

April 1962

# NEW IRAQ

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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE



No. 4  
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OUTSIDE COVER:  
Andalusia gardens in Ma'agal  
Port of Basra  
BACK COVER:  
Shat-al-Arab under the Shades  
of Palm Trees

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The picture of the month. In the far marshes of the South in Amara Liwa  
the Picture of The Leader Abdel Qarim Qassim tops the floating Sarifas.

# THE HEROES IN BAGHDAD



On the 5th of April, Baghdad had a date with four Algerian heroes Ahmed Ben Bella and his companions. Eagerness for the expected meeting had swept the city and was pushing tremendous masses of people toward the airport grounds to meet the smiling horizon and hail its visitors as well as the rising sun

and the advent of Spring.

#### Heartfelt Joy:

It was a festive day in which the Iraqi people and the faithful Leader renewed their rejoicing for the victory of Algeria and saw at first hand the representatives of the revolutionary fighters. The day also served for the renewal of assurances

of mutual struggle until all aspirations of the Arab nation are obtained.

The Heroes' visit was a memorable occasion, in which the Republic of the 14th of July expressed again its deep faith in freedom and true and persistent support for the right of the Arab people to obtain that freedom.



A meeting of brothers. Leader Abdul Karim Qassim embracing Leader Ben Bella.

The Five Heroes: Abdul Karim Qassim, Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Khaider, Bayeh Baitat, Hussein Ayet Ahmed.



At the airport lounge conversation between the Leader Abdul Karim Qassim and Ahmed Ben Bella.



The Heroes' procession wading through the massing crowds who shower them with cheers and applause.



The cars crowned with flowers head toward Baghdad Castle where the people of Iraq met their guests.



His Excellency the President of the Sovereignty Council Lieutenant General Najib Al-Rubaiy and the honored guest Ahmed Ben Bella.



The guest with His Excellency, Mayor of Baghdad, after placing the Algerian wreath on the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.

## THE HISTORICAL COMMUNIQUE OF RUTBA

### In the name of God the Merciful the Compassionate.

On the 8th and 9th of Shawal, 1381 being the 14th and 15th of March, 1962, in Al-Rutba, District, H.E. Dr. Nadhim Al-Qudsi, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and H.E. the Leader, Staff Major General Abdul Karim Qassim, the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Iraq Republic held a meeting at which were present Dr. Marouf Al-Dawabi, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Sayid Hashim Jawad, the Foreign Minister of the Iraq Republic, accompanied by civil and military advisors.

(1) The conferees discussed the general political situation in Arab Countries and reviewed the hardships and problems faced among them. They learned that discussing these affairs on an official level clearly and candidly among representatives of the Arab States, and acquainting Arab public opinion with them facilitate their solution. They have also learned that current international circumstances, the intensifying danger of Israel and its persistence in carrying out its aggressive projects necessitate following the right practical course for the maintenance of Arab' higher interests.

After the conferees had discussed the different means attempted in treatment of this situation, they concluded:

(a) To call the Arab States to a conference to be held within three months at a time and place to be decided upon by the majority of the States responding to the invitation.

(b) To appoint a preparatory committee for this purpose, its members to be nominated within two weeks from the date of this Communique'; to include a delegate

from each Arab State agreeing to participate in the conference; the committee to carry out activities preparatory to the conference, to provide the conference's items of discussions and to submit proposals ensuring practical solutions for the questions up before the conference.

(2) The conferees deliberated on projects such as the Greater Syria Project, the Fertile Crescent Project or the Gulf emirates projects, and they found that the projects introduced by imperialists were aimed to impede the Arab marching towards a union with fellow Arabs and realizing his historical objectives. The conferees have found it necessary to draw attention of the Arabs to the dangers lying in such a scheme.

(3) The discussion tackled the danger of imperialism in general in Arab territory, and British imperialism in particular in the Arab Gulf District, and Iraq's right in Kuwait. The parties agreed that this is a question of public safety in the Arab World; it concerns the safety of Iraq, and is of Arab interest to solve this question by peaceful means. A further discussion shall take place at the next conference.

(4) The conferees submit to the conference the following proposals:

(a) Militarily:  
*First:* There is a necessity for a military agreement among the liberated Arab States wishing to reach respective agreement, and the establishment of a general joint command among them capable working under any circumstance; the conference to affix a reasonable date for the establishment of this command.

*Second:* Joint committees shall be set up to discuss the most expedient method of obtaining a unified military force for the countries parties to the agreement.

*Third:* The conferees concluded

that the military agreement and the establishment of a general joint command correctly expresses the responsibility of the liberated Arab Countries in repelling imminent and future dangers besetting the Arab Homeland.

(b) Economically:

*First:* An economic agreement is to be developed by an economic council with committee assistance. They will pay particular attention to coordinating industrialization among the conference countries with the capabilities and consumption needs of each, and to study and coordinate economic integration of the Arab Countries with the aim of developing their economy.

*Second:* The Committees' study should work toward creation. Arab countries into an integral and coordinated whole.

*Third:* Proposals of the committees shall be binding on each of the States party to the agreement after approval by the Economic Council.

(c) Culturally:

*First:* The implementation of a cultural agreement shall be revised and developed by a cultural council assisted by specialized committees to submit to the council their studies and proposals in accordance with the needs and development of each country.

*Second:* The proposals of the committees shall be binding on each country party to the agreement after the proposals are endorsed by the higher Cultural Council.

(d) Politically:

Effective political machinery shall be provided which will unify the foreign policy of the States parties to the military agreement, its decisions shall be binding. This body shall as well find practical methods to coordinate the foreign policy between these and the other Arab States.

## THE HISTORICAL COMMUNIQUE OF RUTBA

(5) The conferees see that these military, economic, cultural and political bodies and committees should clearly deal with all the subjects put before them with the object of developing a gradual union in keeping with the circumstances and needs of each of the member countries. They shall derive benefit from the experiences of the past so as to avoid anything which may tend to impede the fulfillment of this sublime aim.

(6) The conferees see that imperialism, world Zionism and the enemies of Arabism aim to cloud the intentions of Arab nations toward one another. For imperialism knows the best means to prevent any coalition aspired to by the Arab Nation for the sake of its present and future.

(7) The conferees announced that through resolutions and proposals they have adopted they seek to establish practical programmes aimed at the coordination and unification of efforts as a first step, which must be followed by further steps, towards the fulfillment of the common Arab aims and for the good of the people. This is not to weaken the League of Arab States, but is a sacred duty the accomplishment of which will secure strength of the Arabs.

