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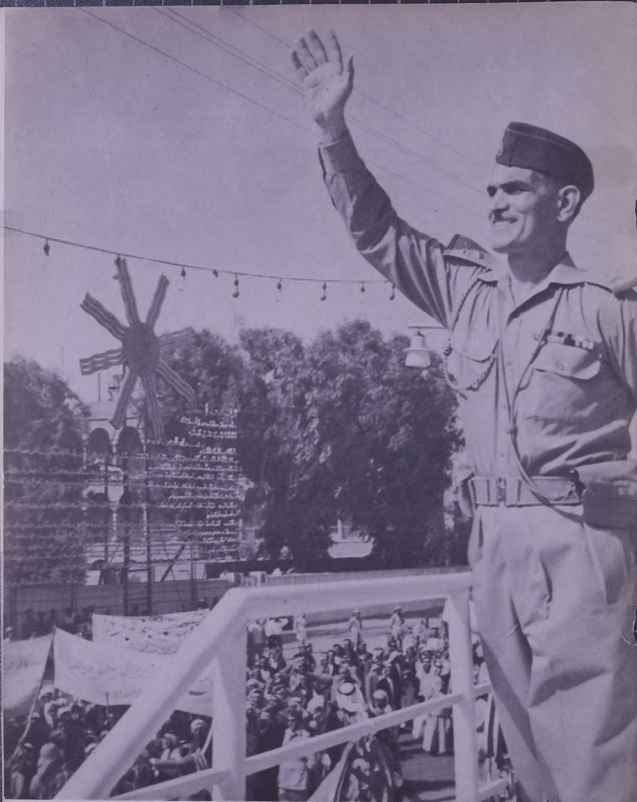
NEW IRAQ

1341

SPECIAL NUMBER ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE 14 TH JULY REVOLUTION

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NEW IRAQ

A MONTHLY PICTORIAL MAGAZINE
ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF GUIDANCE

7

JULY 1961

2nd year

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Supervised by the Directorate of Popular Arts and Culture

PROCLAMATION No. 1

FROM
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL
ARMED FORCES

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL THE COMPESSIONATE

Noble Iraqi People,

Relying on God, and with the support of the sons of the people and the national armed forces, we have undertaken to liberate the beloved homeland from the domination of the corrupt clique that was installed by imperialism to rule people and toy with their fate, to serve their interests and personal aims.

Brethren,

The army is from you and for you; it has undertaken what you wanted, and removed the tyrannical clique which flouted the rights of the people. Your duty is to support the army. Let it be known that victory can be achieved only by reinforcing the army and preserving it from the plots of imperialism and its stooges. Therefore, we appeal to you to inform the authorities of all corrupt, harmful and traitorous persons in order to eliminate them. We ask you to stand as one in order to destroy them and get rid of their evil.

Citizens,

While we admire your upsurging national spirit and glorious deeds, we call upon you to remain calm and quite and to maintain order, unity, and cooperation in your fruitful endeavour for the interest of the homeland.

O people,

We have sworn to offer our blood and all that is dear to us for your sake; so be confident and rest assured that we will continue to work for you. The country's affairs should be entrusted to a government emanating from the people and inspired thereby.

This cannot be accomplished except by the establishment of a republic of the people which will uphold complete Iraqi unity and be bound by the ties of fraternity with Arab and Islamic countries, working in accordance with the U.N. principles and the Declaration of the Bandung Conference and honouring all pledges and treaties in conformity with the interests of the homeland. Thus, the national government shall be known as from now the Republic of Iraq. In response to the desire of the people, we have provisionally entrusted the presidency to a Sovereignty Council with the powers of president of the republic until the time when the people will be consulted to elect a president. We pray God that He may render successful our work in the service of our beloved homeland. God is the one who hears and responds to our prayers.

Made in Baghdad this 26th day of Thelhija, 1377,
Corresponding to July 14, 1958

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE
NATIONAL ARMED FORCES



THE BLOOD BANK

At the Laboratory of the Blood Bank where blood is examined for the purpose of determining its class and type



One of the Achievements of the Revolution

This Institute was formed on 22nd October, 1960. Its function is to keep a continuous blood balance to supply the hospitals with the necessary quantity of blood on demand. This function has become a necessary part of modern medical treatment particularly in emergency cases and during operations. The blood used to be taken from a volunteer person and transferred to the patient needing it, an operation not immune from danger and difficulty as the patient may be in need of the blood immediately while this operation requires a long time to draw the blood, examine and determine its kind and class; the patient's blood is also examined for the same purpose in order to enable the physician to decide on the suitability of the blood.

