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NEW IRAQ

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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE



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A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE
ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE

6

JUNE 1961
2nd year

Front cover: Iraq Army Parade held on 14/7/1960, on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the Revolution.

Back Cover: Popular demonstrations held on the same occasion.

Opposite - The Leader among his gallant troops.

- Supervised by the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture
- Designer: H. Rami
- All correspondence to be addressed to: NEW IRAQ, Ministry of Guidance, Baghdad, Iraq.
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A NEW TRIUMPHAL RECORD

with revenues estimated at ID. 181,300, all to be spent; the budget for the administration and liquidation of the ex-royal family's assets, whose revenues amount to ID.40,500 and expenditures ID. 27,330, leaving a credit balance of ID. 13,170; the budget for the Atomic Power committee, with an expenditure balance of ID. 127,506; and the budget for the Agrarian Reform's higher board, whose revenues are estimated at ID. 3,980,100, all to be expended.

This logic of figures is but an expression of the importance the 14th July Revolution casts on our public interests in the fields of progress and construction in an attempt to include the country in the procession of the other countries liberated from the influence of imperialism, be it economic or social. Our glorious Revolution has also undertaken the application of the principle of liberal economy ever since the day of the immortal July 14th dawned on the country, because it has always believed that such a policy is the proper foundation for ensuring our political independence and its safe-guarding against any attempt of imperialist economic penetration which constitutes the inevitable prelude to foreign political penetration...

The new budget has been laid down to perfectly suit the wide changes inflicted on tax regulations, the agrarian taxations' replacement by more suitable ones, and the new taxes imposed on legacies, estates, properties

and excises, in addition to the other new legislations enacted to promote the country's economy in general, ensure the promotion of the purchase power of the crushing majority of the citizens, and combat inflation and price fluctuations.

The 14th July Revolution has entered history as the toughest blow ever directed to imperialism and corrupt regimes in the Middle East, and the 1961 fiscal budget is yet another practical expression of the huge tasks the Revolution has undertaken to achieve the basic progressive steps towards the country's development and prosperity, by allocating adequate monies for realizing these goals. It exceeds the 1960 budget by 11 per cent to be spent on education; 13 p.c. to be spent on health services; 14 p.c. on the Army; 6 p.c. on Agrarian Reform; 71 p.c. on industry and oil; and 5 p.c. on social services.

This is, no doubt, an indication to the expansion in the practical projects on which our forthcoming comprehensive progress depends, and without which we shall never attain a genuine development worth mentioning.

Additional allocations have also been made to assist our Arab brethren fighting in their various countries against imperialism and Zionism, in Algeria, in Oman, in Palestine, and elsewhere in the Arab world, making of the 1961 budget yet another triumphal record of the immortal July Revolution.

AMANAT-AL-ASSIMAH

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC'S LIFE



A modern public square at Kadhimiyah town, near the 'A'immah Bridge.



Road metalling works in progress in various areas of the Capital.



A public park where the inhabitants of Kadhimiyah spend their leisure times.



A public square at Kadhimiyah town.

The projects the Amanat-ul Assimah has undertaken in the third year of the Revolution are too many. The first to be named is "The Army Canal", which we shall be discussing separately in our next number for its outstanding importance. Today, however, we present our readers with a brilliant resume' of the achievements of the "Amanah" whose aim it is to bring Baghdad to the forefront of the world's modern cities.

Streets and Squares.

more than ten streets have been built and the metalling of upwards of 1.3 million sq.-metres has been completed on modern technical basis. The "Amanah" has also embarked on executing more than eight projects for build-

ing recreation grounds and public squares, and there are the streets whose metalling is in hand behind the eastern bund, with an overall area of upwards of 950,000 sq.-metres. These streets are one of the most prominent achievements of the "Amanah", after the "Army Canal", for their major importance in traffic organisation, the country's development, and connecting its central and southern parts with its northern provinces. These are the categories of streets behind the bund:

1. The side-roads, comprising:

Abdul Kareem Qasim Street, connecting As-Salam Hospital with the Second Sixtieth main street, via the Officers' township and the Army Canal; the street crossing the eastern bund and leading to the

Army Canal and thence to the Baghdad-Baqubah road; and a third street connecting Al-Watbba street, across the new Baghdad North Railway station, with the Army Canal and thence with Ath-Thawrah township; and

2. The main roads, comprising:

The Palestine road extending from New Baghdad to the old Baghdad-Baqubah road; the roads running along the Army Canal; and the Second Sixtieth road, connecting Abdul-Kareem Qasim street with the Thawrah township.

Benefits deriving from these roads.

