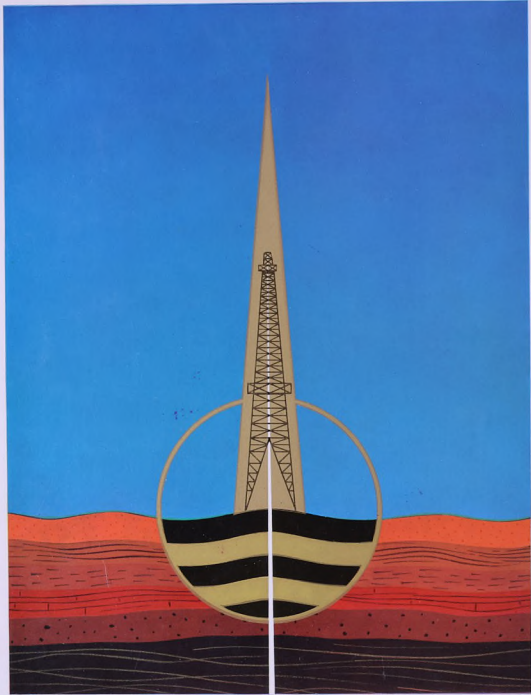


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IRAQ OIL IN 1957



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Iraq Petroleum Company Limited

Basrah Petroleum Company Limited

Mosul Petroleum Company Limited



IRAQ OIL IN 1957

In November 1956 the oil industry in Iraq suffered a grievous setback when the pumping stations in Syria, which were pumping 25 million tons of crude oil per year from Northern Iraq to the Mediterranean, were destroyed. After an enforced interruption of four months, the flow of oil to Banias and Tripoli was resumed at a reduced rate with the use of improvised equipment, but we hope that by the time this report appears the pipelines will again be working at their former capacity.

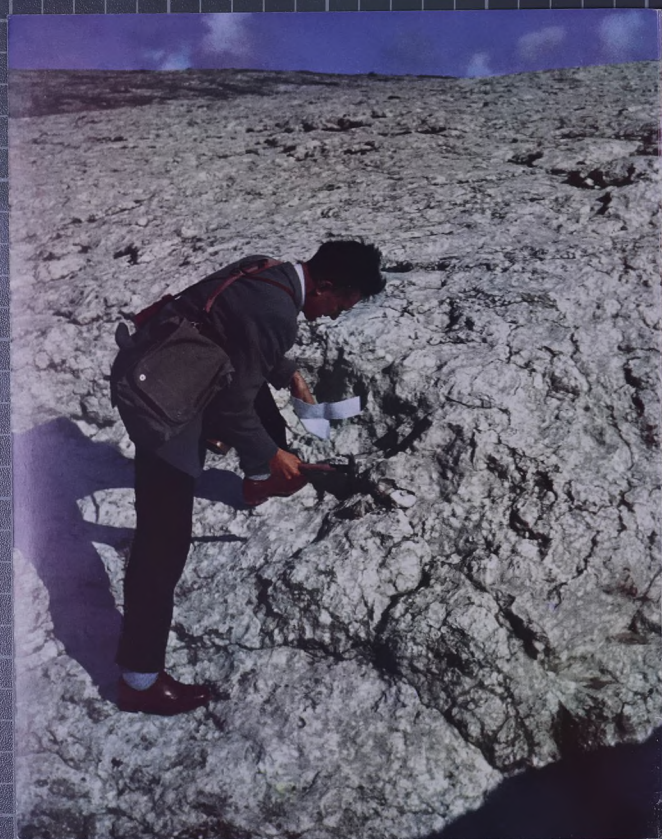
The first section of this brochure summarises the activities of the Iraq, Mosul and Basrah Petroleum Companies during 1956 and 1957. The second section portrays progress in the Iraq Government's development programme, which is financed from oil revenues. We rejoice that, throughout the anxious months since November 1956, the Government have been able to maintain the momentum of that programme. Their resolve is matched by that of the three companies which are engaged in active exploration for new sources of oil, as well as in measures to increase production from established fields.

No review of the activities of the companies during the past two years would be complete without a tribute to the loyal and steadfast service of the whole of their personnel. The harmonious relationship which the companies have enjoyed with the Government and peoples of Iraq has stood the test of adversity, and we look forward to a continuance of this co-operation in which the companies will play their part and make an increasing contribution to the prosperity of Iraq.