(8) In conclusion the conferees, with hearts overwhelmed with fraternity, concord and benevolence towards man and faith in God and Arabism, exhort their brethren throughout the Arab Countries to put the higher Arab interest above all considerations in order that this good-will constructive call may be a strong factor for the union of the Arabs and their glory and for enhancing their prestige. Only God gives victory. "Adhere to God's word and never be disunited."

Rutba area, 9th Shawal, 1381 corresponding to 15th March, 1962.

## Getting Together at the Capital of Civilization: THE FIRST CONGRESS OF ARAB DOCTORS

On March 6th, 1962 under the patronage of H.E. Leader Abdul Karim Qassim, the First Congress of Arab Doctors was held in Baghdad. Eight hundred doctors, representing the following countries participated, 339 Iraqi Republic, 164 United Arab Republic, 164 Syrian Arab Republic, 52 Kingdom of Jordan, 40 Lebanese Republic, 5 Tunisian Republic, 2 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and one doctor from the Sudanese Republic. There was token representation from Palestine and Algeria.

Several different topics were discussed relating to Medicine in the Arab World. Such topics discussed were a desire for stronger cooperation in the field of Medical Service, a unification of medical expressions, a transition to the teaching of medicine in Arabic and the creation of an Arab Health Organization, similar to the World Health Organization.

Baghdad, where the First General Medical Conference was held in 1938 and now the First Congress of Arab Doctors in 1962, under the patronage of Leader Abdul Karim Qassim, opens its arms to science and its recreation of "The City of Peace". For here libraries once contained remarkable books of the art and sciences and the first pharmacy in the world was established.

Al Mansoor, the 2nd Abbasside Caliphate, wanted to make Baghdad the center of learning. He invited men from all fields of knowledge to his new capital. It was he who made first contact between the



H.E. Leader Abdul Karim Qassim delivering the Inauguration Speech at First Medical Congress.

Palace and the Institutions of Science. During an illness he was advised to call upon the Nestorian Physician Jirjees Ben Bekhtisho the president of Jindishaboor Academy and the head of its hospital.

Al Mansoor's successors continued patronage of the sciences, and more doctors and scientists were invited. Eventually the scientists and physicians who came from Maroo formed an organization similar to today's Academy of Science. Islamic Scientific progress reached its peak during Al Ma'moon's Era. Medicine was available to practically everyone and during the Buayhies rule, Adhd Ad-Dawla established the Athdi Hospital.

The Arabs built many hospitals and chose each site only after thorough study. They were the first to think and put into effect the idea of traveling medical units. The great patron, Al Ma'moon established a Home for the blind, an orphanage and a home for the aged. And during the era of Wazir Ali bin Al Abbas, there were dispensaries in their penal institutions.

The most famous hospitals in Baghdad were:

1. Rasheed Hospital, built by Haroon Ar-Rasheed, 786 A.D.
2. Ali Ben Isa Hospital, built by Wazir Ali Ben Isa 914 A.D.
3. Al Muqtadiri Hospital, built by Caliphate Al Muqtadir 918 A.D.

## EXCERPTS FROM H.E. THE LEADER'S SPEECH AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS

We back our words with serious action. You are the messengers of humanity and it is your obligation to offer your good services to your brothers and sisters in Algeria, who are in dire need of help. However, Algeria is not the only region where these services are needed as there are other areas where your brethren fighting imperialism, tyranny and oppression.

I urge you to help the poor. As most of the public services, such as, parks, hospitals and institutions of learning are enjoyed mainly by you and the wealthy people, it is only fair to share a little with them. The laborers, the poor and the needy, toil day and night for others and they hardly make enough to sustain themselves, consequently they expect assistance to raise their standard of living to lead a decent life.

I would like your studies to be directed toward rendering services to the poor. We are determined to raise their standard of living to a suitable and just one, in which the human being enjoys wide freedoms, security and even luxury and opulence (applause).

Before you came to Baghdad, we did help to bring about this honorable change. We have been able to remove many of the sarifats and dilapidated dwelling places. We raised their standards and moved the inhabitants to comfortable residential areas with roads, running water and electricity. We are still working to improve their conditions. I request you, my brothers and sisters in Iraq and the entire Arab World to help the poor, for I myself lived with them as a child. I now defend and so I shall continue to defend their rights to a just life.

Praise God, for this I am sure you will be pleased to hear — we have been able to exterminate imperialism and feudalism. We helped the peasants and their families by distributing among them millions of acres of land. The peasants in our country are exempt from land or crop — taxes — for this reason the peasants must work to provide sustenance to the sons of the peoples, as you, with your skill, knowledge and experience provide your services, equally and without distinction to all the people. I repeat, equally and without distinction, for the people, whether poor or rich are similar in their sickness. However, I want you to give more attention and care to the poor, because the wealthy are more capable of taking care of themselves. We, praise God, render free medical services, to the sons of the people.

4. Al Adhdi Hospital, built by Adhd Ad-Dawla 981 A.D.

Adhering to the aims of the 14th of July Revolution the Ministry is employing all its efforts to banish disease and provide free medical service to all sons of the Republic. The Ministry of Health shall continue its health reform until medical services are enjoyed by every citizen.

It shall increase the number of beds in some hospitals more than 50% and construct other health establishments supplied with all necessary medical equipment. Several outpatient clinics have already been opened to allow the greatest number of citizens medical services and swing shifts have been employed in some clinics.

### Secretariat for the Medical Congress

The Tenth Medical Conference and the First Arab Medical Congress were held in this dear city, Baghdad. We, indeed owe a lot to the spirit of cooperation among the Doctors' Union, the Iraqi Medical Association and Egyptian Medical Society, for the success of this Con-

ference. Neither should we deny the graciousness of Doctors' Unions, and Medical Associations and Organizations in the entire Arab Nation that have worked together to reach the common objective, namely the good of the Arab Fatherland!

**Ali Hussein Sharaban, M.D.**  
Secretary General for the Union of Arab Doctors.

### Secretary General of Arab Medical Congress.



Delegate of Syria.

### Lebanese Republic:

The Lebanese delegate expressed his appreciation to H.E. The Leader for bestowing his patronage on the Conference and also for his pertinent advice. He cited the saying of Abdullah Ben Abbas: "Life is well being, and youth is health". Also that of Ash-Sha'fi, "There are two kinds of knowledge, that of Ratiqun and that of Budaa". He concluded his speech thanking the Iraqi Republic for its hospitality and said: "I say this based on my faith and personal experience, for I have previously spent 10 years in this good land working for the Ministry of Health."

**Elias Deeb, M.D.**

Delegate of Lebanon.