The result of the examination may not be satisfactory and another volunteer will have to be found. This shows the importance of establishing a blood bank and its importance in treatments.

In this bank there are special stores for keeping the blood effect-

rically dry cooled at 4 C above zero and supplied with temperature regulator and alarms against failure of electric currents.

The period during which the blood can be kept alive is not more than 21 days and when this period is exceeded the blood is not used and it would then be used for dry plasma preparations.

The blood is drawn in a hall inside the institute with full care and sterilization. Before the operation, the volunteer is examined to make sure of his good health and ability to give the required quantity from his blood and it is preferred that he should have a light meal before his arrival at the institute.

The trained Sisters perform the drawing of the blood under the director's supervision. During this operation, light music is used and after the operation, the volunteer takes rest in the rest room, tea and biscuit are served to him; on his departure, a letter of thanks in the name of the Ministry of Health is presented to him with a record registering the class of his blood. On his second visit to the institute, he is



The carriage for the drawing of blood from the volunteer



The waiting room at the building of the Blood Bank

presented with the arms of the institute. The offer of the volunteer for a second blood offer is not accepted except on the expiration of 4 months from the date of the first operation provided his health allows it.

The blood is gathered in sterilized bottles each holding 600 cc. (the quantity to be drawn from the volunteer must not exceed 450cc). Such bottles are supplied by the Republican Hospital — special branch which cleans and sterilizes the bottles with automatic scientific apparatus under the supervision of a chemist.

The blood is examined to determine its class and kind in a special laboratory fully equipped with materials imported from trustworthy institutes.

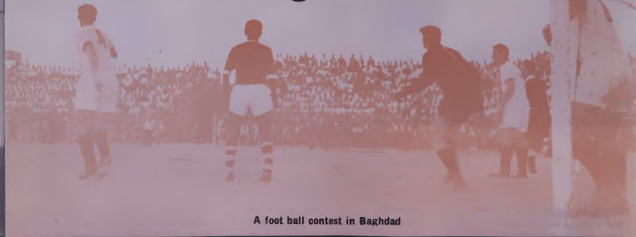
The Institute receives requests for blood from official hospitals stating the kind and class of the blood required and accordingly a "suitability experiment" is made to be sure that the class of the blood required is available before compliance is made with the requests.

The bank is still in its beginning stage and its blood balance is dependent on the healthy awakening of the citizens while officials are constantly studying means to secure large quantities of blood in order to meet the requests from institutes and hospitals.

Double Service:

The blood bank in addition to its main object for which it strives, to provide patients with blood which they lose because of an operation or accident, offers sanitary services to volunteers. It has been proved that the taking of blood (Hiama) operation used by old medical methods is not without benefit. Science has proved that taking out of some blood encourages the parts producing it so that new blood reaches the circulation system improving human health greatly. So that the giving of blood does not become a human service only, but it also becomes a medical necessity for the volunteer's body, thus the institute offers a double service to the volunteer and to the patient.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF THE IRAQI ATHLETIC



A foot ball contest in Baghdad



The athletic history in Iraq is very old dating back to the days of Babylon and Assyria. Hunting and horse-riding pictures left by them show the position of athletics among the people, the Kings of Assyria and Babylon as Ashur-Banipal and Nebu-chadnezzar gave much importance to this sport believing that it strengthened their bodies.

This period was succeeded by the influence exerted by the Arabs in Iraq and in other Arab Countries in supporting athletics. They used to live in the open air and gave much importance to horse riding, hunting and training with scimitars. Islam confirmed training as the Prophet-may prayers and peace be on him-had said "teach your children writing, jumping and swimming in the river".

In the Abassid regime polo was adopted and other plays such as "Sas and tabak" and Dneq which is similar to Hockey play. In the dark turkish time, backwardness and degeneration begun to be felt everywhere which also covered athletics, only wrestling was practiced in "Zorkhanas".

This period was succeeded by

the national government in which Iraq enjoyed only a limited internal independence. The National Government, as it was called at that time, took interests in opening schools and establishing athletics and boy scout movements for the students.