Lordenidge

MANAGING DIRECTOR

PUBLISHED BY THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED 214 OXFORD STREET LONDON W1



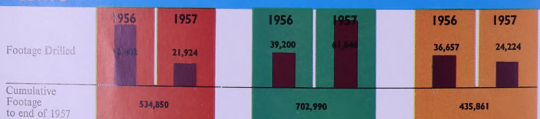
PRODUCTION



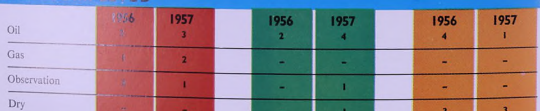
EXPORTS OF OIL



DRILLING

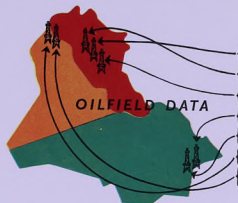
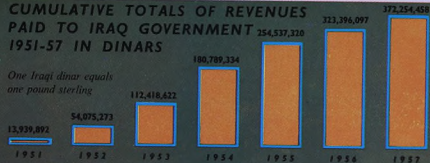


WELLS COMPLETED



CUMULATIVE TOTALS OF REVENUES PAID TO IRAQ GOVERNMENT 1951-57 IN DINARS

One Iraqi dinar equals one pound sterling



Oilfield	Year of Discovery	Year Export of Oil Began	Average Production Depth - 1957 (feet)	Production Wells	
				1956	1957
Kirkuk	1927	1934	2,750	44	46
Bai Hassan	1953	—	4,900	—	—
Jambur	1954	—	5,700	—	—
Zubair	1949	1951	11,000	38	38
Rumaila	1953	1954	10,850	15	19
Ain Zalah	1939	1952	5,800	9	9
Butmah	1952	1953	5,350	6	7

TANKER LOADING STATISTICS

	TANKERS 1957	TONNAGE OFF-TAKE 1957	TANKERS AT TERMINAL
BANIAS (Syria)	384	7,428,000	4,761 1952-57
TRIPOLI (Lebanon)	187	2,874,000	5,552 1934-57
FAO (Iraq)	570	8,936,000	2,347 1951-57

Drilling scene in the residential area at Arrapha, Kirkuk



Iraq Petroleum Company



At Kirkuk No 10 Unit was added to the Process Plant in 1957

The Company's operations during 1956-57 consisted, on the one hand, of exploration in the Tuz Khurmatu area south of Kirkuk Field and, on the other, of new measures designed to increase output capacity of the areas actually producing crude. In 1956, in spite of the destruction of the pumping stations in Syria on 2nd-3rd November, a total of 21,086,156 tons was produced from Kirkuk. Exports were then interrupted for over four months but supplies were maintained to the Government Oil Refinery at Daura. In March 1957 pumping was resumed from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean; by the end of the year, the combined production for export and local use reached

bur. A deep test well was drilled on the Avanaah structure, to ascertain whether further reservoirs lay beneath the existing field. New wells were drilled in Kirkuk Field to maintain its output capacity; one was completed near Arrapha, and two other wells were spudded in during September 1957, in the western sector.

Production

To prepare for an increased throughput of oil, changes were made at Kirkuk and on the pipeline stations in Iraq. These included two schemes for counteracting declining pressure in the Kirkuk Field. A flow line was laid from a gas well in Bai



Home Ownership houses: (left) an IPC employee at the gate of his newly-built house in Kirkuk; (right) this modern house was built for an employee in Baghdad

a total of 11,657,497 tons. Footage drilled in the concessionary areas amounted to 52,802 feet in 1956, and 21,924 feet in 1957.

Exploration parties operated in the difficult, hilly area of Injana and Pulkhana: both seismic and gravimetric methods were used. Drilling activity in and around Kirkuk was extended to five separate areas, three of them in the south of Kirkuk Liwa, the other two at Bai Hassan and in the Kirkuk Field.

Development continued at Bai Hassan and Jam-

Hassan to oil wells at Avanaah, to maintain pressure there, and water from the Lesser Zab was pumped into Kirkuk wells at an initial rate of 40,000 barrels a day. The latter was the first step in a major plan for maintaining pressure by large scale injection of water into the reservoir.