### United Arab Republic:

The UAR delegate said that he has read in New Iraq Magazine that the Economic Planning Council, has approved the spending of \$1.260 thousand to establish a Cancer Research Institute and to carry out the first stage for the construction of a medical unit containing a complete set of equipment. He added: "I was happier still, when I read in the end and had your books of the 14th of July Revolution a detailed program for the construc-

tion of several hospitals, dispensaries and medical units for combating endemic diseases". In conclusion he said: "It pleased me immensely to have read what was stated in page 301. The Ministry of Health in Iraq is greatly concerned with rural health, for which purpose it has formed four teams to work in each of the Lwias to help the rural inhabitants, as they represent a population majority and are the backbone of our economy."

**Apulus Pulus, M.D.**

Delegate of U.A.R.



Delegate of Tunisia.

**Tunisian Republic:**

The Tunisian delegate said "I am extremely happy to visit this blessed city, which is not only the capital of a sisterly country, but a cradle of Arab glory". He went on to say: "The ties that bind our two countries are firm". Al Mansoor, the second Abbaside Caliph, spent ten years of his youth in Tunis where he married Uta Moussa, the Tunisian who legit him the Caliphate Al Mahdi. Besides Al Mansoor, other Abbaside Princess married ladies from Qairawan and from their Aphils. There are still families of Iraqi origin in Qairawan to day". He went on to say: "when Benhasen Ben Zayd Alah Al Aghlabi, established Dar Al Hikma in the city of Qairawan, emulating what Al Ma'moon had done before

him, he invited a group of Iraqi scientists to teach Abu Yusuf Ash-Shubani, one of Koufa's scientists was made Dar Al Hikma president. The teaching of Medicine was entrusted to a Baghdad-famous physician, named Ibrahim Ben Urwan under whom many famous doctors were trained and graduated. Later on these doctors traveled to Africa, Sicily and even Spain. The most famous of them all was Ben Al Jattar Al Qairawani who wrote "Zad Al Musafir". Thus he concluded his speech saying: "We are very hopeful that the Iraq, Wilson will continue to strengthen the good relations between our two countries under the leadership of the Leader of its Revolution Abdul Karim Qasim

Mahmoud Mtsiri, M.D.

**Kingdom of Jordan:**

"Baghdad, that sweet echo or rather that enchaining name, ever within the hearts with joy, ecstasy and exaltation. Baghdad is the mother of all cities. Baghdad knew medicine since the early dawn of history. Baghdad is the offspring of the luminous Arabic fire, which will remain radiant on the face of time with Medicine as one of its wonderful achievements. Baghdad, today is the heart of the country where tremendous progress is being made not only in the field of medicine and science but in all other areas of endeavour".

A'ad Bahagha, M.D.



Delegate of Jordan.

**Sudanese Republic:**

The Sudanese delegate expressed his happiness that the scientific conference was held in Baghdad, the tower of Arabic culture. He thanked his host the Iraqi Republic under the leadership of H.E. Abdul Karim Qasim, who is sparing no effort to bring about a decent and dignified life for its people and unity for the Arabs.

Abdul Razzaq Mubarak, M.D.



Delegate of Sudan.



**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:**

From the environs of Ka'aba and Mecca I bring you the greetings of your brethren and colleagues and their good wishes for the success of your conference. It is also my duty and pleasure to convey my thanks and appreciation to the Iraqi Republic and the Iraqi people for their kind reception and hospitality. Finally, I do hope that the Arabs will have an organization uniting all the experts and specialists in the different branches of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Mohammad Akram Shoman

Delegate of Saudi Arabia.

## Recommendations of The First Arab Medical Congress

1. In the preliminary session the resolution of creating an Arab Health Organization was adopted within the framework of the Congress. To implement this, the Secretariat General was entrusted with the task of making a technical survey of the Arab doctors for compiling list of experts and specialists. Another resolution adopted by the Executive Council was to request the Secretariat General to immediately contact the participating organizations in the Congress for their comments and suggestions concerning the AHO and regional necessities. The Secretariat was also asked to study the suggestions submitted, and to come up with a unified plan of action for the AHO in order to determine its aims and technical and material means. After the plan is reviewed by the separate medical organizations, a thorough discussion

will follow in a meeting of the Executive Council before the 10th month of this year.

2. The Arab Medical Congress, shall publish its studies in the first magazine issue of the Congress in Arabic with a resume of each study in foreign language.

3. Committees in Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus shall be formed to study the problem of Medical Expenditures. These Committees are to keep direct contact with each other, coordinating their work and suggestions. A meeting of the three committees is to be held at the next Congress, to arrive at a common language of expression.

4. The Secretariat General shall be authorized with the task of forming the next Medical Congress within the framework of the Union:

- (a) Committee for Eye Diseases.
  - (e) Anti-bilharziasis Committee.
5. The Secretariat General shall be commissioned with gathering data and statistics relating to health conditions in the Arab Countries and devise plans to overcome existing problems.
6. Lectures in the future will be in Arabic, a resume may be submitted in a foreign language.
7. The main topic of the next Congress will be: The Study of Conditions of Medical and Health Services, The Range of Their Availability in The Arab Countries and The Methods of Making Them Available to All Individuals.
8. The Executive Council hopes that the next Medical Congress will be held in Algeria. The Secretariat General will determine the exact place and date, next September.



# POETRY AS A VEHICLE OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM IN IRAQ

by  
S.A. Khulasi

The idea of social and political reform made its way into poetry towards the end of the nineteenth century with the rise of Rusaifi and Zahawi, though Abdul Ghaffar al-Akhras and some minor poets of the nineteenth century displayed the rudiments of this new trend in their poetry.

There is no doubt that both Rusaifi and Zahawi learnt to employ poetry as an effective means of preaching social and political reform from their contemporary Turkish poets, especially Tawfiq Fikrali, who seems to have been a favourite with Rusaifi.

It is true that the unveiling and emancipation of women would have taken place in Iraq with or without the help of the poets. All that the poets did was to precipitate the movement and draw an orderly plan for it. When it first started it was a great shock to the society as a whole, because the Iraqis were not prepared to accept it, yet it is one of the ironies of fate that today even the wives and daughters of those who fought against the idea of unveiling women, especially the turbaned ones, are unveiled in a western fashion and sit side by side with men in schools, colleges and clubs to listen to a lecture or to see a play.

Rusaifi was the most violent and shocking in his political attacks. More so than his friend Zahawi. Yet Zahawi was more violent in his social attacks. He is the man who says:

O Daughter of Iraq, tear the veil into pieces  
And go about unveiled, for life demands revolutions,  
Tear it and burn it without delay  
For indeed it is a false guardian,  
He further explained his attitude

towards women in his celebrated poem, "Ba'da alfi 'Am", A Thousand Years Hence, where he said:

"If you happen one day to see  
their women

You will stand perplexed, like  
someone who has lost his sense

They share with men their hard  
work briskly

And they do their work ably and  
perfectly.