The British introduced with them many organized plays such as football, hockey, tennis, boxing and others which were adopted by the Iraqis with success. Since 1921 and up to the present time the athletic movement has been growing steadily in schools and colleges despite the fact that there were many short comings for lack of teachers and equipment. However in clubs and in private places it began to flourish, as in Baghdad alone there are 15 clubs out of a total of 17 for the Republic of Iraq.

In official and semi-official quarters such as the army, police, railways, passenger transport, the Amanat al-Asima and in the Companies, there is a healthy movement for improvement.

We may particularly mention the athletic movement in the heroic army which has greatly distinguished itself not only in Iraq but also internationally.



Final race for the army championship between the 2nd and 4th divisions which took place on 3/5/1961



In the extreme North-elementary girl school students taking part in athletics



An international contest which took place in Baghdad

During the last 15 years, Iraq has become internationally connected with the outside world so that at the present time, it participates in 10 international athletic unions and is a member in the international olympic committees. In the next 17th olympic games to be held in Rome, Iraq will participate as it participated in the 14th olympic game which was held in London in 1948.

And in the magnificent Republican Regime, the last athletic season was very active as the football

teams contested more than 30 international contests within and outside of Iraq. Our teams travelled for the first time in Iraqi history to the eastern states. The Ahli team also contested 13 international contests while the army team contested honourably in the People's China, Korea and the Soviet Union.

Iraq participated in the world Championship for heavy weight lifting held in Warsaw in 3 weights and also participated in the Napoli Championship for long distance



The Iraqi girls are taking a large part in athletic performances

swimming and was 2nd and 9th in the international line

The swimmer Aladdin Al Nawab was 6th among world champions in crossing the English Channel which was a first endeavour for an Iraqi in such a race and participated in the world wrestling championship held in Tehran in the last year. A team of Iraqi bicycle riders went to Bulgaria to participate in the championship there but unfortunately did not take part in it.

The athletic quarters are much pleased with the policy followed by the Government for building athletic play grounds in all parts of the Republic of Iraq.

We shall, without doubt see in the next 5 years a great athletic movement particularly after building the great stadium or the athletic city on which building operation will soon begin.

From the Military Athletic Magazine.

CERAMIC IN IRAQ



A ceramic vase from Northern Iraq

The written history of Iraq begins with the Sumerians who resided in Southern Iraq in the 14th Millennium B.C. However the Iraqi civilization goes back thousands of years before that as indicated by the archeological excavations undertaken by scientists in different parts of Iraq.

In 1928 the archeologist Gerd found in the Iraqi Northern mountains some human remains dating back to the cave man period. In 1944 a small "Tel" named "Tel Hassuna" was excavated and the remains found showed the presence of an early human society which lived there after the cave man period of bedwin type who migrated from the neighbouring mountains to the upper Tigris valley living on wild barley. They left in the deeper layers of "Tel Hassuna" the ashes of their fire, their rock arms, equipments and elementary ceramic. In the upper layer of the same "Tel", other objects were found which belonged to a people who lived in plain dwellings using painted ceramic.

In the 3rd layer, a village was discovered which showed that its inhabitants lived on advanced farming.

This civilization in its turn is considered to be later than the early civilizations which go back to 4000 B.C. and is named "Tel Halef Civilization".

The Tel Halef Civilization (located near the source of Khabour river, a branch of the Euphrates) extended from the Tigris to the Mediterranean area. This civilization is distinguished by its ceramics beautifully painted and decorated which is similar to those found in other parts of Iraq such as Samarra and the Arbegiya and near Kharishbad.

Jars similar to those of Tel Halef were found in the deeper layers of Koyojaq while on the top remains of earlier periods were discovered.

The earliest of these stages are named as slaves civilization as the jars belonging to this period were found and led to the study of the civilization of the people who lived in Iraq in this century.