In the Process Plant, a tenth unit was completed and tested in 1957. This, unlike the other nine units, is a cold stripping plant, using sweet gas brought by a 6/8-inch pipeline from Jambur. It has a capacity of 210,000 barrels a day.



LEFT Handling a stand of drill pipe on Rig No 5 at Injana



At Kirkuk Training Centre (right) trainees are taught the use of precision measuring instruments; (below) students are trained in hundreds of different jobs at the Centre

Four new tanks were added to K1 Tank Farm, and at K1 and T1 new pumping plant was installed to increase the throughput capacity.

After an interruption of over four months, the initial rate of output from Kirkuk to the seaboard rose steadily from 4.9 million tons a year in March 1957, to 16.5 million tons at the end of the year.

Welfare

A swimming pool and hard tennis court were added to the facilities of the employees' Recreation Centre in Kirkuk town.

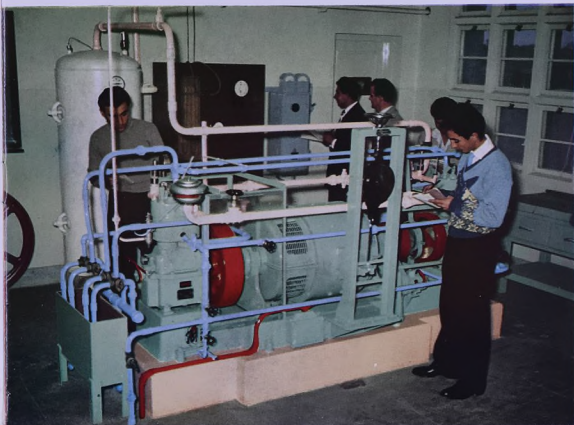
Another amenity provided was a gymnasium at Arrapha. This was opened in September 1956, and has proved to be extremely popular. A new canteen was opened at Arrapha, to supplement existing canteens at the New Industrial Area and K1. Canteen facilities were also provided in the Tuz Khurmatu area, at Injana and Jambur, and on the Lesser Zab and pipeline.

At K1 hospital, the operating theatre suite was renovated, and new medical equipment installed. New installations were completed at pipeline stations in Iraq for the welfare of personnel working there. At K3, an outdoor cinema seating 245 people was built, to supplement the existing indoor cinema. A new swimming pool was also built at this station. At T1, two new swimming pools were constructed, and 40 more houses were built for employees and their families.

Joint consultation between Management and employees was maintained through the Company, and at Kirkuk eleven committees met each month to discuss departmental affairs.

Training

The Industrial Training Centre provided technical and commercial courses for 300 full-time apprentices, and also 34 courses for over 500 adult employees in evening classes.





Kirkuk Process Plant: capable of stabilising 25 million tons of oil annually

Twenty-four apprentices were entered for the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes examination at Ordinary Certificate level, and 19 obtained group certificates. A high standard of success was also attained in the Royal Society of Arts examinations, 233 candidates reaching their goal in commercial and language subjects. Six apprentices were entered for the City and Guilds Petroleum Technology Intermediate examination: five obtained a first-class pass, and the sixth a second-class.

Home Ownership Scheme

The HOS progressed at Kirkuk and was extended to the pipeline area. In Kirkuk town, 148 houses were built in 1956, and 131 in 1957, making a total of 620 since the inception of the scheme, and excluding a further five built at Haqlaniyah, near K3.

Local Development

Kirkuk town and Liwa have continued to develop apace, partly owing to the Company's policy of meeting as many as possible of its requirements by

local purchase. During 1956 and 1957 the Company gave substantial help to the authorities of Kirkuk in developing the water supply which, at the Company's suggestion, was extended to villages lying between the Lesser Zab and Kirkuk. The first Kirkuk Liwa Exhibition was held in April 1956. It attracted more than 20,000 visitors; the Company exhibits included a model drilling rig, a live display by the Training Centre and models of Home Ownership Scheme houses.

The growth of Kirkuk is reflected in the size of population, which is now 120,000 as compared with 35,000 when oil was first discovered in 1927. New industrial enterprises include a brick factory and modern printing presses; a Chamber of Commerce was also established during 1957. New streets have been built in the town, also new markets, a second bridge over the Chai, an automatic bakery, and a public library. During 1957, moreover, foundations were laid for a municipal hotel and a new educational block, comprising a Teachers' Training College, and agricultural and technical schools. There are now no fewer than 140 schools in Kirkuk Liwa.