They sit side by side with men  
in courts.

And display ideas and thoughts  
that are so close to perfection  
Amongst them are governors and  
generals

Amongst them are soldiers and  
workers.

Their marriage is none other  
than a contract.

It is observed by a couple so long  
as love endures.

But the upbringing and educa-  
tion of their children

Is, according to their law, the  
responsibility of their govern-  
ment

Which is the Mother of all.

Thus Zahawi in his socialistic utopia tried to show the kind of status that women in general and Iraqi women in particular should have. This utopian picture influenced the Iraqi minds so much that there are at present many aspirations to approach this ideal.

We are a poetical nation. Poetry whether we like it or not, draws our future plans and makes us strive after their realization. In politics, as well as social reform, its influence has been paramount.

Poems stand for leaders in our duties. Indeed they are even more effective than ordinary leaders in other countries. In this respect Rusaifi was not surpassed by anyone except perhaps by Jawahiri. There

is one difference between the two, and that is Jawahiri is more in the socialist trend whereas Rusaifi can easily be counted as a liberal. The other member of the blessed trio viz. Az-Zahawi was an anarchist philosopher.

It was, however, Jawahiri who interpreted Rusaifi's liberalism as strong socialism and continued to deliver this message in his poetry with periods of wavering necessitated by hard circumstances. It is therefore of prime importance to concentrate our talk on him:

**"They tied an oppressed nation",** says Jawahiri,

**"To the tail of a crow, flying and falling with it**

**They frightened it with a bear that might eat it**

**Whilst it is for ninety years living fearlessly with a lion.**

This is just a short quotation from a long poem styled "al-Ya's al-Manshud" "The Desired Despair". In it he followed a new line of agitation by praising despair in an ironical manner. This was composed in 1947 when the Palestine Question reached its climax.

It was according to him, disparagement, utter disparagement, that led to the fall of the Basille in 1789 and the fall of Spain into the hands of the Arabs.

The whole poem contains a new idea of praising bitter disappointment which usually leads to revolutions.

In this poem he describes the miserable condition of the great majority of the Iraqi nation, especially the lot of the peasants who work in rice fields in the south. Their feet ultimately become so soft and rotten that dogs try to eat them at night while they are asleep. So they are usually wrapped and guarded by their wives.

The poet closes his poem by drawing a comparison between the past and the present of the nation.

In the past trivial events like insulting a lark or cutting the tail of a camel or slapping an Arab lady by a Byzantine soldier caused strife and war; today even the roking of a whole country like Palestine does not stir up the rage of this once great nation.

Jawahiri rightly gives vent to the view that Iraq was a country of experiments:

"An experiment of government requires the creation of a certain official.

And another experiment with a nation necessitates the rise of a new member of parliament

Indeed a country that is spoiled by experiments

And whose inhabitants are at a loss is one of the wonders of the world.

It is quite hopeless to expect that the lines of a poet or the article of a writer will improve our conditions".

But here the poet is wrong, for it was all due to his efforts and the efforts of other poets and writers that the final outbreak took place.

It was he, amongst others, who drew attention to the outspread of ignorance, so much so that you can hardly see one out of a thousand who can read and write. It was he who described the beautiful houses and villas built only next door to dirty cottages of the poor who live with their children and cattle at one and the same place.

**"In those palaces and rich houses ...**

**Nights of dancing rakishly pass  
Where the legs of the beautiful ladies are bare.**

**Liquors and wines are brought  
to them from east and West,  
From wherever they are distilled best.**

**And only next door to them a  
woman lies on the soil  
Scorpions flirting with her  
flanks.**

Cont. on page 29

## NEW IRAQ INTERVIEWS NAZAR QUBBANI ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO IRAQ

A photograph of the poet presented to New Iraq Magazine.

New Iraq, the 14th of July Revolution Magazine welcomes you to Baghdad, and hopes you will have an enjoyable visit. It wishes to take this opportunity to ask you:

Q. When was the first time you wished to visit Baghdad?

A. My desire to visit Baghdad, dates to several years back. I was then a law student at the Syrian University, and had just begun to write poetry. My attention was drawn to the fact that a number of Iraqi students used to copy my poems and read them in their get together when they went home for the summer vacation. I knew since then that Iraq is the real home of poetry. I have lived since then dreaming of the day I could attain this wish, which has finally come true.

Q. When did you begin writing poetry?

A. Since I was 16 years old. In 1936.

Q. What was the first poem you wrote?

A. The first poem I wrote was: 'Yearning to Damascus'. I was then on a school voyage to Rome. As soon as the boat began to draw away from the shores of my homeland, I felt something in my heart needed to express itself. The method I chose, or the method which chose me was poetry.

Q. Which of your poems do you like best? And how many books of poetry have you had published?



A. The poems I like best are the ones in which people are able to see themselves, for the reader usually tries to find himself in what he reads. It has been said that: Poetry is the whisper of man to man" the more sensitive the people the more magnificent and immortal the poems become. As for how many books of poetry have been published so far the answer is six, the first in 1944 and the last in 1961.

Q. Have you written about Baghdad and the 14th of July Revolution?

A. After the Revolution, I wrote a poem titled 'Love Song to Baghdad', that was published in a Lebanese Literary Magazine. I also wrote one under the title 'Baghdad', which I read over Baghdad TV.

Q. What makes you write poetry, is it poetic experience?

A. Poetic experience is a way of life, as far as I am concerned, about which I can't write. I write poetry, but I don't know how and why. I call it internal bleeding. I neither know its reason nor the date and place of its outburst.

Q. Were you influenced by any Arab or Western poet in particular?

A. Not by any definite one, but by general poetic climate. Being influenced by persons wipes out individual personality and makes the poet a copy of others.

Q. Who are your favorite Iraqi poets?

A. I have not read all the Iraqi poets, however, I have read of those whose work has gone beyond Iraqi boundaries such as: Nazik Al-Malika, Al-Jawahiri, As-Sayyab and Al-Jaylani.

Q. You have been nicknamed, "The poet of Beauty". "Woman's poet" and you have been compared to Paul Giraldu, what do you think of this?

A. I have been given tens of nicknames, but I prefer my own name, Nazar Al-Qubbani and to remain my own self. I personally scorn titles in poetry, as they res-



The poet Nazar Qubbani scanning the New Iraq Magazine in the garden of his residence during his visit to Iraq.

semble nothing but election slogans. A true poet presents himself to the people, without a mask, without paint and without noble horses.