1. The development of the capital and giving it the right shape, instead of allowing it to expand along the Tigris River or the main streets leading into the capital

with the result that huge sums will have to be expended on connecting water, power and streets to the dispersed built areas. The expansion of the capital as it will help the building of residential compounds and the securing of plots for the "serifa" (hut) dwellers.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

Several public parks have been built in various places of the capital in addition to the improvements which covered many other already-existing parks. In the



southern part of Baghdad the Abdul Kareem Qasim park was expanded and hundreds of trees were planted in it. Another large park, was built near the Army Canal, and yet another round one in the Bab-ul-Shaikh district. In the Umma park hundreds of flower bushes of rare qualities have been planted, and in the Tahrir square new varieties of trees and decorative plants. In short, the "Amanah" has left no street in Baghdad without adorning it with parks and gardens.

In this third year of the Revolution the illumination and reorganisation of the majority of the capital's public squares, gardens and recreation grounds were also completed in the most recent technical manner.

The July 14th Casino and Recreation Ground.

Before the July 14th next, work on the 14th July Casino and Recreation Ground, with the parks and gardens surrounding them, will also be completed. The Casino, is situated near the Civil Airport and will be one of most modern in its organisation and

beautiful architectural shape designed in the form of an aeroplane. **Sanitary Measures.**

The intensive campaign continues to chase the illegal abattoirs out, in an attempt to protect public health. A modern abattoir has been built for slaughtering buffaloes, cattle and camels, and large expansions have been made in the sheep slaughter-house on the East Bank, its illumination with electricity for night work has been doubled, and its walls have been covered with white tiles. The same thing has been done in all the other abattoirs of the capital, and the "Amanah" has laid down a scheme for transporting meat and providing all the necessary labour, employees and vehicles, therefor.

Mobile Markets

With a view to suppressing the trespassing of roving peddlers on the pavements, eight mobile markets have been set up and organised in a manner that ensures their non-exposure to weather changes. The newspaper sellers have been provided with wooden racks for their goods to display on instead of placing them on the pavements.



Responding to fire emergency calls.

General Services.

So as to ease the burden borne by the local Administration, the Directorate of the Adhamiyah Unit was set up, so was an administrative unit for the West Bank area and another for the southern area, to supervise and organise discipline and cleanliness.

If we compared the officials and employees establishments of the cleaning department (which is responsible for the capital's tidiness) before and after the Revolution, we should realise the value of the strides the Aman-ul-Assimah has taken in this era to be of service to the population of the capital as a whole. For after the mechanical

transport means before the Revolution only counted 72 out-dated vehicles, they now count 218, including tipping, mopping, watering, excavating and other vehicles. Sums expended on purchasing cleaning equipments have amounted to ID 107,835 after they had been ID 14,438 under the extinct regime. The workers establishment has been raised to 6,044, while the old one provided for only 1,330. Fully equipped as it is, the "Amanah" has also undertaken the duty of eliminating the swamps and ditches surrounding Baghdad, in addition to its other responsibilities.

Fire Brigade and Rescue Duties.

Consequent to the expansion of the Capital's municipal area and the extraordinary increase in public places and houses in the Revolutionary years, it was only natural for the responsibilities of the

fire brigade to expand equally. The "Amanah" has therefore had to multiply the number of fire brigade centres and stop relying on the main centre, in an effort to eliminate delays in reaching the various parts of Baghdad and performing rescue works. A number of sub-centres were set up and equipped fully for coping with any district of the capital, and four additional "Dennis" fire engines were imported with six other models for dealing with "liquid" fires. The necessary amounts have been allocated for buying a fire engine equipped with a 100-metre rescue ladder for use on multi-storey buildings, and a fire boat for combatting fires on the river banks or in river-craft. It has also been decided to supply the Fire Department with a wireless telephone network for prompt communication with the sub-centres whenever necessary.



Preparing decorative plants for adorning the public parks.



Al-Tahreer Square at Baghdad's South Gate.



MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

S E C O N D A R Y S C H O O L



The school was established in 1957-58, in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Iraqi and Federal German governments, by which the latter undertook the supplying of the school with the requisite machineries, equipments and tools, against the Iraqi Government's promise to provide the necessary buildings and shops for housing the school and machineries. In the first place one mechanical workshop was installed in two sections: turning and fitting. Thirty students were accep-

ted in the first year, and in the second a new electrical section was opened. In the current scholastic year, 1960-61, yet another section, for training apprentices in the blacksmith and metal welding trades, was added to the school.

The workshops are managed by German trainers assisted by Iraqi instructors appointed by the Ministry of Education from among graduates of industrial schools within and without Iraq. The students attend technical theoretical classes in mechanics, electricity,

industrial arithmetic, industrial drawing and geometrical tracing, in addition to academical classes in the Arabic, English and German languages, and physics and mathematics, and receive practical lessons in the various sections of the workshops where they are also trained in the handling of machineries and equipments. The school has a boarding section for students coming from outside the capital to live in.

At present, the number of the students is 68 in the various classes and trades, and the school is run

by a German director, assisted by an Iraqi director responsible for the administrative and personnel affairs, in accordance with the directives issued by the Ministry of Education, and in application of the special regulations for technical schools.

After passing the examinations, the students of the third class will be sent to Germany for further training and studying in the modern factories there, and eventually replacing the German technicians in teaching in the Baghdad school.