Wellhead watchman, Rumaila



Basrah Petroleum Company



Main manifold, Zubair

Exploration

Throughout 1956 and 1957 the search for potentially productive structures by geological and geophysical exploration and structure drilling work continued in several areas of the Company's concession.

An exploratory well was drilled in 1956 at Rachi, 20 miles west of Rumaila, but the results were disappointing. Drilling of two more exploratory wells began in 1957, one at Suhain, near Amara, the other at Musaiyib, near Hillah. The drilling of four more wells on the Rumaila Field was completed, and a fifth was under way at the end of 1957. This



Fao Terminal: loading manifold

fifth well will bring the total number of Rumaila wells to 20. One additional well - No 39 - was completed on the Zubair Field.

Production and Exports

Production was increased, and the goal of eight million tons for 1956 was attained. During 1957, the production rate was further increased, as the following figures, in tons, indicate:

	1956	1957
From Zubair	4,765,667	4,261,827
From Rumaila	3,673,300	4,878,278
TOTALS	8,438,967	9,140,105

This increase of production necessitated the establishment of a second gathering centre at Rumaila, the installation of a new gas turbine there, and the construction of a new 16-inch pipeline from Rumaila to Zubair.

At Fao, improved navigational conditions on the Shatt-al-Arab made it possible by the end of 1957 to berth and load tankers of up to 26,000 tons capacity. Four additional storage tanks were erected there in 1956, bringing the Terminal's collective storage capacity to 382,800 tons. Export figures were:

1956 - 8,168,168 tons in 541 tankers

1957 - 8,936,409 tons in 570 tankers

Housing and Welfare

Progress in housing and welfare schemes kept pace with this increased production. Basrah building contractors completed more than 200 houses for personnel at various locations; 482 such houses have now been built, and a further 60 are under construction.

The popularity of the Home Ownership Scheme continued unabated. At the close of 1956, 140 houses had been occupied, and another 56 were nearing completion. By the end of 1957, 257 houses had been built and a further 24 were under construction.

A two-storey block of offices for General Management was built at Makinah, and new premises were completed for the Company Movements and Shipping Office at Margil. For the three Associated



OPPOSITE: Unloading pipe at the port of Basrah

Companies operating in Iraq, the BPC handled during 1957 58,534 tons of material, imported through the port of Basrah.

For the Oil Police Force which is entrusted by the Iraq Government with the maintenance of security in the oilfields, modern buildings were completed at Zubair and Rumaila.

Recreational facilities for employees were greatly improved by the completion of a spacious club in Basrah, opened in May 1956. Since that date, a large swimming pool in the club grounds was finished, and a hard tennis court was under construction in 1957. At Makinah, a new all-grass football ground was laid out – the only one of its kind in southern Iraq.

Training

Training generally was intensified, and greater numbers of employees were sent abroad on courses. Facilities were again extended for the practical training of students of the Government Technical School in the Company's workshops during school holidays.

Local Development

The progress of the Company's operations has helped the development of Basrah and of other

centres in the concessionary area. A direct stimulus to trade was given by adherence to the Company's established practice of buying as much as possible on the local market, or through local agents. Technical advice was given and equipment loaned by the Company for the development of public utilities, while in many other ways, social, cultural, and athletic, the Company maintained a close association with the people of the area in which it operates.



Home Ownership Scheme: over 250 privately owned houses have been occupied by BPC employees

Near Zubair: Marbad housing estate for BPC employees

Degassing Station attendant operating a valve at Butmah



Mosul Petroleum Company



New water tank at Mosul

Exploration

Three wells which were being drilled in 1957 – Gullar, Ibrahim, and Mileh Tharthar – proved unproductive. Gullar, near Tel Uwinat, was abandoned in February at a depth of 10,148 feet; Ibrahim, on the Tel Afar road, showed some promise, but failed to produce commercial quantities and was abandoned in November at 10,776 feet; and Mileh Tharthar, near Haditha, was abandoned in August after water had been found in the well, at a depth of 12,610 feet – the deepest well yet drilled by the Company.

A well is still being drilled at Fallujah, in the Dulaim Liwa. Butmah No 9 was completed in November as a producer; and Butmah No 10 was spudded in during November.

Two seismic parties were operating during the year, one west of Hatra, in the Khlaissia-Abu Rassain area, the other in the K3-Ramadi area on either side of the Euphrates.