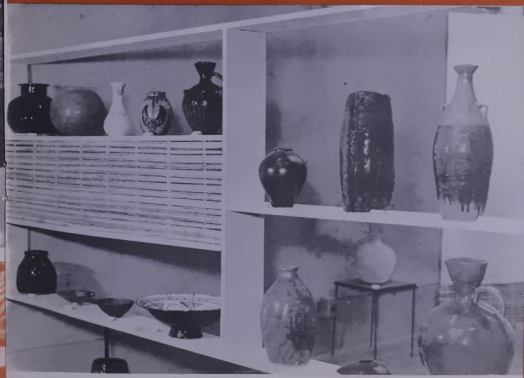
Many historians believe that inhabitants of southern Iraq are from those nationalities who migrated to it from the mountains of Iran. As a proof, they state the similarity of the ceramic found to those used in Iranian mountains such as Susa. It is believed that these peoples descended during the formation of the silt in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates using ceramics very plain in figure and of greenish colour and decorated with black geometrical designs.

After this stage a more modern civilization was established which is known as Orok civilization. It is more advanced than the slave civilization and at this time writing appeared for the first time which was illustrated by metal pen on clay tablets. This civilization is distinguished by plain ceramics.

In the "Jamdat Nasr" civilization, much decorated jars appeared with geometrical figures.

In the excavations made in Southern Iraq, it has been shown that the remains of the Sumerian civilization is characterized by a kind of ceramic made by cylinders and decorated by illustrated language.

A hall of the Pottery Exhibition in the Fine Arts Institute





Ceramic in Iraq since
the dawn of history



The art students (Girls) in the Teachers Training
School are decorating certain ceramics



Islamic Centuries:

The ceramic collections found in Arab and world museums show that the Arabs had greatly advanced in this art, by producing uncomparable specimens with magnificent results. There were cheap articles made for ordinary people, and a better quality production for the middle classes such as officials, merchants and others while for the special classes, high state officials and others a very high quality ceramic production was made.

The Moslems were successful in producing the red ceramic with high artistic quality by mixing liquid muds with red clay as also they were able to produce white ceramic on which paintings were painted such as animals, birds, plants and writings and passages in different styles as also geometrical designs.

In these designs, much was taken from nature which were later altered and developed and were used

in the decoration of buildings, clothes, books, carpets and other articles used by people in those days.

In the Abbassid period in Iraq, this production reached a high level of artistic development. The worker could make ceramic with metal polish in which paintings appear in metal, gold, copper silver colours on backgrounds of white, green or blue. They had other methods than painting on ceramics as they recorded decoration by engraving with great success as we can see in ceramics found in Samarra.

The Fine Arts Institute and the Development of Ceramic in Iraq:

In 1955 a new evening branch was opened in the Fine Arts Institute to study pottery and ceramic working in a limited field with a few students up to 1957. Specimens of its work used to be shown in the

annual shows of paintings and sculptures organized in the institute.

On the dawn of July 14, the general reorganization and development covered all the branches of this institute; the share of this branch was enlargement and improvement in its two morning and evening sections particularly preparing to hold annual expositions with high artistic quality.

These expositions showed that the pottery development in Iraq is well on its way to regain its historic importance.

New efforts have been made to use the different kinds of clays and colours in Iraq. Incidentally iron oxide so much available in the Baswanduz district has been used and a fine coffee colour has been obtained, the locally known "Moghar" a red colour used to mark sheep has also been used and a coffee colour was also obtained; clay, sand and lead were mixed and a beautiful cristal khaki colour was secured.

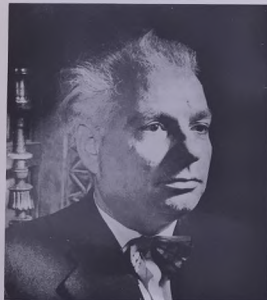


IRAQI ARTISTS

IRAQI ARTISTS

IRAQI ARTISTS
Artist Khalil al-Ward

Born in Kadhimiya in 1923.
Graduated from the Fine Arts Institute - Sculpture.
Studied under the Iraqi Artist the late Jewad Salim and participated with him in forming the "Baghdad Society for Modern Arts".
Member of the Iraqi Artists Society.
In his sculpture, he is expressive and follows ancient Iraqi art.
Prefers wood in his sculpture.



A Ceramic Exhibition for the year 1961 at the Fine Arts Institute



A hall of the Pottery Exhibition in the Fine Arts Institute

These experiments show the importance given by responsible authorities to the subject with the Fine Arts Institute using Iraqi materials as much as possible with the possible exclusion of foreign materials.