THE NATIONAL ORIENTAL ORCHESTRA



Two pictures showing members of the National Oriental Orchestra performing to admiring audiences. It is gratifying to all concerned that the Orchestra has become such a great success in almost no time.



The Leader greeting the National Oriental Orchestra.

On entering the Fine Arts Institute on any evening of the week, a visitor will, probably, see a student practising a Beethoven sonata on the piano... He will also, perhaps, hear some sweet tunes emanating from another room, played on a lute or lyre, or voices of actors rehearsing a play...

Another novel feature of the Institute is the rehearsals of the National Symphony and the National Oriental orchestras, both of which are attached to the Ministry of Guidance which adopted and patronised them and put their members on its cadre, in a daring attempt to raise the standard of Iraqi music and develop it into world levels...

I addressed a number of questions to the leader of the Oriental Orchestra, and from his answers, reproduced below, the reader will realise the evolution of this Orchestra from the day it came under the patronage of the Ministry of Guidance.

After the victorious July 14th Revolution our national Government began contemplating the formation of an orchestra of a high standard, and a number of musicians devoted themselves to realise this idea with

the assistance of some of the instructors of the Fine Arts Institute. Initially, a musical troupe was formed of a few members and only performed within the Institute. One of the pieces it played was a beautiful Iraqi opus named Shihrazade, which was received with considerable satisfaction and encouragement. It also played a number of other compositions by Iraqi musicians and since started growing up immensely until it finally became an orchestra of twenty performers, all Iraqis adequately conversant with reading modern music. The Orchestra now consists of eight violinists, two lutenists, a flute soloist, two lyrists, a cellist, a bass player and drummers and flutists.

The Orchestra used to present its performances on the TV in the name of The Fine Arts Institute, but once its success and popularity became a matter of fact and the audiences began to appreciate the original Iraqi tunes it rendered, composed by a number of its members, the Ministry of Guidance contemplated its adoption, and, after a stringent technical survey, the Orchestra was attached to the Ministry and given the name "The National Oriental

Orchestra", presenting its first performance on 1.7. 1959.

The Orchestra is developing incessantly, thanks to the encouragement it is accorded by the responsible authorities. The enthusiasm which urges its members has succeeded in introducing the art of harmony in the piece named "Itab" (Censure), and the choir "Al-Ghareeb" (The Stranger) which it presented.

The Orchestra will play a prominent role in the third anniversary of the glorious July 14th Revolution after it has been decided to present our beautiful popular songs at the celebrations to be held on that occasion.

It is also relentless in increasing the number of its performers and has made an announcement calling for applications, providing applicants carry artistic musical qualifications.

The announcement had deep resoundings among all musicians, a number of whom in fact joined the Orchestra, with the door still wide-open for others to join as well, the intention being to set up a reserve group of youngmen and women of special qualifications.

Fadhil Jassim as-Saffar

DAILY LIFE AS DEPICTED IN

POPULAR ARTS

These tiny dummies—how much the various nations tend and love them!... They cherish them as much as their historical relics immortalised in museums, and honour their creators precisely as they do their great artists. For, after all, these little figurines are but national symbols created by simple laymen of various countries to be made available to foreign visitors for later reminding them of the national patterns, costumes, customs, and aspirations of their respective countries of origin, all of which these tiny dummies colourfully symbolise.

All this has been going on around us with us well aware of it yet unable to do anything for our own past and present, until at last came the blessed July 14th Revolution rousing innumerable ideas as to how should popular arts be studied, revived and promoted, and the Directorate of Popular Arts rendering every assistance, within its limited capacity of a tiny department, to encourage these and other relevant ideas.

Notwithstanding the enormity

of such an undertaking which can hardly be achieved without vigorous assistance from scientists and historians, what has been so far accomplished in this field, though considerable, is but an initial step towards achieving more comprehensive ends in our cultural life.

The Directorate has undertaken the "assembly" duties which constitute the preliminary steps towards organising a survey of one aspect of our folklore, namely, the figurative arts or the "artistic precision industries". There are other aspects awaiting deliverance from negligence and eventual extinction, such as the arts of dancing, singing, mythology, and numerous other similar arts, all of which must be taken into account and duly resurrected.

The next stage to achieve this objective will be one of sorting, classifying and scientifically studying the origins and potentialities of these arts, in other words, the so-called "historical" stage, which, we hope, will be realised in the near future, after having established an institute

for promoting these arts, following the example of the rising young countries which spare no effort in preserving the characteristics of their peoples symbolised by their respective popular arts.

The first goal achieved by the Ministry of Guidance in this regard was the patronising of the popular artists and affording them whith every encouragement to enliven their enthusiasm. With this in view the Ministry contacted these artists directly and bought their produce. It was thus able to benefit from the artistic potentialities of a youth whose hobby is to "sculpt" with astonishing skill. This lad was employed by the Ministry and has since devoted all his time and efforts to serve this art, by "sculpting" a series of figurines depicting the various aspects of the daily life of the majority of the Iraqi people, their popular dresses, and their traditions.

