Iraqi side; and, as if they themselves were the owners of the right of benefiting from the resources of Iraq and not the people of the country, just and legitimate demands submitted by the Government of Iraq. In view of this deliberate and unavailing privation of Iraq's rights in the negotiations, and the Companies' arbitrary attitude which is detrimental to the interest of Iraq, His Excellency the Faithful Leader informed the Companies' negotiating delegation at the meeting held on April 6, 1964 that the Companies cannot hereafter act prejudicially against the rights of the people of Iraq nor tamper with the people's fortunes and prospects; and that they ought to cease their exploration and drilling operations outside the actually exploited oil areas, until an equitable agreement was reached between the two parties ensuring the right of the people and stopping the Companies from unlawful exploitation and monopoly. His Excellency the Faithful Leader warned the Companies at the same time that they should not in any way decrease or touch the oil production or its development in the currently exploited fields; otherwise, the Government of the Revolution would take further measures to safeguard the interest of the immortal Republic. The minutes of the meetings will be published and broadcast to the Iraqi people for their information and in order that they may see for themselves the extent of the Companies' arbitrary attitude and their disregard to the legitimate right of Iraq which the Iraqi delegation demanded, in the course of the negotiations, in good faith and with much forbearance and patience in order to safeguard that right, which shall never be lost.

(d) The Government of Iraq wishes to announce on this occasion that it abides by its undertakings and its promises, but only in accordance with the interest of the homeland, and regrets the arbitrary and shameful attitude of the monopolistic Oil Companies; their persistence, over a period of three years, in refusing to accept the just demands of the Government of Iraq in protesting the negotiations, in vain; and their insistence on the loss of

Iraq's right, despite the good intentions, patience, wisdom and tolerance shown in the course of the negotiations by the rightful Iraqi side. Furthermore, the Government of Iraq wishes to announce that the Companies will be the loser if they insist on not responding to Iraq's just demands. Unless these Companies change their arbitrary attitude and return to the legitimate right, the Government of the Revolution will be compelled to deal with the matter in a way ensuring the right of the people. The Republic of Iraq is resolved to defend its rights, to ensure its safety and freedom, and defend its imperialism.

(IV) Despite the foregoing, negotiations were resumed once again between the Iraqi side and the Oil Companies, on the latter's request and the former's agreement thereto. The Oil Companies this time also ignored Iraq's fair demands and deliberately broke off the negotiations. Consequently, the Ministry of Oil had to issue its statement of October 17, 1964 on the oil negotiations which runs as follows:—

(a) This Ministry had explained in its statement issued on 10.4.1961 that its just demands put forward by the Iraqi side during the negotiations held with the representatives of the Oil Companies operating in Iraq after the outbreak of the Blessed Revolution on July 14, 1958. The Ministry also showed that the arbitrary attitude of the Companies had not changed and that the Companies had purposely resorted to deferment and procrastination with a view to gaining time so as to explore and retain control of the oil-rich areas and attain their objectives, without taking into account the people's interests and disregarding the just viewpoints expressed by the Iraqi side.

In view of the deliberate privation of Iraq's rights in this, and of the arbitrary attitude of the Companies which is seriously harmful to Iraq's interest, H.E. the Faithful Leader Abdul Karim Qasim informed the Companies on 6.8.1961 that they could no longer continue to act prejudicially to or trifle with the people's rights and that they must stop exploration and drilling operations outside the actually exploited oil areas until a just agreement was reached between the two parties which would guarantee the people's right and put an end to the Companies' monopoly and illegitimate exploitation.

(b) In view of the Companies' repeated refusal the resumption of the negotiations, pointing out that they had taken the necessary measures to change the members of their negotiating delegation and that this delegation would be provided with the powers which would enable it to reach agreement with the Iraqi Government and settle all the outstanding matters.

Accordingly, the negotiations were resumed between the two parties on 24.8.1961. Three meetings were held. At the third meeting, held on 28.8.1961, the Companies' delegation requested to be given a 3-4 weeks' period

of grace so that it might return to London to study with the authorities concerned there, the Government's final demands and then prepare memoranda explaining the position of the oil industry, preparatory to the delegation's return to Baghdad to resume the negotiations again. They pointed out that they hoped their memoranda would meet the Government's requests.

On 28.8.1961 the final stage of the negotiations was resumed. The Companies submitted their memoranda which only expressed their viewpoint in not meeting the Government's fair requests. The Companies employed flimsy excuses, which could not be entertained, owing to the equivocations and allegations they contained. These could not deceive the Iraqi negotiators who were patient for long with the object of arriving at a just result and wresting the people's right.