These efforts were noticed in the ceramic exposition opened by Staff Brigadier-General Ismail al-Arif Minister of Education and act. Minister of Guidance on the evening of 4th April, 1961, its advancement was recognized. He promised to enlarge this branch and equip it with all the necessary equipments. He also expressed a desire that the Iraqi people should know the achievements of its artists by forming a mobile exposition visiting all parts of Iraq. Afterwards he registered his impressions as follows:-

"It gives me pleasure to open the ceramic exposition of the Fine Arts Institute in this year and I am very proud of the students of this section for their efforts with their teacher and his assistants to develop this section of industrial art so much needed by Republican Iraq in its modern development. It gives me pleasure to thank Professor Valentinus and his assistant Sayid Sa'ad Shaker and the rest of the Institute staff and students. I greet in them the creative talent.

Almansouriyah

A heroic piece of music presented to the heroic people of Iraq.

to the symbol of their heroism, to the faithful son of the people and their sole leader-Abdul Kerim Qassim.

Al-Mansuriyah is formed from three main parts,

the first part:

Introduction to the Republican anthem.

the second part:

The principal part which shows conditions before and after the revolution.

the third part : Conclusion.

I have called it al-Mansuriyah in honor of the July 14th revolution and of the heroes of the revolution who started from Mansuriyah. The citadel Mansuriyat al-Jabal has earned this honor because it was the citadel of the soldiers and the liberal commanders who had suffered in bringing about the conception of the revolution. Actually, light shone and the liberation armies started from Mansuriyat al-Jabal under the command of the heroic leader Abdul Karim Qassim.

This national anthem from its beginning to its end shows succeed-

ing revolts and the peoples with it Arab, Kurdish and other brotherly nationalities for liberty and emancipation from imperialism including its successes and failures and what had followed of sorrows up to the dawn of immortal July 14 in which the citadels of imperialism, reactionary conditions and feudalism were destroyed by the revolution of the army and people against the traitors, the servants of imperialism in the destroyed regime.

I have desired that the national anthem (Al-Mansuriyah) should be unique musically and different from other national anthems so as to express our revolution truthfully.

The constructive principle of the national anthem is based on the following:

the 1st part:

(a) Announcement: requiring attention to greet the Republic and a proclamation that the youthful Republic is formed.

(b) Introduction showing the principal part of the music formed of the following orchestral elements:

1. Heavy toned instruments to represent the concrete base of the July 14 people and Republic carrying with it the strength of the coming generation.

2. The style of the introduction

is in a maqam of a shining nature which coincides with the meaning

of Iraq, in the Sumerian Language.

3. The musical tones are in line with the Iraqi dialect so distinguished from other languages.

4. The graduating orchestral entrance on said turn represents the people's participation and the democracy of our Republic as it prepares for the succeeding revolutionary recitation.

The anthem is made on the first tone in the style of a prayer for the continuation of the Republic and its protection, because national anthems are based on musical tunes known to be of prayer nature; it is heroic as it shows the victories achieved by the people in different stages of its glorious history.

The second part:

It is the main part of al-Mansuriyah. It begins by a sad tune of nehawand expressing sorrow for those who gave their lives to save the country and to show the voice of those who were tortured and died in prisons at the hand of the agents of imperialism.

The tune despite its sad air is actuated by a revolutionary spirit showing uprising against injustice and against sadness itself as an indication of the qualities of our great people.

The tuning elements are taken from arabic music which joins at the end with northern Kurdish airs in an arabic-Kurdish Dabka in the middle of which an indication is observed which relates to the revolutionary conception of the people and the army in their procession to destroy the citadels of injustice, then it tunes with suddenness and attack which were realised in the immortal July 14 revolution and by the method of give and take we give an expression showing the establishment of the Republic against the conspiracies of imperialism. This part is ended with an air of victory using a joyful tune and all the instruments and the drums returning to the tune of the introduction for the conclusion.

The third part:

It is an air full of optimism for a happy future based on the elements used at the beginning to show the principles of our great revolution since the first day of its formation and so this musical air is concluded to show the struggling nature of our people, their moral strength and the nature of their past, present and future at the same time, that past full of struggle and this present full of victories, all achieved under the command of our beloved leader and hero Abdul Kerim Qassim.