What is strange here is that this youth uses the soft parts of bread loaves as his raw material for creating his fascinating dummies!...





The Leader presenting a cup to a successful swimmer of the Army at one of the many galas held annually

The high records and brilliant victories achieved by our gallant army's athletes and sportsmen in the various sportive fields indicate clearly that the spirit of the Revolution has penetrated every aspect of its activities.

Appreciating this fact, "New Iraq" was urged to interview the Director of Army Sports, in an effort to obtain further information on this ever expanding activity of the Army and present the same to its readers, who, "New Iraq" feels, should always be kept well-informed

of their Army's magnificent achievements.

The Army observes two traditional sports seasons annually; one in the winter from October to April, and the other in the summer from June to August. During both seasons the Army alternately organises such games as football, basketball, volleyball, hockey, tennis, boxing, wrestling, table-tennis, bicycle racing, horse-riding, track and field athletics and swimming.

Formerly, these activities used to be practised under two

separate classes subject to the athletes' skill. Later, however, those responsible decided to create a third class as well, in order to popularize the games and discover unpolished talents among the youth.

Army games are not practised only within the country; they are also organised on international levels. An annual "Sports Week" is organised in the spring under the patronage of the Chief of Staff, and several foreign teams are invited throughout the year to play matches with

the Army teams. The Army is represented in the International Military Sports Council since 1952, but only in the Republican era has it taken an active part in it, because the defunct regime never encouraged sports on international levels.

Iraq has, since the Revolution opened its doors to sportsmen among others, won great acclaim in sports abroad, so has it gained useful experience. The Army actively participated in the track and field games held in Athens in 1960, as it did in the cross-country race held in Brussels. In 1960, it participated

Great successes have been achieved since the dawn of the Revolution and new talents have been unearthed and built up.

The Army team beat the Tunisian Olympic team in a football match and equalised with the Turkish Army select team. It also beat the British Army select from Cyprus. In Tunis the Army teams won several victories in 1960.

The Army's Sports Committee

is sparing no effort to achieve improved objectives, and this year it introduced bicycle racing and table-tennis in its programmes. The 3,000 metres hurdles was also introduced in the Army's track and field games.

In swimming, whose season begins in June, numerous galas are organised by the Army, and it is noteworthy that in the Republican era 10 new records have been set up out of a total of 12 events.

SPORTS IN THE ARMY



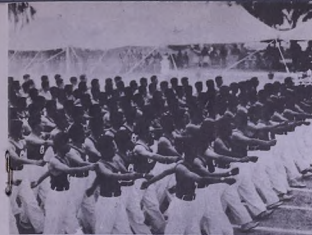
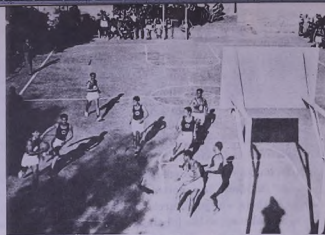
▲ The athletes on parade during the Army's Annual Sports Day.

▼ One of the tough exercises practised by the Army.



in the International Army football competitions and in the basketball matches held in Istanbul.

This year's Army Sports Festival was held on April the 27th and lasted until May the 5th. This an occasion in which all Army units are fully represented.



These pictures show a variety of the sports activities practised in the Army. The larger one shows a scene from an international football match played by the Army team with a foreign team, while the three smaller ones show, respectively, the Army's gymnastic activities, Army athletes on parade, and a scene from a basketball match.



You ought to know, dear readers, that the north of Iraq is a paradise—a real paradise in the midst of our burning Iraqi summer. You may have been there, or at least heard of its fascinating resorts, its beautiful orchards, and its rich foliages... Yet, notwithstanding what you may have heard or seen of its clear skies, icy waters and ripe fruits, you have yet to see the winter in the north of the homeland.

People seldom include the winter season in their holiday

periodical that reflects honest pictures of our country—undertook the duty of presenting to its readers some of the winter sceneries of the creative Nature in the north.

With this in view, "New Iraq" penetrated deep into a world of snow and silence, reaching the most remote points on the Iraqi borders, to record a number of Nature's features there, which New Iraq has found no less beautiful, serene and magnificent than Nature in any other country acquainted by fanciers of winter

charm, as has every other season of the year. As opposed to the description of this season we are used to, the beauty of the trees in winter is never less than their beauty in the spring, for they then depict artistic masterpieces to any admirer and lover of Nature... They depict reality in its absolute sense and charm and provide a lively foreground to the far horizon and a magnificent background to the brilliantly illuminated plains.

This is a new world only comparatively few people know...

WINTER IN THE NORTH



Snows of Haj-Omran.



Nature at Haj-Omran.