After three meetings in the recent negotiations, the last being the meeting held on Wednesday evening 11.10.1961, it appeared that the Companies' delegation was insistent on not meeting Iraq's fair demands, especially the principal ones such as Iraq's holding a share of 20% with the Companies and the increase of Iraq's revenues from the profits to more than 50%. It also appeared that the Companies consider that conceding these demands is something impossible and that these two principal demands are not legitimate rights. In other words, Iraq's participation with the Companies in the shares and the increase of the profit share of Iraq could not be recognized at all, although the Companies are thereby violating the provisions of the Convention which guaranteed Iraq's right as it is clearly understood from the text of Article 8 of the San Remo Agreement of 1920 which reads, under the heading "Mesopotamia":—

"It has been agreed hereby that in the event of the formation of a special oil company in the aforementioned territory, the National Government or other concern shall be allowed to participate — if they so wish — at a rate of 20% in the Company's capital." This participation is also stipulated in concession Conventions concluded between Iraq and the Companies concerned.

The second demand, "increasing Iraq's revenues from the profits", has become a fundamental principle in the concessions concluded by companies everywhere in the world, in view of the development of times and of the awakening of nations and their clamour for their legitimate rights. But the monopolistic Companies deny Iraq this right also, and wish to continue to employ prevarications in their negotiations and not to recognize any of Iraq's principal legitimate demands, a matter which caused the breakdown of the negotiations and their suspension without arriving at a satisfactory result.

(c) The Iraqi Government here declares that it adheres to Iraq's legitimate right and cannot concede it at all. In spite of the

Companies' arbitrary attitude, which is harmful to the interest of the people in the immortal Republic of Iraq, the Government holds its attitude, after these long negotiations, obliged to take the legal steps which will guarantee Iraq's interest in accordance with the laws without any prejudice to the Companies' acceptable interests.

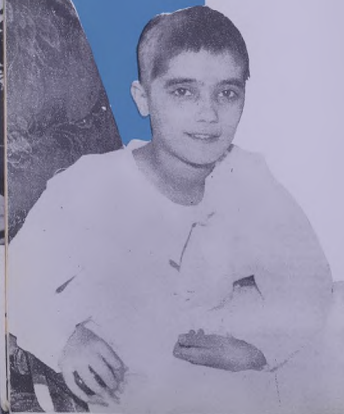
(V) Ever since 1958 the Revolution Government has repeatedly declared its keen desire for maintaining production of oil and its supply to markets where it is sold, also its intention to make efforts at the same time towards safeguarding the supreme national interests and ensuring the continuity of the country's vital enterprise for the benefit of national and international economy on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

In view of the Companies' non-compliance with Iraq's equitable and legal rights during the direct negotiations with them, and considering their persistent adherence to unjust provisions that are more of the nature of unilateral contracts imposed on the districts and exploiters on our country through the men of the exterminated regime, the Revolution Government, after negotiations over a period of more than three years, finds itself obliged to resort to other legitimate means to safeguard in a fair manner, the interests of the people in their homeland, oil and wealth. The Government, having made a thorough study of the subject of the districts covered by the concessions, has decided to begin at this stage with eliminating the injustice involved. It has, in this connection, observed that had the concessionary conventions contained, on the basis of justice and equality, the usual terms that provide for gradual relinquishment at successive intervals, of the lands covered by the concessions, the concession-holding companies would have had no right now, after a period of 22-24 years has elapsed since the granting of the concessions, to retain lands other than the actually exploited and producing areas. Accordingly, this concessionary right relinquishment should be regarded its adoption being a legitimate right of Iraq. Retention by the Companies of vast oil areas which are left unexplored and not utilized, involves a gross injustice, which must be eliminated. Iraq has a full right to remove this injustice, by readjusting the districts where the Companies may operate (as would have been the case if the usual rules of relinquishment had been followed in respect of these districts), that is, by having them restricted to the areas actually exploited for oil export. These areas contain huge oil reserves which will ensure both continuity of the Company's present production as well as its development and expansion at a considerable rate and over a long period.

For the foregoing reasons, this Law has been enacted with the provision that to the Companies' acceptable interests, realises one of the important and just demands of the people of Iraq as regards the country's oil wealth.



"NEW IRAQ" AT THE BRAIN SURGERY INSTITUTE



Modern science has enabled men to penetrate in regions where their predecessors never dared to intrude, and modern surgery is one field where the efforts of scientists to discover the unknown has helped to increase our knowledge of, as well as preserve the human body.

In Iraq, doctors are in constant pursuit of the latest discoveries and methods used in the modern world. They are quick to adopt what is new in medicine to their own experience and knowledge.

Though medical progress in Iraq includes all branches, yet surgery seems to be the more developed and successful.

The young patient hopefully looking forward to a new life.



In the operation theatre at Dar El-Salaam Hospital: Surgeons operating on a boy's brain.