Q. How did the poem 'Aydan' become a song?

A. While I was representing my country in China I was requested by the singer 'Little Najat' to write a special poem for her to sing. I responded and wrote 'Aydan'. It is strange though, for the title I chose was different, however, the people chose the title that it is now known by and they were stronger than I.

Q. What are your impressions of Iraq of the Revolutionary Government?

A. Because of my short visit, I have not been able to travel and become acquainted with the achievements of the Revolution, but the

little I saw in Baghdad and its environs, reveals the great efforts that have been made to develop the country and provide a better and happier life.

Q. Would you like to say anything to the Iraqi people and poets?

A. Yes, this is: Words alone are insufficient to express my feelings towards the Iraqi people who have overwhelmed me with love and respect. To all the kind hearts that surround me, I send on the pages of New Iraq my deep appreciation and gratitude, hoping to return some day to the city I fell in love with. As for the Iraqi poets, I would like them to continue sowing the seeds of rejuvenation and to open with their inspired pens new paths for modern Arabic poetry, which I feel, is in need of thousands of brave pioneers.

## BAGHDAD

(The following is an almost literal translation of Mr. Qubhani's poem, written after his recent visit to Baghdad.)

Spread the carpet and fill my cup, and forbear, as I am forbearing from reproach.

Your eyes, O Baghdad, have ever been, since my childhood, two suns sleeping under my eyelids.

Say not that you do not recognize me: you are my love, the rose-bunch on my table, my drinking-cup.

Baghdad! I have come to you as wearied as a ship, hiding my wounds beneath my garment.

On the bosom of my Princess I throw my head, and after so long absence our lips meet.

I am a mariner who is spending his lifetime seeking for Love and Beloved.

Bagdad! I have come flying on a silyen 'aba'a', and on the hair-locks of Zainaab and Rabab ,

and have alighted, as a sparrow upon its nest, when the dawn was a wedding-festival of minarets and domes; and you looked like one great gem reposing amidst palms and vines.

Wherever I look I see nothing but features of my own homeland,

and in this soil I smell only a soil familiar to me.

No, I have not been away from home: each white cloud here is as proud as our clouds there,

and the stars inhabiting your heights are the same as those inhabiting ours.

Baghdad! I have known and lived Beauty in all its forms, except the form of beauty which is yours.

And what shall I write about you, my turquoise? A thousand volumes will not do justice to my love for you.

My poetry tortures me: the essence of my youth is sucked by each poem I write,

and the golden dagger drinks from my blood, and sleeps within my flesh and nerves.

Baghdad, you song of tinkling jewels and anklets, you store-house of perfumes and delights! If you have not been given due praise, do not blame the reba-strings in my hand: my love for you is greater than both string and hand.

You were my beloved one before our sweet meeting, and so you will ever be.

You were my beloved one before our sweet meeting, and so you will ever be.

'Aba'a is a Moslem woman's cloak, formerly in general use, but now hardly worn by the younger generation.



# National Institute of Nutrition

ITS ROLE IN GUIDING A NUTRITION POLICY  
AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF DIET



The Institute of Nutrition is a department connected with the Ministry of Health. Its function is to study the Iraqi diet and analyze its nutritional elements.

The Framework of the Institute covers the following fields:

## 1. Analysis nutritional elements in local foods:

Performed by the laboratory section, under qualified physicians and chemists, the analyses produce results entirely original in character as the Iraqi diet has never been studied before. Following is a list of the Institute's activities in 1961:

1. The Institute determined the amount of Vitamin A in local foods such as horse beans, various kinds of cucumbers, eggplants and green peppers, in fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, apples, figs, apricots and bananas, and in root vegetables such as radishes, turnips, carrots and onions.

2. Determined the existence of Vitamin B12 in the following animal products: eggs, Kurdish and Arabic cheese, milk, cream, Iraqi fish such as Shabbool beef, chicken.

3. Establish the amount of water, ashes, calcium, oil, phosphorous, proteins and Vitamin B12 in some of our important foods.

4. Ascertained the presence of nutritional elements in the food of the villagers.

5. Cooperated with other government agencies in analysing samples

sent to the Institute.

6. Completed 41 studies of a series for determination of the amount of Vitamin B1 and B2 with the matter Kropatin.

7. In conjunction with world research efforts to find inexpensive plant proteins fit for human consumption, the laboratory section has experimented with sesame and cotton seeds as well as pistachio nuts. Experiments continue at the present on cotton seed flour which contains proteins as well as Vitamin B1 and B2, sugar and small amounts of starch.

The laboratory section through experimentation proved that cookies could be made from cotton seed flour. Recipes for the preparation of soup from cotton seeds, lentils and chick peas are available to those who are interested. The number of calories, the amount of protein and the cost have also been established. The Laboratory Section, experimented successfully in adding cotton seed flour in the making of pastries and sweets. Here is a recipe that was prepared by the laboratory:

- 25 grams cotton seeds.
- 25 grams sesame seeds.
- 50 grams molasses.

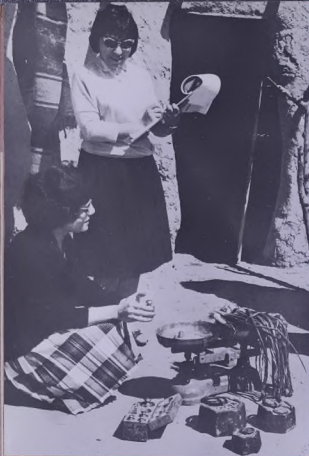
The resulta nutritional food containing 23 grams of protein and 224 calories.

The Institute in conjunction with the Department of Supplies, has ex-

At the Nutrition Laboratory:  
Reading a solution with Spectro  
Photo Meter Apparatus to de-  
termine its Vitamin content.



Instant baby food, prepared at the  
Institute's Laboratory.



**Studying the family diet a preliminary step towards figuring food consumption of rural families.**

perimented commercially with cotton seed flour in two kinds of pastries.

The materials are inexpensive yet very high in nutritional value.

#### II. Nutrition Survey:

The study of individual consumption of food and the analysis of its nutritional elements. Among the Institute's accomplishments in this respect are:

(a) Tabulating the average weight and height of elementary school pupils. The first attempt of its kind in Iraq, the survey proposes to learn through sample schools the amount of natural growth of children between the ages of 4 to 15.

(b) Hemoglobin-Survey:

Elementary school children who were not included in the school feeding program were studied for cases of parasitical Worms and Anemia resulting from malnutrition.

This survey was made as a part of the free school feeding. Height and weight were taken at the beginning of the school year, then again at the end of the school year. The results revealed an increase in both weight and height of the pupils who were included in the school program, particularly among the six year old children.