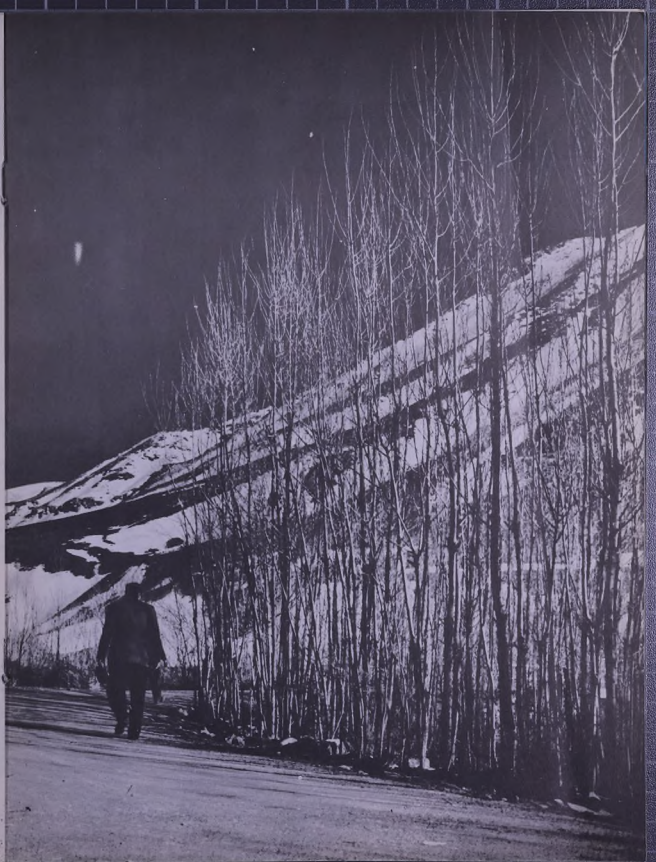
Two Kurdish girls in their colourful dress.

programmes as they do the summer, which we all accept as the conventional season for relaxation. It is for this reason that "New Iraq"—being, as it is, the

sports for ski-ing on their snowy slopes, admiring the captivating sceneries, or enjoying depthless quietude and calmness.

Winter has its individual

Why not, then, have a real look at it yourself and enjoy it physically — not merely in imagination ?! ...



Snows on the way to Haj Omran ▼



▼ The beautiful Shaqlawa summer resort in the winter.



▼ The hospitable Kurds welcoming holidaymakers.



Having decided to produce a film entitled "Na'aymah", the Green Film Company had to visit the southern marshlands of Iraq, the venue of the story's events. The spot chosen was Al-Kassrah, in the Husaynah-Amarah marsh.

Accompanied by the assistant production director, I moved about for three days to locate the shooting sites, sensing all the time the magic of Nature around our canoes in the midst of the marshes with their symmetrical waterways, reminiscent of magnificently designed canals, aligned on both sides by a thick wall of green reeds.

On the clear water was spread an infinite variety of wild flowers, all of the same color, with their waxy roots dangling in the water on which they feed. Deep in it lay most fascinating sight. Flocks of all kinds gliding gracefully, and a variety of water

birds and colorful flowers trembled magnificently. An amazing phenomenon of the inhabitants as a whole in that they enjoy very sharp eyesight. I frequently saw them successfully aiming their multipoint "spears" and hurling them at fish more than 50 feet away. They could also see the tinned hicks from very far distances and seldom missed their target.

I was also astonished at the way these people take their "mashed" fish on top of the water. We were cruising one day and had some raw fish with us for our lunch. As the time came and I began wondering as to how to build a fire I suddenly saw a quantity of dry reeds being strewn on the water and topped by a layer of green reeds. The cleaned, open fish were then propped horizontally on small pieces of reed, pinned firmly in

the gaps of the top layer in a semi-circle and fire was set to a bunch of dry reeds held by a man from one end and directed to the fish. Thus was our "mashed" lunch cooked.

Of the interesting scenes to be shot was one deep inside the marsh. Early one morning we started in five canoes in clear weather but for sporadic batches of clouds gliding gently to an easterly breeze. Within about half-an-hour we reached the site of our preliminary shots. I ordered the canoes to stop and gave the actors their instructions. Just as the cameras were about to start shooting, however, the sun was swallowed by a huge dark cloud, making it incumbent on us to move on to the main shooting site, in the hope that the sky would soon clear up for us to resume shooting. To our distress, however, nothing of the sort happened. Instead,

the sky became pitch black, the easterly breeze changed into a chilly westerly gale, and a torrential downpour, accompanied by an electric thunderstorm, got us soaked in our open boats. Thus we made our way back to camp and rained it a day.

The next day we decided to hire a motor-boat and take our canoes in tow, in an attempt to avoid the previous day's ordeal which could have easily culminated in disaster had it not been for the skill of our guides who led us back to camp through a side-way thickly aligned on both sides with reeds and canes that kept the storm from capsizeing our canoes.