In a previous number of our magazine, an article on heart surgery was presented to the reader, showing the great success of the Iraqi doctors in having controlled the most important organ of the human body. Another field where our surgeons have displayed their skill is brain surgery — or more correctly neuro-surgery.

A Start:

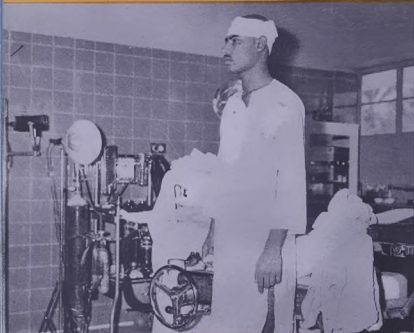
The first surgical operation on the nervous system was performed successfully in 1946 — the first of its kind in the Middle East. The success encouraged doctors who proceeded to cure the previously hopeless cases.

The Revolution enabled the doctors to get together and establish an institute for neuro-surgery at Dar el-Salaam Hospital.

Any brain operation is preceded by several examinations to diagnose

and locate the problem. Ventriculography and meningoangiography are used by doctors in these examinations.

The signs and symptoms of a brain lesion are many. Continuous headaches, epilepsy, dementia, sudden change of conduct, paraplegia, and chronic weakness in visual acuity are some of them. Problems which are treated surgically are: injuries affecting the skull, spinal cord, brain tumors, hydatid cysts, trigeminal neuralgia, and spinal



In the operation theatre — another patient bravely preparing for an operation.



One day after the operation — the patient surrounded by his doctors.

cord tumors resulting in paraplegia. Some mental diseases, schizophrenia for example, are also treated surgically.

The parietal bone, which protects the brain, is removed before the surgeon can approach the site to remove a tumor. Such operations require infinite precision. An operation may take as long as six hours, during which time doctors shy from the use of general anaesthetic in order to avoid complications. Rather, local anaesthetics are used since only the cranium has to be anaesthetized. The brain, the sensory centre, is painless and is not affected by any instrumentation. The patient is conscious throughout the operation.

There have been many serious cases where surgical treatment cured patients at the Dar el-Salaam Hospital. Doctors have been able to give the patient the chance of a new and healthy life. One boy of twelve lived for eight years suffering from epilepsy, while at the same time attending school. When his brain lesion developed he was taken to the Brain Surgery Institute where he underwent careful examination. A big lump of multiple hydatid cysts was discovered, the size of half his brain. After the operation he recovered rapidly and was completely cured. Another case was that of a young man who suffered from epilepsy, headaches, exhaustion and loss of concentration power. No wonder — a tumor the size of an egg was found in his brain.

To people like these two, the success of brain surgery in Iraq means a lot. It means new life, new hopes, new horizons.

THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY IN MOTION



THE GOVERNMENT SPINNING AND WEAVING FACTORY IN MOSUL.

Iraq is undergoing a dual development: a wide movement of industrialization and at the same time a revolution in agricultural and irrigation projects. This development in effect disproves the outdated idea that prevailed in the minds of the rulers before the Revolution, who maintained that Iraq was primarily an agricultural country, and accordingly planned their projects in a manner that kept Iraq backward rather than a progressive, industrialized society.

The Revolutionary Government put an end to such old fashioned ideas. Solid scientific plans were laid which took in the already existing factories for renovation and development.

Industrial factories were estab-

lished in Iraq before. They were the results of political necessities, which, in any case, did not aim at improving living standards, but rather at eliminating doubts and alluding that Iraq was heading toward modern civilization.

Of these factories was the Government Spinning and Weaving Factory in Mosul. Built in 1957, it had a rather low record of produc-

tion and its account books were un-encouraging. After the Revolution the figures showed hope. The factory proved that national industrialization could be a great success and could add considerably to the nation's wealth. The following figures are a clear proof of what has been done to develop the production power of the Spinning and Weaving Factory.

Pre-Revolution:

No. of Labourers	Annual Wages	No. of Iraqi Employees	Annual Wages	Foreign Technicians	Annual Wages
846	62,743	89	49,305	35	41,582

After 1960-61:

1455	296,200	130	84,195	7	
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The weaving section: 644 automatic looms of a capacity of 20 million yards per year of different fabrics.



Spinning section: 25,200 spindles, capacity of 18,000 pounds of yarn per day. All yarn is from Iraqi cotton.

It should also be added that whereas in 1957-58 the records registered a loss of ID. 148,000, and in 58-59 ID. 16,900, in 59-60 there was a profit of ID. 174,000, and in 60-61 ID. 120,000.

These figures indicate growing production, actual profit and an increase of labour demand. They also indicate that the Iraqi consumer is now confident of the qualities of national manufacture. Thus the government was encouraged into enlarging the factory and increasing its capacities to produce a wider variety of materials.