TRANSPORT SERVICE



Transport service cars in the capital's streets by day and night

The number of passengers transported in the administration's buses in 1960 were more than 158,000,000 passengers. This number indicates the position of this administration in the development of Iraq. The following are some of the works accomplished by the Passenger Transport Service:-

Wireless Radio:

The Administration began the use of wireless radio in the organization and control of bus movements in the lines as used in great transport lines in Europe and elsewhere.

Enlargement of Workshop and Garages:

The Administration has greatly enlarged its workshop to cope with the maintenance of the bus-fleet and to produce some of the spare parts needed. A new building will soon be

built for it which will be so designed as to allow the complete reassembling of bus-bodies particularly after the successful works done in 1959-1960 in reassembling partially the bodies of 100 buses. We may add that a one deck bus was completely reassembled and shown in the July 14th Fair in 1960 and was later put in service.

The Administration owns 4 garages in different parts of Baghdad where some light maintenance work is done such as washing and greasing. They are equipped with modern washing machines made in the workshop itself. It has also become possible to wash and grease other cars belonging to Government Departments and establishments.

In Garages Nos. 1 and 3 a branch has been formed for heavy maintenance works. This may be extended to the other garages lea-

ving the workshop for building bus bodies entirely.

Enlargement of the Press:

The Administration has decided to build a new press building. New machinery has been imported for printing passenger tickets with a capacity of 2,000,000 tickets a day.

New Revenues:

Despite the good revenues made by the Passenger Transport, the Administration is considering other means for income in order to strengthen its financial position such as printing tickets for passengers services in liwas at the rate of 15 Fils per book.

It has agreed to make for the Police Department 70,000 plates for private cars at a price of 700 Fils per pair and to wash and grease the police cars at reasonable prices.



Repairs works in the passenger transport service workshop



A Proof of Agricultural Development in the Republic of Iraq



The flow of the water into the canal on the opening of the Regulator

THE MUSSEYEB PROJECT

In reviewing the history of Iraq, it is possible to come across many river names for which at the present time no trace can be found. Extensive studies made by Iraqis and foreigners show the great skill of the Iraqi people in establishing irrigation projects and maintaining useful water distribution systems from the waters in our good land and so we find from times immemorial irrigation systems used to cover the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates for cultivation and husbandry.

On awakening to rebuild what had been destroyed by centuries, the Iraqis found great sources of ancient experience and modern knowledge; so from this mixture new developments in modern irrigation have been established in the valleys of the Tigris, Euphrates and other rivers.

This is one of the examples presented by "New Iraq" to its readers about which we now present further details:-

The Greater Musseyeb Project.

Near this project, the regulator of the old Musseyeb established during the Ottoman regime is situated. It is formed of one opening only 2.5 meters wide and built of bricks with a capacity of 5 c.m. per second irrigating an area of 57,000 donnams. As the old head is incapable of meeting the requirements of the enlarged agricultural project, it was decided to construct a new head of four gates of Rodial-Gates type

each 5 meters wide with a water capacity of 10 c.m. per second or with a total water discharge of 40 c.m. per second which is enough to meet the requirements of the project irrigating 334,000 donnams. The gates are opened mechanically.

The project includes a canal 50 kilometers long and composed of two branches, the eastern 23 kilometers long and the southern 15 kilometers long. From the main and branch canals many smaller distributaries branch out for distributing

water on the agricultural areas. The lengths of the main and branch canals reach 75 kilometers in spite of the fact that a large part of the project was not excavated as the old canal was considered as a completing part of the main canal and excavations were delayed until the deepening and widening of the canal becomes necessary. The quantity of earth removed reached 8,000,000 cu. m. while 3,400 units were constructed on the main and branch canals as regulators, bridges, etc...



An experimental farm established by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Project's area



A general view of the main canal

ter Musseyeh Project. Therefore much work is needed to supply it with the necessary requirements such as modern villages for the fellahs which is under consideration by the Ministry of Housing. Silt clearing operations continue at the present time in the settlements.

The Directorate General of Forestry intends to establish large forests in higher areas for the paper industry which may have a fine future.

Of the completing projects under consideration by the Irrigation Department is the protection of the canals and covering the banks with stones against erosion and for the maintenance of a fixed water level.

The Musseyeh Project is an example of agricultural advancement in Iraq and the Revolutionary Government very wisely decided to use it in the service of small land holders instead of big landowners as it was before the Revolution.

age line, the total length of drainage lines have reached 2,460 kilometres with an earth excavation of 24,000,000 c.m.