In order to obtain conclusive evidence for a criterion of general nutrition, rural inhabitants were selected as they represent 60% of the total population of Iraq. After the study group was selected, the surveyors began work. They lived for four consecutive days with families observing their daily food consumption and individual intake. With this data available statistical average were calculated.

**Weighing the materials of which the peasants' food is composed a part of the food survey.**



#### III. Nutrition Education:

Public education of health needs was stimulated through posters distributed with pictorial reference to the need for a nutritional diet, a pamphlet and lectures on School Feeding which were directed toward Inspectors and students preparing to be teachers. In the Arabic Child Fair, graphs and statistics were on display. The Institute published and publicised all studies relating to school feeding in the Liwas; also, studies allied with diet and its effect on one's health. The Institute's pamphlet is titled "How Should we Feed our Children to Guarantee Good Body and Bone Structure and Natural Growth". Following is a list of its publications:

1. Survey of Hemoglobin in

School Children of Rural Areas.

2. The Effects of School Feeding on the Growth of Children.

3. The School Meal and Its Nutritional Value.

4. A Brief History of School Feeding and its Goals.

5. A Study of the Weight and Height of School Children in Baghdad.

"Nutrition Education" is one of the outstanding functions of the Institute of Nutrition. The studies undertaken by the Institute, aim essentially to spread health awareness of a proper diet.

The Institute particularly wishes to guide the public toward use of the inexpensive indigenous foods, for its studies proved them to be tasty and nourishing.



**A list of foods in order of their nutritional value. Published by the Nutrition Education Section in its attempt to guide the public toward consumption of proper foods.**

# Iraq In The Foreign Press

Despite false rumors about the Iraqi Republic truth does prevail. Here are some excerpts from the world press.

In the "Turkish Middle East Journal" in an article written by Sayf Id-Din As-Sanawi under the heading: "Progress in Iraq and the Achievements of the Government of the Republic", rerun by "La Turkie Modern" in its December 6 issue, the writer said: "Although Iraq is an ancient country, and its contribution to civilization cannot be denied, yet it has passed through a long period of history when its wealth was lost and poverty and ignorance prevailed. To day, however, thanks to the 1958 Revolution, things are different. In order to appreciate the achievements of this country, it is necessary to study the 14th of July Revolution and the methods followed in liberating the people from the vestiges of political captivity".

Iraq, for the first time, has been able to have full control over its political destiny and economic affairs, completely free from any external influence. There is no doubt that the country's path is thorny and arduous, however, the people are optimistic, looking forward to a better future.

After thorough study of the problems ahead, the government of the Iraqi Republic is extending all efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the people. It has set plans and programs and is meeting them head on. The most important being the realization of the aims of the Revolution, modernization and development of the country and a higher standard of living.

A Five-Year (1958-1963) plan has

been drawn by the Ministry of Planning for which 5 billion Turkish Liras have been appropriated. This sum is above and beyond the normal annual budget.

**Industry:** The former governments didn't give much attention to industry. After the 14th of July Revolution, the government set the task of encouraging new industries and developing and protecting the established ones thus reducing, the importation of foreign goods.

The Ministry of Industry's main task is to supervise and coordinate Industrial Programs, particularly since its responsibility is to develop private capital. For this reason, it spares no effort in assistance and guidance. The Industrial Bank, the agency through which the industrialization policy is carried out, has increased its capital and has been granted adequate authority in technical and administrative supervision of the industrial projects with which it is associated. In order to encourage industrial projects, laws have been passed exempting new industries from income tax and custom duty for an allotted period of time.

The leading government industries are: oil refining and the production of electric power. The production of electricity was designed with the intent to install electricity throughout the country. Among other important industries are the production of sugar, canning, the manufacture of paper, cigarettes, cement and textiles. Iraq ranks sixth in the world in the production of oil. If the export of oil is taken into consideration, the balance of trade would indicate that exports greatly exceed Iraq's exports including oil in 1959, amounted to 8000 million, while the imports were 3325 million.

**Agrarian Reform:** Agrarian Reform was an urgent national obligation, particularly since the farmer had been grossly exploited by the landlord. For that reason the matter took precedence over other national problems, as a matter of fact, Agrarian Reform Legislation was made into law just one week after the 14th of July Revolution. This law stipulates that no one will own more than 1000 or 2000 donams of land, depending on the amount of rainfall, excess land shall be confiscated, and distributed among the landless peasants, the law also guarantees the securing of agricultural machinery and coops and the full protection of the rights of the peasants.

**Public Health:** The government has adopted large scale measures to protect the health of the people to correspond with economic and social progress. More than 80% of the Iraqi doctors work for the government; in hospitals, sanitoriums and other health centers.

**Education:** Expansion in the field of Education was the most extensive. The number of students climbed to all time high of 825,250 compared to 525,825 the year prior to the Revolution or a 75% increase. To accommodate this tremendous growth in the number of students attending institutions of learning, more schools had to be provided. There are today 3457 schools compared to 2464 the year herefore the Revolution, this represents a 40% increase.

These are some of the achievements accomplished in three years after the Revolution, and this is only the beginning of an all inclusive progress.

## FIRST IRAQI CONFERENCE FOR CANCER STUDIES

The Institute for Cancer Research is one of the most modern scientific Institutes in the Iraqi Republic. It has been created and headed by the Minister of Health. Its members are cancer specialists and other physicians engaged in fields of medicine and health connected with this diseases. The Institute aims to unify the physicians' efforts to develop diagnoses and treatment.

One of the most important achievements of the first Iraqi Conference for Cancer Studies in Baghdad last February. The Conference was held as a round table discussion, attended by 400 Iraqi doctors. Fifty of them submitted studies and delivered lectures. Extensive discussions took place, in an atmosphere dominated by a spirit of cooperation, and a desire to seek information and exchange experiences.

The Conferees took up the study of Cancer in general, moved on to specific kinds of cancerous diseases such as cancer of the kidney, swelling of the skin and the Lymphoid glands—and then discussed cancers predominant in Iraq. At this stage patients were brought into the conference hall, and each doctor presented the case pertaining to his patient. The efforts and experiences of the conferees were pooled together to study each case thoroughly and arrive at a suitable solution to the problem.

In view of the importance of the

studies and activities that took place, a book is being compiled to be published shortly.

Based on a recommendation of the Conference, the Cancer Institute has been authorized to contact Cancer Institutes abroad to discuss the possibility of holding an International Cancer Conference in Baghdad next year. It was further recommended that invitations be extended to eminent Cancer specialists and professors in the field of cancer to take part in next year's conference.