The factory is a government establishment attached to the Ministry of Industry. It is run by an administrative board according to the Government Industrial Projects Administration Law No. 31, 1960.

The factory produces cotton cloth and cotton yarn which is in great demand by local industries.

To give the reader a better idea of the success of the project during the last three years we submit the following figures:

The cotton used in manufacturing in 1960-61 was 13,003 bales of ginned cotton, i.e. 5,201,375 lb., while in 1957-58 it was only 4069 bales i.e. 1,626,321 lb.

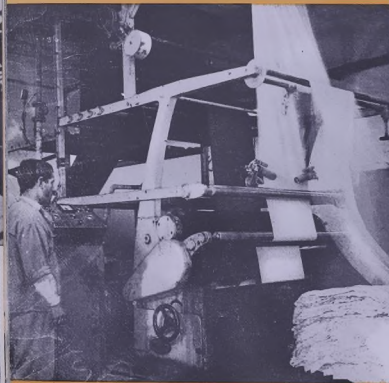
The yarn produced in 1960-61 was 11870 bales, i.e. 4,747,923 lb. which comes near the designed maximum capacity which is 5,250,000 lb. a year, while in 1957-58 it was 3,910 bales, i.e. 1,473,102 lb.



A row of spindles in the factory.



Printing machine — materials are printed with fast dyes and in designs prepared at the factory.



Checking machine.

Production in the weaving section in 1960-61 was 18,878,830 yards an increase of 3-1 compared with the production of the first year, which was 5,848,215 yards.

Bleached, printed and dyed cloth and calico produced during the following years was:

In 1957-58	5,107,636 yd.
.. 1958-59	13,797,300 ..
.. 1959-60	13,734,180 ..
.. 1960-61	18,947,371 ..

Yarn ready of scale:

In 1958-59	110,455 lb.
.. 1959-60	238,420 ..
.. 1960-61	295,600 ..

Production values:

1957-58	ID.	257,740
1958-59	ID.	1,125,900
1959-60	ID.	1,150,500
1960-61	ID.	1,525,500

The manufactured fabrics — calico, gingham, poplin, flannel as well as yarn — were marketed and were in immediate demand.

Below is a list of sales during the years 1957-58 to 1960-61:

	Fabrics yd	Yarn lb	Waste Kilo
1957-58	—	—	—
1958-59	6,664,816	99,305	287,000
1959-60	14,818,652	225,303	355,496
1960-61	15,596,761	295,305	499,666

	Value Fabrics	Yarn	Waste	Total	Sum
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—
1958-59	462,167	23,382	50,484	536,033	
1959-60	1,074,848	66,070	80,005	1,215,823	
1960-61	1,197,793	79,958	72,828	1,350,469	

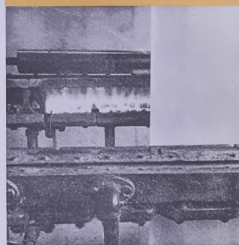
A partial view of the spinning section.



Singeing machine used for burning the nap from cloth.



Factory grounds.



At the designing centre — a designer at work.



Drying machine.

The Factory Capacity and Foundations:

The factory contains:

1. 25,200 ring-shaped spindles.
2. 1,168 double spindles and 235 waste spindles.
3. 644 automatic looms.
4. Bleaching, printing classification, folding, yarn dyeing, and bleaching machines.

- The factory runs three shifts daily, i.e. 22.5 hours.
- It has a water-pumping machine of a capacity of 4 million gallons per day, the surplus is sold to the Mosul Municipality.
- It also has an electricity power station of a capacity of 4,500 kw.
- A workshop for making spare parts and repairing machines and lately a casting section has been added.
- It has a machine workshop and an additional wood shop.
- The factory is air-conditioned to provide better production.
- Medical service is free for workers and employees.
- Inexpensive transportation is provided for the workers.
- A housing scheme was undertaken, including 793 houses, a kindergarten, a medical centre, a play ground, a police station and a municipal council.
- Three hundred thirty two houses were handed over to employees and workers during the third Anniversary of the Revolution, with a hotel, a shopping centre and a primary school. Thus all who work at the factory have been able to get modern houses that ensure comfort and better living.



Engraving machine.

IRAQI POPULAR ART

**COPPERSMITHS
IN IRAQ**

Ask any visitor to Baghdad what place he would like to see and in nine cases out of ten the answer would surely be "The Copper Suq (market)".

This simple, yet highly skilled workmanship attracts attention and is sincerely admired not only by those who visit Iraq, but by enthusiasts everywhere. The fame of our best copper-smiths won international admiration even as early as the 13th century. Then, the art was not thought of only as a profitable business. It was a field in which skilled workers competed and sang their own praise. They had a right to do so, too. Their work was admired by princes and kings, who lavishly bestowed gifts and patronage upon the masters.