So we moved on trailing the canoes to start shooting as early as possible in the beautiful morning. Mid-way, however, the boat's engine showed signs of failure, and in no time, suddenly died out completely, leaving us

with no alternative but to take to the canoes.

While shooting a scene in which the hero approaches the heroine's home and is suddenly attacked by a dog—which we thought would be quite easy to manage, considering the large number of fierce dogs that continually attack people in the area—, we experienced a good deal of difficulty, because, apparently, not a single dog would even raise a bark at our hero!

In another scene, Ali Hilayil, a character actor, was supposed to come to see a colleague with a little calf burdened on his shoulder, a cock in his hand, and a bundle of clothes under his arm. I gave him his orders and reminded him to hold the calf's lead tightly while putting in down, lest it should run out of focus. On starting shooting, however, the cock unexpectedly flapped its wings scaring the two-week-old calf which ran amok, plunged into the Tigris and swam like a little devil to its mother watching it from the other bank. The devil was, of course, retrieved for the scene, but not until it had caused us all a good deal of trouble and delay.

The majority of the inhabitants took the story of "Na'aymah" as a real affair, on the assumption that we had only come to shoot the scene of her betrothal to Khunajir in the right spot. When this was completed, many people from all over the area came to greet the "groom", the "bride", and the other characters who took part in the scene.

I have no doubt that this little adventure of ours will open the way to other Iraqi cinematographic concerns to explore new venues and themes for their forthcoming productions, without restricting their activities to the narrow limits of the Baghdad area.

A.J. Wali.

IN THE MARSHES

A character actor of the feature film "Na'aymah".



Scenes from the film "Na'aymah" shot in the southern marshlands.



O U R M A J O R



P R O J E C T S



THE MEDICAL CITY

On the 8th March, 1961, Leader Abdul-Karim Qasim laid the foundation stone of the first section of the Medical City.

The name is a new one for a new project now under construction on the east bank of the Tigris River, in Bagdad. It is one of the rings of the huge chain of projects of the Revolution which are rising in every part of our immortal Republic. In the following lines we give the general outline of this huge scheme.

The Medical City comprises six sections, namely:

1. The Republican Hospital (educational), constituting the largest of the sections and comprising a 12-storey building standing on a 47,000 - sq.m. site. Each storey will serve specific purposes according to which it has been designed. The ground floor is assigned for medical examinations, radiotherapy, and stores, and the first floor for administration offices and medical classes. The other floors will harbour the patient wards and have been designed to accommodate 1,000 beds in single-bed rooms,

two-bed rooms, and four-bed rooms, the last being the maximum number of beds allowed in one room. Attached to the hospital will be a most modern institute for diagnosis and therapeutic rays and another for isotopes, and 16 major and minor operation theatres, in addition to other requisite modern conveniences and medical and electrical installations. Also attached to the hospital will be an out-patient clinic which will stand on a 4,500- sq.m. plot adjoining the hospital. The clinic will be capable of receiving 1,000 patients per diem.

This section's foundation stone has been laid, as we have already mentioned, and it is hoped that it will be completed within three and a half years. The cost has been estimated at upwards of 5.5 million dinars.

2. The second section of the Medical City consists of an 8-floor building standing on an 11,000-sq. m. site and comprising a private nursing home with a 120-bed capacity and all the requisite conveniences and installations.

3. A children's hospital, comprising a 7-storey building standing on a site 15,000 sq.m. in area and harbouring 150 beds. A spacious wing of the building will be a clinic for out-patients.
4. The fourth section of the City will comprise a nursing school and doctors' home in two 8-storey buildings. The doctors' home will accommodate resident doctors and others carrying out medical research works and studies, and the school will be divided into two parts: one for classes and the other for boarding. Two hundred pupils will be accommodated.
5. The Services Section, to be built on a 4,400-sq. m. site. This will be equipped with the most modern apparatus and machinery, among them cooling and heating systems and a central hotwater supply system for the whole City, as well as a modern automatic laundry, and other services.

6. A 1,200 - sq.m. stores site, where medical equipments and tools will be stocked on modern scientific bases.



in the departments of the Ministry of Agriculture

THE HORTICULTURAL SECTION



The Horticultural Section is interested in the promotion of growing wholesome fruits, vegetables and decorative plants, and the introduction and generalisation of those varieties thereof which experiments prove suitably useful. It also undertakes the investigation of means and measures for preserving, canning and drying fruits and vegetables, and hereunder we enumerate a few of the Section's activities in these fields:

1. Leaf-shedding Fruit Trees.

The growing has been achieved of improved varieties of "stone" fruits, such as peaches and apricots, and there are upwards of 180 varieties of grapes in the Section's experimental vineyards, some imported from abroad and some collected from various areas in Iraq, some are of great economic importance, and the Section has, furthermore, succeeded in introducing

ing a number of so far unknown fruits, such as varieties of kaki and guava. It also undertakes important studies on other shelled fruits, such as pistachos and wanuts, and runs a number of experimental sub-centres for this purpose in a number of the country's provinces. The Section has, furthermore, embarked on a scheme for grafting green-seed trees with pistachio in the Barzan district of Erbil liwa, and so far, 15,000 trees have been uprooted and prepared for grafting in the forthcoming autumn.