Iraqi doctors are presently preparing original studies which they will submit to the second conference. It has been announced that a prize under the name of Razi (Abu Bakir Mohammed A-Razi) a foremost Arab Doctor, will be given to the best study.

The First Cancer Conference has laid the groundwork for combating this dreadful disease. Supported by the Government of the Republic and concerned authorities, the Cancer Institute has pledged to do its utmost to develop their studies. Iraqi Medicine under the beneficent support of the Government of the Revolution, is able to carry out complex experiments and do its share with the rest of the civilized world in the fields of science and medicine.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. To Build modern hospital for Baghdad and neighboring Liwas.

مؤتمرات تدرسه ومكافحة السرطان  
في العراق



Dr. Mohammed Al-Shawat the Minister of Health and President of the Cancer Institute, inaugurates the Conference of Cancer Studies at Amana Hall.

furnished with specialized equipment for the treatment of Cancer.

2. To Guarantee the materials and means for diagnosis and treatment.

3. To Hasten the use of Modern TV X-Ray apparatus with which to diagnose cases that cannot be diagnosed by ordinary X-Ray Apparatus.

4. To cooperate with the Atomic Energy Commission in the field of X-Ray diagnosis.

5. To set up a cadre of foremost Iraqi Cancer Specialists.

6. To create an Institute of Cancer Research in Baghdad.

7. To Introduce Statistical Methods in the field of Cancer research.



View of a Conference session.



Students of the Medical College in Baghdad invited to attend the Conference, sit in on its studies and discussions.



A side view of the Conference gathering.

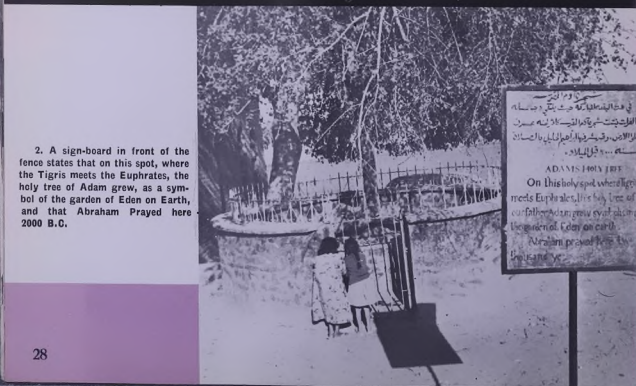


The Qurna (Curna Bridge). The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers meet at the town of Qurna in the extreme south.

## SCENES FROM THE SOUTH



1. On the bank of the Tigris at Qurna, there is a "Holy" spot. It is the spot where a tree called locally "Adam's Tree", sprang, as a symbol and reminder of Paradise. Its trunk, about 3 metres long, set on an octolateral base, overhung by "nabk" tree, and surrounded by a fence.



2. A sign-board in front of the fence states that on this spot, where the Tigris meets the Euphrates, the holy tree of Adam grew, as a symbol of the garden of Eden on Earth, and that Abraham Prayed here 2000 B.C.

## Continuation from page 15

Jawahiri's attitude to the West cannot be described as wholly favourable. Though he praised Lord Montgomery during world war II in an ode styled "Tunis al-Khadhra" "Verdant Tunisia", he seized every possible opportunity to attack Imperialism.

In his poem composed on the occasion of Dr. Hashim al-Witri's receiving a medical fellowship from Britain, he says:

"It was given to you by a hand that holds

All sorts of contradictions and strange things

That the brains cannot comprehend. It was given

By the people of the Thames who looted this country

And distributed its booty amongst friends and relatives

Hashim! Those are the people who in an hour when their conscience awakened,

Showed you beneficence

But beware lest they should ask you for the price

And be on your guard against the calculating cashiers.

Jawahiri's idea of political reform starts with the rise of a strong leader who would lay down a programme for reform which he would enforce at all costs even if it led to the extermination of hundreds of opponents. He put this idea first in 1930. He repeated it in another poem composed in 1936 and addressed to General Bekr Sidqi and for the third time he put it forward in 1958 even borrowing, in verbatim, certain verses which he had already addressed to Bekr Sidqi and Hikmat Sulaiman.

The Central Prison in Baghdad afforded a good theme for both poets—Rusafi and Jawahiri. The first composed his famous "as-Sijnu fi Baghdad". The Prison in Baghdad, in which he described the miserable

condition of the prisoners and the ill-treatment they had inside the prison. It is in this poem that Rusafi makes his famous statement, "Il'anna'l-Haqqa lam yutabaghadi" because justice has not become a Baghdad yet "in answer to a complaint made by a prisoner, because he had been imprisoned for no reason".

Jawahiri "who happened to be in 1958 a next door neighbour to the Prison lays more stress on the political side than the general aspect of the matter. He used to pass by the prison more than once a day and see groups of youngmen being led inside, together with the relatives of others waiting for permission to see them. Martial law in those days was in force on account of the war in Palestine. But the law was not used as a means to protect the Military operations in the holy land and save the rear of the Arab fighting armies but was extended to include many youngmen with liberal ideas who were taken and cast into prison.

In this poem he begins the ode by saying:

May you not wait for long  
And may the shackled time hurry  
your steps forward?

So Balasim, give the teacher his  
due.  
And support him, for he has no  
supporter.

If it be possible for a free man  
to prostrate himself in adoration,

Then I would have been a prostrated  
slave to the teacher.  
Then he prophetically adds:

A future era will say about our  
present state of affairs,  
With which we are being scorched  
where: Curse thee you extinct  
era!



At times he could be very sarcastic. So is the case when he talks about those who pretended to be Arab leaders and saviours of Palestine. He says about one of them:

"He defeated the calamity with his handkerchief

Boastfully pretending, like a silly lad

That his eyes burst with tears. Like his colleague Rusaifi, Jawahiri criticises the position of women and demands its improvement. In this respect he says:

"We have a merchandise that provides us with children  
We raise and lower its price according to financial crises. I found her in other nations an object of pride

That brightens the house, the markets and the Churches.

Whilst on one occasion you find her dancing to tune with her friend.

On another you see her sowing the land with incendiary bombs. There is no doubt that Jawahiri was the poet of every revolutionary movement. He was the poet who praised the Revolt of 1948 and its martyrs and made it flare up. In 1948 he composed many long poems on the revolt of January 27, and elegized his brother Ja'far al-Jawahiri and the 17-year old Qais al-Alusi who both fell on that occasion. His poem about Qais has a beautiful tinge of rural spirit reminiscent of Greek elegies.