Of the well-known masters of this handicraft were:

1. Shuja'e bin Mena'a al-Mosulli.

He was one of the prominent craftsmen in engraving and inlaying. He produced several artistic pieces decorated with geometric patterns, flowers, leaves, etc., and engraved with his name. His best known work is the silver inlaid bronze ewer that shows the exquisite skill and precision of the Mosul School.

The ewer has ten sides, richly decorated with geometric patterns, human forms and plants, and beautiful Kufi inscriptions, encased in glass that surrounds the ewer. The illustrations represent hunting and feasting. Above the lower part of the neck is written:

tiful Kufi inscriptions, encased in glass that surrounds the ewer. The illustrations represent hunting and feasting. Above the lower part of the neck is written:

"Decorated by Shuja'e bin Mena'a al-Mosulli in God's blessed month of Rijab, in the year six hundred, twenty nine."

Shuja'e had many apprentices who themselves became as famous as he was. One of these was Mohammed bin Fettouh al-Mosulli.

2. Mohammed bin Fettouh al-Mosulli.

He learned his trade from Shuja'e and took after him in the art of inlaying. Of his masterpieces are the following:



(a) A beautiful silver-inlaid copper candlestick with rich decorations cased in glass, carrying out Shuja'e theme of hunting and feasting. Circling the neck of the candlestick is an inscription giving the name of the craftsman: "The work of Al-Haj Ismail, decoration by Mohammed bin Fettouh al-Mosulli inlayer: Apprentice of al-Shuja'e al-Mosulli the Engraver." This piece is at the Islamic Art Museum in Cairo.

(b) An astrological table made for King Badrilleen Looloo in 639 Hijri. It is inlaid with silver and gold, with royal emblems inscribed on the inside and on the back, as well as several lines of verse.



3. Mohammed bin al-Zain al-Mosulli.

He was one of the most competent craftsmen in inlaying. He left a number of beautiful artistic pieces of which the St. Louis Babbistery is the most famous. This urn is at the Louvre. It is rich with decorations and illustrations that display court life, hunting and fighting. Some of these illustrations are cased in glass and in ribbon all done on a background of plants with intricately engraved leaves. The man's name is written in three places "Al-Muallem (master) Mohammed bin al-Zain". It is said that the Court Princes in France were baptized in this urn since the time of Louis XIX (1215-1270 A.D.) who brought it from the East during the Crusades.

The photograph is published in the "Arts Atlas" p. 157, fig. 483.

4. Al-Serrie al-Raffa' al-Mosulli.

Also a prominent craftsman, and moreover, a famous poet (died in 362 Hijri). He was born in Mosul, and was apprenticed a tailor where he darned and embroidered. Later he had his own shop which became

a meeting place for scholars, poets, literary men and philanthropists. In a poem he wrote to a friend in which he spoke of his occupation and his financial affairs he said:

"The needle had saved my face and my verse in the past, but now my livelihood is squeezed as though it was flowing through its hole."

Then he worked in paper manufacture and went to Aleppo. He approached "Saif al-Dawla al-Ham-dani" and other men of power, praised them and thus improved his conditions.

5. Ibn Habeel al-Mosulli.

Yousif bin Abul Kerim al-Mosulli who emigrated from Mosul to Yemen around 680 Hijri where he stayed till 726 Hijri, then made a sea-trip to India at the age of ninety. He was a man of immense energy and intelligence and was skillful in wrought iron work. He was also a poet and wrote verse once describing a piece of iron he wove and engraved intricately with flowers and leaves, "an iron orchard", and presented it to al-Mulhaffar Yousif, King of the Yemen.

By Saeed al-Daiwachi

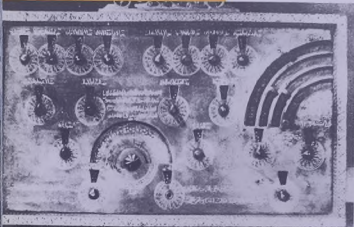
Director of the Mosul Museum



Scenes from the copper ewer. One of a hunt, the other festivities.



Coppersmith Industry in Iraq.



An astrological table bearing symbols and script — Made by Mchammed bin Fettooh al-Mosulli, 639 Hijri (1241 A.D.)



Second face of the astrological table.

THE KERRADA SUSPENSION BRIDGE



Until the beginning of the present century the southern end of Baghdad had remained untouched by the construction movement that swept the other parts of the capital. This southern district was well known for its fruit orchards and vegetable farms. Since then farms gradually disappeared to give way to the modern buildings, living quarters, factories and shopping centres. Kerrada has now become one of the most heavily populated districts of Baghdad. It has been chosen as a site for the Baghdad University, the first Iraqi University since the Abbasside period. The University shall have a commanding position, being on the point where the Tigris makes a semi-circle turn just before leaving the city. Three bridges have been planned for the area to connect it with neigh-

bouring areas. In February of last year, work began on the first of these bridges — the suspension bridge, which shall connect it with Kerradat Meriam, a district which is also experiencing a vast construction development.