The agricultural families receiving these units have moved to their farms and begun to work and develop them feeling assured of their futures; the fellahs receive advice from experts in the ministries of agriculture and agrarian reforms. They receive loans for buying seeds and water is distributed regularly as their crops need. A nahiya has been established to administer the whole area and named "Babil" Nahiya. A large school for the fallahs' children has been established while the Ministry of Agriculture has also established agricultural experiment centres using the waters of the project.

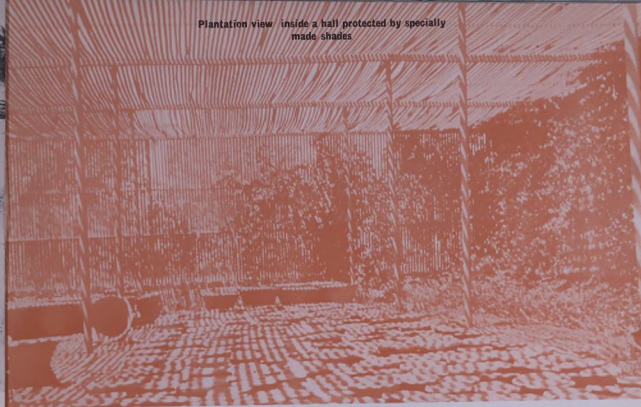
Completing Works.

Not a long period has passed since the establishment of the Grea-

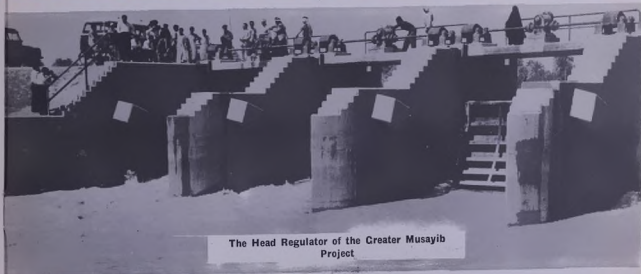
Agricultural Units.

We have stated that the area of the greater Musseyeh Project was 334,000 donums distributed on two classes of land, Miry and Lama, which are cultivated by owners with an area larger than the one stipulated by the Agrarian Reform Law. The responsible authorities have taken the necessary step to take over the surplus in each area for distribution to agricultural workers as agricultural units. The number of such units has become 2,750 each (66 donums large. Out of this number 2,050 units have been distributed and only 700 units remain to be distributed as the official procedures are not yet completed.

These units are prepared on well studied principles so that each one has its own drainage in order to keep the land fertile and salt free; the drains join the main drain-



Plantation view inside a hall protected by specially made shades



The Head Regulator of the Greater Musayib Project





The children of peasants are in the classes of Combating Illiteracy attached to the Fundamental Training Organization

THE FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION ORGANISATION

In 1952, the fundamental education service was established in Iraq in accordance with the activities of the UNESCO Organization in the fields of training and education in states needing technical assistance for building their cultural life. However this Organization was unable to follow an active policy during the past years, but remained active in raising the standard of education for individuals yet isolated from the lives of such individuals. On the dawn of July 14 when

heavt began to move in the frozen parts of our Iraqi society this organization was able to regain its strength and begin work in fundamental education services, taking advantage of the technical assistance offered by UNESCO to the peoples. Pursuant to agreements in force an agreement was reached between the International Organization and the Ministry of Education to supply the latter with complete equipment for a technical institute with its experts and engineers in

addition to allocating 10 fellowships to the said institute.

The efforts of the Head of the UNESCO Organization in Iraq were fruitful in enlarging these activities so that the Ministry has decided to open an institute for fundamental education.

The fundamental education staff consists of different sections in accordance with specialization and each section is managed by an Iraqi official responsible directly to a UNESCO expert. This Organization



The ears of corns are developing as a result of the efforts rendered by the peasants under the guidance and care of the Organization



is attached to the Directorate of Fundamental Education in the Ministry of Education.

Such sections are as follows:

1. Anti-illiteracy and book preparation section.
2. Social affairs section.
3. Agricultural extension section.
4. Health protection section.
5. Audio-Visual Section (which is special for the staff liwa centres of the fundamental education organization).