Ceaseless activity in exploration involved heavy work for the Engineering Division, which in 1957 built 46 miles of new roads and laid 30 miles of water line. For operations in the area of Fallujah a mobile drilling camp was provided – the first such camp completed for the Company. The air-cooled buildings of the camp can be transported without dismantling, with a consequent saving of both time and money. A similar camp was being established for the party working in the Hatra area.

Production

As, after March 1957, the main pipeline facilities to the seaboard became partially available, offtake increased progressively, and by the end of the year Ain Zalah and Butmah were in full production. During 1957, 553,467 tons were produced from Ain Zalah, 10,910 tons from Butmah, and from Qaiyarah 35,881 tons most of which was delivered to the Government Bitumen Refinery. Corresponding figures for 1956 were 830,417 tons from Ain Zalah, 250,741 tons from Butmah and 67,299 tons from Qaiyarah. To maintain reservoir pressure, gas was injected into the Butmah Field First Pay, first from Ain Zalah and later by higher

pressure gas from the Butmah Triassic Zone, taken from Butmah No 2 after a well head gas/oil separator had been installed.

Training

Good progress was maintained in training. Six Iraqi personnel attended courses in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in Europe. Apprentices were trained on the shop floor, and evening classes in English attracted a good average attendance. Eleven candidates from the Mosul area gained entrance to the apprentices' course at Kirkuk Training Centre.

Eight trainee drillers are working on a five years' course in the Company's area, and it is hoped they will qualify as drillers. An Iraqi geologist was employed during 1957. Thirty per cent of the Company's senior personnel are Iraqi.

Home Ownership Scheme

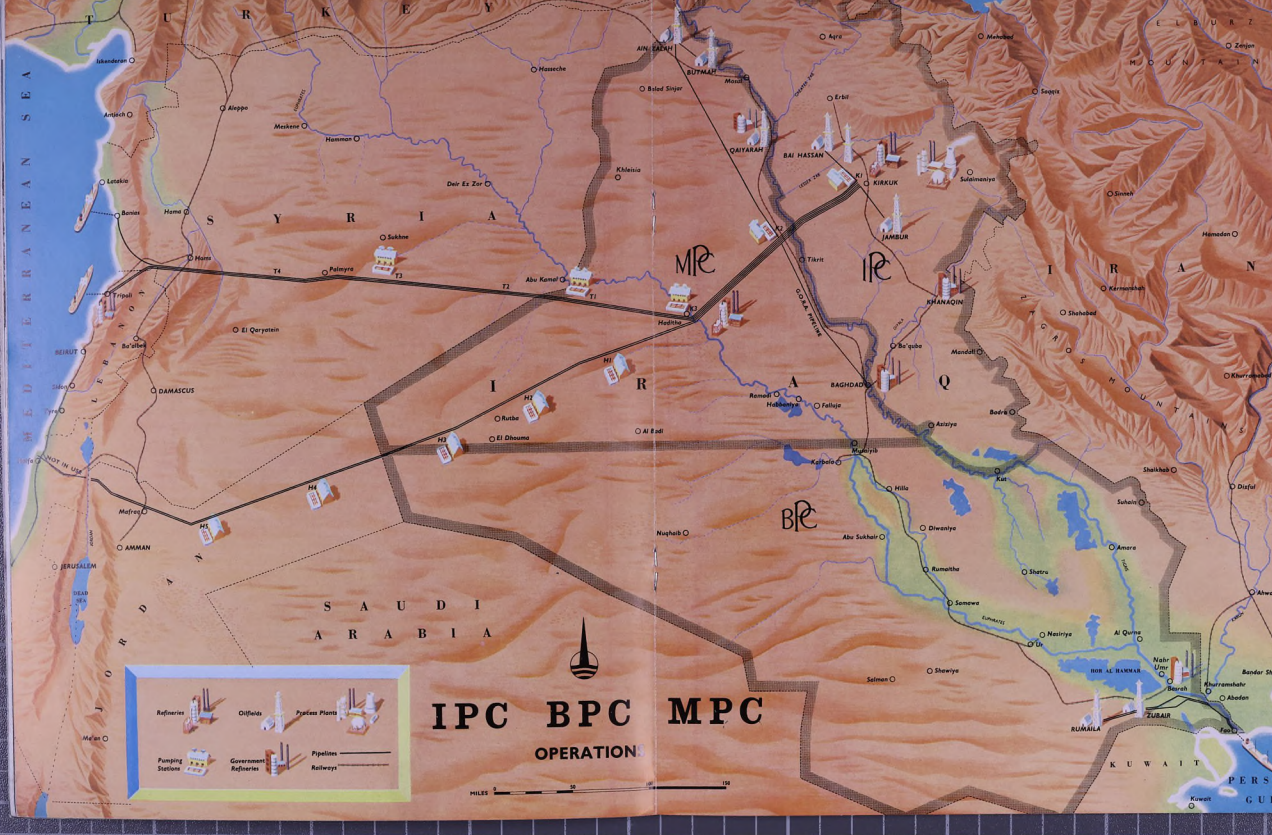
During 1957, a Home Ownership Scheme was initiated in Mosul. An agent was established with an office in the town, and by December 1957, 193 applications had been received.