This bridge will greatly help in facilitating the communications between the new University and the railway station, the airport, the highway and the government centre to be established in Kerradat Meriam.

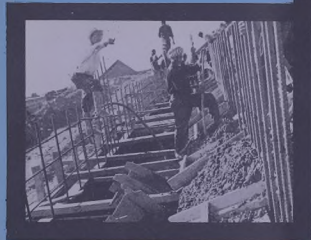
Design and Characteristics of the Bridge:

The suspension bridge has three spans. The length of the center span is 148 m. whereas the length of each side span is 84 m. The total length of the bridge is 868 m., which length does not represent the true width of the river which is

336 m. only; the remaining part of the bridge is extended across the shore roads parallel to both banks of the river. The bridge has been designed to accommodate four standard lanes with two pedestrian sidewalks, which bring its total width to 20 m.

The constructed part across the river is carried by two main piers; the height of the southern pier is 13.5 m. whereas the height of the northern pier is 10.5 m. The two piers are founded on a concrete base with the dimensions of 28 m. length, 6 m. width and 2 m. thickness. This base is constructed on the pile caps which are of the following dimensions; $30 \times 8.6 \times 4$ for the southern pier and $30 \times 8.0 \times 3.0$ for the northern pier. Above each pier there is supported by the towers carries agreement with the present Iraqi

Casting of concrete footing of the north anchor pier. ▶



Southern approach of the bridge from which one sees drains of piers and a welding yard.



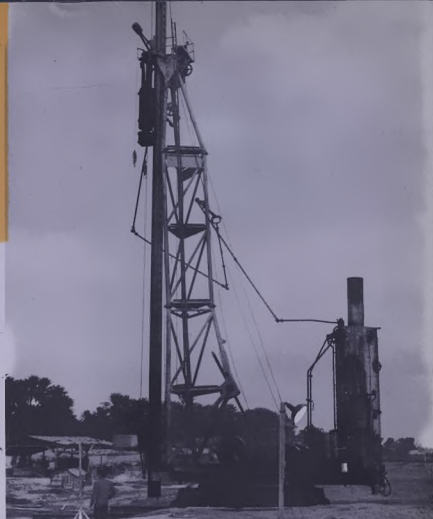
General view of the bridge site.

architecture. The main cable which is supported by the towers carries the bridge by means of the suspenders which are of 172 ton capacity each. These suspenders provide a safety factor of 2.73, as the resulting working load from the bridge on each suspender is estimated at a maximum limit of 63 tons.

The main advantage of a suspension bridge is the large opening clearance it provides. It also eliminates the need for a large number of bridge supports which are costly and hazardous. Furthermore, the safety factor in the suspension bridge is higher than that in the ordinary bridge. In addition it has a more beautiful appearance.

Such are the characteristics of the Kerrada Bridge which is designed in the most modern concept of architecture and engineering.

Pile driver.



Another view of the bridge site showing the floats which were used for securing the old pontoon bridge before it was demolished.

EXCERPTS FROM THE LEADER'S SPEECHES



His Excellency the Leader said: "What we want for our people is a peaceful, dignified and prosperous life based on righteousness and justice, on tolerance, forgiveness and love, on friendship and brotherhood, on truth and clemency that security, abundance and happiness might prevail. The new way of life shall be for all peoples a living symbol of the determination of the Iraqi people to hold their own and to participate in building up their social entity on the basis of freedom, knowledge and friendship. The glorious Revolution came for the good of the people — everyone without distinction. I will keep repeating those words in order that the people shall unite as one colossal power in the face of oppressors, exploiters and imperialists. May imperialism and its agents and stooges perish, and those faithful to the people live to benefit humanity.

We have promised ourselves and

the people to be an unshakable power working forever to establish freedom, prosperity and justice. The aims of the July 14 Revolution have been made manifest — the aims that will always be a flame of magnanimity to illuminate the way for us and the future generations — a guiding light for all."

"We have repeatedly insisted upon negotiations to solve matters between two sides, the one unjust and tyrannical, the other righteous but long humiliated and oppressed by those who represented and ruled it, and by the colonialists and imperialists who surrounded the monopolizing oil companies. We have often declared our intentions of taking what is ours by right through talks and negotiations but to no end. The Companies, accustomed to abusing this nation and robbing its country's wealth — are still acting with the same stiff undeveloped mentality and have apparently not learned their lesson from the ex-

periences that had befallen imperialism — in the East and the West, in Asia, Africa, America and Europe. Nor have they been warned by the wave of national consciousness that is sweeping our countries. Colonialism is being defeated and our nations shall be liberated for we shall always stand by each other.