The harvest in the farms of the Fundamental Training organization

6. Handicraft Section.

The centres of fundamental education are distributed over the Iraqi liwas at the rate of one centre per liwa except Baghdad and Mosul where there are four centres and two centres respectively. The management of these centres is undertaken by teachers, advisors and trainers teaching in the schools of villages and rural districts in the evenings to combat illiteracy.

The trainers undertake teaching home management such as cooking, sewing also handicraft by using all the locally available materials without the use of imported articles.

In agricultural extension the Organization has prepared extension farms managed by special regulations. Such experimental farms are at the service of the cultivators to train them in modern farming.

At any short visit, a visitor can see that a new thing has taken place in the life of the Iraqi village which remained for centuries in dark ignorance. This is felt by the better furniture used, by the books and magazines now available for the Iraqi villagers. Such international organization can participate in building an enlightened life by offering scientific help to the people and supporting their advancement.

The Minister of Education, Staff Brigadier General Ismail Al-Arif attends one of the lessons of Combating illiteracy



A villager is being trained in the use of a projector



One of the Instructors (woman) is visiting the house of a peasant to be acquainted with the prevailing conditions in the house



Young women of a village practicing to broidery.



IRAQ IS A LAND OF TOURISM



The moon over the Euphrates — a fascinating view which is quite normal to every Iraqi throughout the country



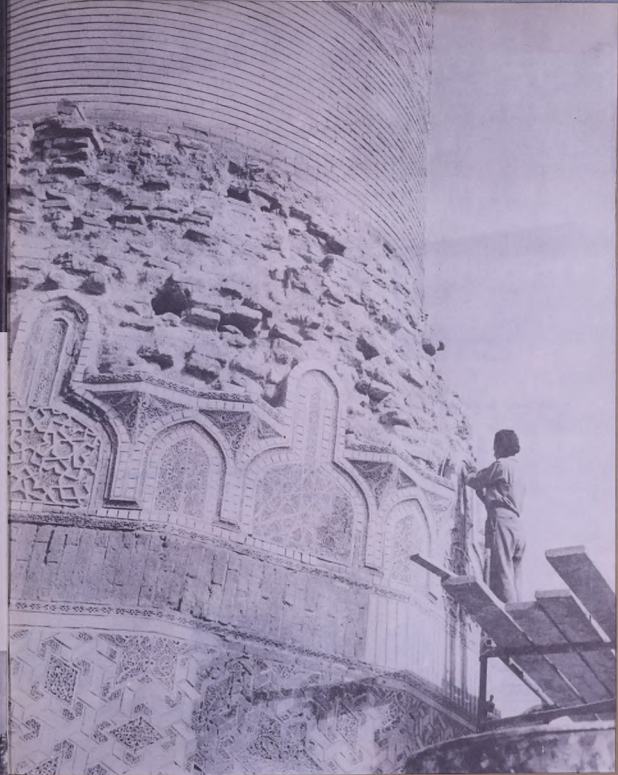
A new street in Baghdad. Modern communication lines are running through the cities and villages located in eastern, western, northern and southern parts of the country



The Joy-wheel: One of the amusements during the Iraqi feasts



The most excellent Hotel in the Middle East Built in Baghdad on the bank of the river Tigris



The Suq el-Chazil Minaret of the Sixth Century Hijra

German tourists at Sersang Summer Resort north of Mosul



A view of the background of the Sersang Summer Resort



Blossoming time ... an attractive night view

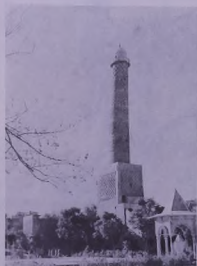
Quietness of the Snow in Haj Omran



Winter views in northern Iraq



A new bridge over Diyala river



Al-Hadba Minaret of Mosul city a monument of the Sixth Century Hijra



An elevation of a Library in Karbala city where magnificent paintings and decorations of Islamic method are displayed

VILLAGE AND NATURE AND THE IRAQI ARTISTS



Baghdad after an inundation. Abdul Qader Rassam
(1320 Hijra)

A view of Shaqlawa
- Abdul Qader Rassam



At the Rustamiya Hafidh al-Droubi 1941



The city of Arbil. Fadhil Abbas

The Return to the Village. Shakir Hassan (1955)



NEW IRAQ