2. Decorative Plants.

Experiments are in hand on a large variety of decorative plants for improving their appearance and increasing their yield, by scientifically trimming the "Shujair" rose bushes, for instance, cultivating pink bushes, and manuring the "Dawoodi" rose bushes. Other studies are also in hand on

using hormones on the various decorative plants which seldom multiply largely merely by trimming and manuring.

3. Vegetables.

The Horticulture Section also carries out studies on the yield of the various vegetables in an effort to obtain foreign varieties superior to their local counterparts both in kind and yield. It, furthermore, continually adds improvements to the local varieties and generalises the cultivation of those of them which prove useful. In this field the Section has taken far-reaching strides and has virtually succeeded in introducing new varieties of tomatoes, water-melon, beans, potatoes, beet, green-peas, etc..... It has also introduced so-far-little-known varieties of vegetables and fruits, such as strawberries, asparagus, sweet corn, sweet potatoes and Jews mallow.



4. Date Palms and Citrus Trees.

The Section takes great interest in date palms of which it has collected well over 200 varieties for studying the characteristics of each and eventually selecting the best. It also carries out studies on gaps to be allowed between the plants, their manuring, pollination, times of planting and trimming. In the citrus fruits field, intensive studies have been undertaken on the various types of these fruits, whether local or foreign, and useful varieties have been selected after proving their success by experiments. They include a number of strings of oranges, lemons, grapefruits, etc., etc.; and the Section has also studied, and eventually determined, the ways in which these trees should be planted and manured safely between the determined gaps separating the date palms which protect them from exposure to the weather.

▶ A peasant at a Government model farm, tending plantations on modern measures.

▶ Specimens of decorative plants nursed by the Government in its model and experimental farms all over the country.





The duties of this Directorate are divided into three main sections as follows:

1. Popular Arts

The Directorate plays an important part in a field unexplored until after the Revolution, namely, the patronage and preservation of the popular arts represented in (a) the art of popular drawing and sculpture as practised individually by members of the public in a simple, primitive style, far from the influence of science and modern civilisation, revealing the nation's instinctive possibilities and inherent potentialities; and (b) the handicrafts, which represent the manual skills of the Iraqi people as revealed by the household articles, hand-woven fabrics, ornamental objects etc., which they make and use in their daily life.

The Directorate has spared no effort in studying and exploring these arts in every corner of the

country, and it has finally succeeded in amassing a magnificent collection of specimens thereof, now on display at the Guidance Centre in Baghdad's South Gate.

This campaign on the part of the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture has aroused a good deal of public interest in this vital aspect of popular activities, and the afore-said Guidance Centre became very well known to both nationals and foreigners visiting Iraq, whose remarks in the centre's guest book are but a proof thereof.

Furthermore, the Directorate has been organising TV interviews with popular artists and craftsmen, its aims being to further acquaint the public with popular arts. It has also patronised and encouraged every one of the popular artists it has come across, by offering them advice and guidance and buying their produce of sculptures and paintings.

All these extensive efforts are

directed towards the preservation of an artistic heritage which is threatened with extinction in the violent storm of modern development blowing hard throughout the country, and the Directorate is very proud of having succeeded, to a great extent, in reviving these once-dying arts and bringing them forth before the public.

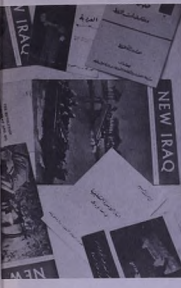
2. (a) Culture

The Directorate issues the "New Iraq" magazine in three languages: Arabic, Kurdish and English. Soon versions of it will also be published in Turkoman and French as well.

This is an illustrated periodical, published monthly, and so far (March, 1961) 15 numbers have been published in each of the three languages.

The broad aims of the magazine are:

(a) To introduce to its readers, within and without the country, the modern development of the Iraq



Republic is currently undergoing, by telling them about the numerous achievements of the Revolutionary Government has realised and is still realising in the political, economic, industrial and various other fields;

(b) to present concentrated resumes on Iraq's past and history in both its phases the ancient and Arab so as the readers may have a clear view of the civilisation of the Land of the Two Rivers across the ages and various stages it has survived; and

(c) to "reincarnate" the modern civilised values which are introduced into the skeleton of our current existence, both popular and governmental, which task is especially fulfilled by the English version of the magazine, so as to eliminate the disturbed concepts that foreign peoples bear as a result of the persistence of Zionist and imperialist propaganda in exposing our people and the rest of the Arab

world as lagging behind the procession of contemporary civilisation.

And "New Iraq" has indeed taken long strides, since its appearance in November, 1959, towards achieving these noble objectives.