At last, after several negotiations made public to the whole world which proved us to be a peaceful nation desirous of asserting our rights through understanding and agreement — all hopes of attaining settlement failed, and we were obliged to resort to another legal method which is the first legislation of the Law No 80. Thus we have lawfully and justly asserted the people's rights without any aggression upon the interests of the accepted companies in Iraq; we shall deal according to mutual and equal benefits. We shall continue on this road to a better future with God's blessings.



A life-size marble statue of one of the kings of Hatra, found in the Temple of Baal-Shamin. The king is in formal attire.

Between the Tigris and the Euphrates, in a depression in the desert three kilometers west of the Tharthar Valley stand the ruins of Hatra. The history of the city is not definite and it is not known precisely who built it or when it was built. But it is probable that the area was inhabited by desert Arabs and might have been a sacred centre for them since ancient times. Archaeologists date the existing buildings back to the First Century A.D.

For three centuries the city was under the dynasty of Arab rulers, at the time when the Parthians were ruling in Meda'en. The first ruler of this dynasty was Sanatruq, an Arab prince. His name was mentioned in scriptures discovered in 1961 where he was referred to as "King of the Arabs". His father was "Nasr, the Greater Priest". Perhaps it was Sanatruq who built the larger part of Hatra.

The city flourished and developed into a strong power — in trade, in culture, in fortification. When Emperor Trajan attacked it in 117 A.D., he was faced with such resistance that he was forced to turn back; in 198-199 A.D. Emperor Septimus Severus also failed to conquer the city. The Romans mentioned that the people of Hatra used special projectiles, known as the Hatra Fire. They also invented a new kind of deadly bow and arrow.

Protected by her sturdy walls and her brave warriors, Hatra continued strong and impregnable under the rule of several kings of whom we know Sanatruq, first of the dynasty, who ruled during the mid-first century; Abed-Samya, the beginning of the second century; Sanatruq II who took power in the middle of the second century; Barmia, the end of the second century and later Athal. The last of the dynasty was Aldhayzen.



A life-size limestone statue of Haydarahood, a nobleman of Hatra, found in Baal-Shamin.



A white marble disc (diameter 55 cm) showing the Moon Goddess — a beautiful girl with black hair, red lips and red dress, found at Nergool Temple, Hatra.



A relief in marble showing Merget, God of the Underworld, with his three-headed dog on one side, the Hatra emblem on the

other side; behind is a relief of a goddess — probably representing his wife. The snakes and sarcophagi represent the Underworld.

PICTURES FROM HATRA

HATRA-RESURRECTION OF A CITY A CIVILIZATION

General view of the ruins at Hatra, showing the restoration of the Gate of the Temple of the Sun, and the walls of the Temple of Morning Star.



At the beginning of the Sassanid period the city continued strong and independent. It became allied with the Romans after the defeat and death of Artaban, the king of the Parthians in 226 A.D. Hatra kept alliances with the Romans against the Sassanians whose empire was under threat. The Sassanians decided that their existence depended on the destruction of Hatra, and under the powerful King Shaboor I (241-279 A.D.) the city was destroyed. The Arab historians claim that the city was so well fortified that only by treachery did Shaboor break through the walls. It was Nadhira, the daughter of King Adhlayzen, who betrayed her country and her people, and thus helped to bring about the end of a civilization.



Limestone head of crown prince Abd-Samya, son of Sanatruq, the King of Hatra.



Head of Sanatruq, most famous ruler of the Arab State that ruled Hatra the first three centuries A.D. The Bird of Good Fortune is seen over his head.



Ruins of the Temple of the Morning Star at Hatra. Only one column of its vaulted porch still stands.

Hatra was completely destroyed, and when the Roman army passed through in 362 A.D. there was nothing but rubble.

The quick fall of the city was bitterly lamented by Arab historians who described it as having been built of trimmed stone; there were sixty big towers, with nine smaller towers between each. Next to every tower there was a palace, and a public bath.

Recent excavations have also uncovered a stadium and a number of precious statues.

Excavation is still being carried on. The government has carefully reconstructed the more important of the discovered buildings, and efforts are being made to render the area attractive to visitors as well as add to Iraq's already established fame as the cradle of civilization.



Another view of the Temple of the Morning Star — west side — after clearance of debris and partial restoration.

General view of the ruins of the oldest temple found at Hatra — a Hellenistic temple of the second century B.C., built in the form of a podium cella circled by two rows of columns.