O'Qais, O'gentleness of the Spring

And the flare of its burning beauty,

O'Qais, O'Whisper of the beloved,

Melting in the car of the lover,

O'Qais, O'Chant of the shepherds,

Spreading in the fertile field.

O'Qais O'song of the nightingale.

Addressing the tender twig,

O'Qais, O'Dream of the virgins,

Crowding around the well,

O'Qais O'Quintessence of tenderness

Distilled in the daintiest of cups,

O'Qais, O'Tune of life,

And the ardent rhyme of hope,

O'Qais, O'Twinkle of light

O'Qais, O'smell of perfumes

O'Qais, do you know what thou hast left behind?

And what an affection and palpitation of the heart

Thou hast overwhelmed thy father's house with?

And what hast thou brought to thy burning bereft mother

And mourning patient father?

Thy parents, O'dear spoilt Qais,

Are in hot tears".

The reader of the 4000-versed poetical work of Jawahiri published in 1935 including the thousand verse composed between 1919 and 1927 will realize that the dominant spirit in this volume is egoism, revenge and machivellism and a blood-thirsty spirit. Here are a few quotations:

— If it be in your interest tell the truth

If there is no point in doing so, then tell a lie.

— Arm thyself with as many stratagems as you can

Whether they are attributed to wolves or rabbits.

— If your hands find the teats of a good cow to milk

Don't hesitate, milk it!

— The most stupid thing to do is to go with people to drink.

And yet come back thirsty.

— If a day comes carrying pleasure with it

Then I have to seize it, otherwise, it will never come back.

— It was virtuous so I had to be content with rough living

Whereas some one else endowed with intelligence and bravery.

Employed all wiles and tricks and lived happily.

These are the maxims that you find in Jawahiri's poetry. And there is no doubt that he made use of many of them with few successes and many failures.

It will be seen from the above account that the character and poetry of Jawahiri have been of greater influence in the agitational side of our literary history than those of Rusaifi and Zahawi.

But we actually hope that the younger generation will get the best of what the three great poets Rusaifi, Zahawi and Jawahiri have produced and draw a new programme for a healthier social life and a better political vision.

## New Iraq News in Brief;

\* The Ministry of Health has instructed the concerned parties to construct a store-house in Basra, to safeguard dates against seasonal damage.

\* According to export permit certificates (from the beginning of the season till February last) Iraq's export of molasses from the 1966 crop, has amounted to 465 thousand and 800 kilos, of which 108 thousand kilos were black and 265 thousand and 800 kilos white and yellow molasses.

\* It has been announced that tools, machines, equipment and materials for the following factories have arrived in Basra: Freedom Broadcasting Station in Salman Pak, Weaving Factory in Kut, Medicine Factory in Samarra, Directorate of Government Farms, Agrarian Reform, Cotton Textile Factory, Canning Factory in Kerbala, Atomic Energy Project, Automatic Telephone Exchange, and Concrete products for the Directorate General of Railways.

\* The Economic Planning Council has approved the Tender of Kirkuk Irrigation Project No. 1. This project, in addition to the reconstruction of the dam includes several other works. Among them, opening of the main canal to Naft Valley and Hawija, also opening of a canal between Naft Valley and Khass Chay, as well as

the establishment of Qara Dara Syphon. Also the opening of the main canal Khass Chay-Tasooj, the establishment of Tasaq Syphon and the opening of Tasaq Chay-Toot Chay Canal. Also the construction of Kappi Syphon and Uldain Sulmerget Dam, the opening of Uldain Canal and finally the construction of Uldain and Toot Syphons and Kirkuk Pumping Station.

\* Most of the tools and equipment of the People's Shoe Factory have been moved from Kufa to the site of the factory. Work shall begin shortly.

\* The Ministry of Commerce is studying the feasibility of live re-exporting, in order to encourage it as a national industry. If successful, it will lead to a reduction in the amount of furs imported.

\* The Council of Ministers in its session of April 2nd, 1962 approved the millennium celebration of the City of Baghdad and its great philosopher Abu Youssef Al-Kindi.

\* His Excellency Brigadier General Ismail Al-Azfi, Minister of Education, held a press conference at his official office at the Ministry of Guidance on April 17th, 1962. He spoke of the arrangements that have been made for the millennium celebration and also noted the importance of the contributions of Philosopher Al-Kindi to

Arabic and Islamic thought. His Excellency announced that the celebrations will be under the auspices of Leader Abdul Karim Qasim, honorary President.

\* The Ministry of Guidance issued a Ministerial order for the formation of a Superior Committee for the above mentioned celebrations. His Excellency Ismail Al-Azfi, acting Minister of Guidance is to be honorary Vice-president. The president of the Iraqi Scientific Academy, has been appointed the Executive President, and the Superior Committee has been accorded complete administrative and financial authority.

\* The following committees have been formed to assume the responsibilities of organizing the great millennium celebrations:

1. Baghdad Legacy Exhibition Committee.

2. Financial Committee.

3. Cultural Committee (Its function is to examine books, research and studies made in behalf of the millennium commemoration).

4. Baghdad Book Committee.

5. Planning and Publishing Committee.

6. Technical Committee (Its task is to design the commemoration emblem).

7. Publicity and Guidance Committee.

8. Technical Committee (Its assignment is to design the commemoration stamps).



Shahbander Mosque in Damascus — From Suhail Qairout, Syrian Arab Republic.



Serchinar Cement Factory in Sulaimaniya — from Uthman.



Marshes in Amara — From Sabah Abdul Khalig, teacher in Jihad Rural School in Amara, Maymoona Qada'a Saykal Nahiya.

Caworiya — From Jawad Hammoodi, Baghdad.



Entrance to Aleppo Castle. One can see the six bridges that one must cross before reaching the Castle — From Umar Jamili, Aleppo.

## Readers' Album



Remnants of an Old Inn in Qaratappa — From Ja'far Majid, Qaratappa.



# IRAQI ARTISTS



SAAD AL-TAYEI



In The Field

On The Beach



- Born in the city of Hilla in 1935.
- Was graduated from the secondary-science section in 1952.
- Went to Italy and enrolled at the Higher Fine Arts Academy in Rome the same year.
- Received his Master's degree in 1957, as well as a special diploma in cast iron work.
- Collaborated with the Iraqi sculptors, Mohammed Ghani Hikmat and Khalid Al-Rahal in an Iraqi exhibition in Rome. His paintings drew great attention from art critic and the Italian press.
- Took part in other exhibits abroad wherein he received further recognition.
- Returned to Iraq at the end of 1957 and actively engaged in creating an original Iraqi art.
- His style inclines toward Realism, expressing various social aspects which he pursues with a poetic modern approach.
- He is a member of the Artists Board.