2. (b) The Popular Culture Series

In addition to "New Iraq" magazine, the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture undertakes the publication of a series of books under the above name. This series deals with various subjects, political, literary and artistic. So far some 25 different books have been published, the most important being:

1. A collection of Leader Abdul-Kareem Qasim's speeches, dealing with a number of Arab and internal problems;
2. Two books on popular verse, containing selections from popular poems recited on various national and social occasions, before and after the Revolution;
3. A book of tales about the Arab Gulf, covering the geographical aspects of the area, and giving a full detail of the struggle of the Arab people in the area's countries against imperialist control;
4. A book: "Flashes from Iraqi Art", discussing Iraqi Arts since the most ancient ages and up to the modern age;
5. A book: "Ancient Iraq - An Land of the Two Rivers", dealing with new facts about the history of ancient Iraq, based on the discoveries unearthed in a number of important historical sites in Iraq;
6. Two books on Algeria, one entitled "The Tragedy of the Algerian People", dealing with the calamitous tragedies inflicted on the Algerian people by the French imperialists and quoting a number of alarming documents about the Algerian problem, including a letter from the dean of the Law College in Algiers, to the French Defence Minister, regarding the atrocities perpetrated by French troops against the Algerian people, and the defence of Maître Leaderman on behalf of a French student who refused to fight against the Algerians, which is one of the most comprehensive and appealing defences in the world of Law; and the other "The Algerian Problem Enters Its Seventh Year", written by the Bureau of the Algerian Republic in Baghdad, reveal-

ing the development of the Algerian revolution since its outbreak in November, 1954, and up to November, 1960, which book is considered the most comprehensive historical reference on the Algerian revolution during the said period;

7. The "Book of Stages in the Knowledge of Tune and Chords" collected by the great Iraqi al-Baghdadi (who died in 693 Hijri). This book is one of the most important ancient Arab works on the art of music and the Directorate has published the manuscript written in 870 Hijri, now kept in Dr. Hussain Ali Mahfoud's Library; and
8. A Book on the Palestine problem, and another on the Oman case.

The series goes on, and there is a number of other books awaiting publication, among them a number of pamphlets on the projects of the Ministry of Planning in the various Lawas, of which a collection has already been published. Another book to be republished is an old one containing selections of Iraqi popular verse written a few centuries ago, and yet another, by Safiyuddin Abdul Mu'min, entitled "Ash-Shar'iyah", both of which will be published in the same manner as the "Book of Stages..." was.

3. Guidance and Steering Centres

The Directorate also supervises a network of guidance centres in the various Lawas. These are harboring a library of the publications of the Ministry of Guidance, other useful books, a film projection hall, a TV set, and a radio. So far four of these centres have been established in Baghdad, Ramadi, Baqubah and Sulaimaniyah, and a fifth will be soon inaugurated in Amarah. It has been decided that every Liwa of the Republic should have its own centre.

The Baghdad Guidance Centre at South Gate is distinguished by its exhibits of specimens of Iraqi handicrafts to the extent that it can be fairly accepted as a small museum of popular arts (folklore) in Iraq, and the Directorate is continually supplying this "museum" with additional new specimens in an effort to turn it into a comprehensive display, covering every section of popular arts and handicrafts.



activities and achievements of the DIRECTORATE OF POPULAR ARTS AND CULTURE



The Honest Leader Patronises the Paratroopers Graduation Ceremony.

On Thursday morning, June the 1st, 1961, the graduation ceremony of the Third and Fourth Paratroopers Courses, involving 108 officers and other ranks, was held at the

Mu'askar ar-Rashid air-field, under the patronage of the victorious, honest Leader Abdul Karim Qassim, the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The ceremony was also attended by the Chief of the Army Staff, senior army officers and foreign



The Leader at "Al-Hikmah" University.
A genuine sponsor of science and education as he is, Leader Abdul Karim Qassim patronized the graduation ceremony held at "Al-



military attaches. The Leader delivered an impromptu speech in which he greeted the graduates and pledged to persist, with the Iraqi Army, in making sacrifices and self-denial for the sake of elevating the prestige of the Iraqi Republic and the glorious Arab

Nation. Finally the Leader distributed certificates to the graduates, congratulating them one by one on their success. Before departing, the Leader added: "We must live as free people in our Iraqi homeland and the larger Arab homeland, and assist the oppressed wheresoever in the world".

Hikmah" University on the 10th June, 1961. The adjoining two pictures respectively show him entering the University hall and presenting a graduate with the certificate he has earned.



IRAQI ARTIST



Fadhil
Abbas



Born in Baghdad in 1924.

Graduated from the Fine Arts
Institute in 1947.

Proceeded to Paris in 1956 to
study works of artists there.

Participated in all local exhibi-
tions, as he has in all other artis-
tic exhibitions held abroad since
1947 and up to this day.

Member of the Iraqi Artists
Society, and an artist of the
Baghdad Group of Modern Art.

Belongs to the expressionist
school and depicts in his paint-
ings the markets of Baghdad,
its mosques and other oriental
themes.