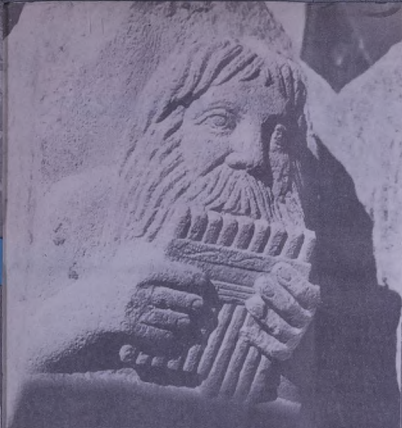
A limestone statue of an influential lady at Hatra, found near the Temple of the Morning Star.



A fragment of a head in limestone that decorated the arch of the Great Temple at Hatra.



The Gate leading to the entrance of the Temple of the Sun at Hatra. Restoration work has recently been undertaken by the Directorate General of Antiquities.



Arch stone showing in relief Pan, god of music, playing on his flute. The stone was part of the decoration of the facade of the Great Temple.



Arch stone showing in relief bust of a woman. It was originally part of the facade of the Great Temple.

NEWS IN BRIEF

- Two spinning mills, one for woolen, one for cotton yarn will begin production after the necessary preparations are completed.
- A report on the subject of mechanization of agriculture in Iraq was submitted to the High Committee for Agrarian Reform by a specially assigned committee.
- The sum of ID. 2,500,000 has been allocated by the Economic Plan for forestry and afforestation of 11,100 dunums during the next five years besides improvement of forests already planted.
- Recent statistics of the Ministry of Education show a remarkable increase in the number of schools and educational institutions, and in students and in teachers as seen in the following table:

	Elementary Schools	Elementary Students	Elementary Teachers	Secondary Schools	Secondary Students	Secondary Teachers
Before the Revolution	2,083	412,761	12,165	187	(147%)	2,442
At present	over 4000	869,000	27,690	314		4,000

The number of students in industrial schools registers 25 per cent increase, and enrollment in agricultural schools is four times what it was before the Revolution. The average increase in domestic arts schools is 131 per cent.

Colleges and Institutes increased from 12 prior to the Revolution to 22 at the present time, bringing the number of students up from 5416 to 14,721, and that of the staff from 536 to 872. A percentage increase of 63 per cent.

- Total production of Tinbak (persian tobacco) for the last season was 443,419 kg., compared to last year's 280,352 kg. an increase of 59 per cent.

THE READERS'

ALBUM



A Villager, Sulimaniyah. From Photographer Othman — Suleimaniyah.



The Ancient Minaret in Arbil. From Abdul Latif al-Haj Tawfik.



Entrance to Qara Tappa. From Ja'afar Majid.

The Citadel, Kirkuk. From Jum'a'a Ali — Kirkuk.



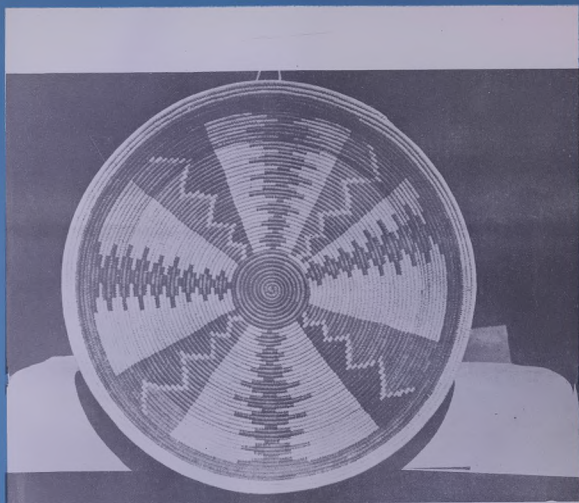
Babylon. From Ghaffar Abbas — Hilla.



Summer in Tella'afar. From Fadhil Younis.

New Bridge, Mosul. From Avidis Makarian — Mosul.





A coloured hand-made plate. It is made of plaited palm tree leaf fibre and it comes from Kubaissa.

IRAQI ARTISTS



ASSIM HAFIDH

- Born in Mosul in 1886.
- Received Military education and training in Baghdad and Istanbul. Graduated as a second lieutenant. Served twelve years. Changed to teaching after World War I.
- Began drawing while in high school. Pursued art in Istanbul under the direction of two of the best artists in Turkey at that time.
- Taught Arabic and French in different high-schools in Mosul till 1946.
- Got a degree from Paris in 1931.
- Visited France in 1955 to study the works of art in museums and galleries, and to get acquainted with the French movement.
- Was host of an exhibition including sixty-seven pieces of his work arranged by the Iraqi Artists Association and opened by H.E. The Leader Abdul Kerim Kassim.
- Paints in a traditional academic style. Interested in natural scenery and still subjects which he records with great precision and meticulousity.