Local Development

Relations with the local communities remained excellent. The Mutasarrif, Shaikhs, and Notables attended a number of functions at Ain Zalah and outside locations, displaying keen interest in the Company's activities. In October 1957, an Industrial, Agricultural and Livestock Fair was held in Mosul under the patronage of the Mutasarrif, and it was extremely successful – over 50,000 people attended. The Company had a pavilion depicting its operations and the amenities provided for its personnel: this pavilion took first prize at the Fair.

More hired motor vehicles were used by the Company in 1957 than in 1956. The Company's policy is to rely exclusively (except for specialised vehicles such as Land Rovers) on hired transport for passenger traffic. Company engineers helped local authorities in schemes for the supply of fresh water from the Tigris to Tel Afar and its surrounding villages as well as to Zummar.





IPC BPC MPC

OPERATION



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF IRAQ

Iraq, possessing considerable natural resources awaiting development, and oil revenues which provide the means of financing such development, is one of the most prosperous countries of the Middle East. She has a supply of water, which, suitably controlled, would suffice for her needs all the year round; her soil, when irrigated and rid of salt content, is fertile; and she has no population pressure.

A new era of financial stability was opened with the 1951 profit-sharing agreement between the Iraq Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company and its Associates. Combined with expanding oil output this resulted in the Government's revenues from oil rising from ID 13.9 million in 1951 to ID 58.3 million in 1953, and to ID 73.7 million in 1955. (An Iraqi Dinar equals one pound sterling.) In anticipation of this increase in oil revenues, the Iraq Development Board, a non-political, statutory body, was formed in 1950. The programmes of the Board comprise major projects which are implemented by the Board itself, and projects implemented under its supervision by various Ministries.

Thirty per cent of the oil revenues goes into the National Budget, and the remaining 70 per cent to the Development Board. The grand design of the Board can be summed up as an improved standard of living – in which phrase can be included such objects as flood-control, irrigation, drainage, more schools, hospitals, and houses, pure water supply and sanitation, improvement of indigenous industries and the establishment of new ones, better communications, and so on. All plans aimed at this general goal are closely inter-related, but here we can select only some of the Board's activities.

Control of Water

Dominating the whole agricultural scene and life itself in the central and southern parts of Iraq are the Tigris and Euphrates, the sudden floodings of which have for centuries constituted a major problem. Until the danger of flooding had been removed, few other schemes for economic development could be essayed, and the Board therefore concentrated first upon building dams and barrages to control those two rivers. By means of the Wadi Tharthar Scheme and the Habbaniyah Scheme, the dangers of flooding from the twin rivers have been removed. Two dams are now being constructed on the Lesser Zab and the Diyala.

Wadi Tharthar Project

The Wadi Tharthar depression is a natural basin just below sea level covering an area larger than that of the Dead Sea. A barrage was thrown across the Tigris at Samarra with steel sluice-gates which can be shut when the flood sweeps down, diverting the waters through a regulator into an artificial cut which leads into the depression. The digging of the cut involved the moving of 47 million cubic metres of earth – the largest single earth-shifting contract, it is believed, ever to have been undertaken. The total cost of the scheme was about ID 16.5 million. The project was inaugurated by His Majesty King Faisal II in the spring of 1956.



The waters of the Tigris flow through the barrage at Samarra – part of a ID16 million flood-control and irrigation scheme opened in 1956 by HM King Faisal II



Two views of the Habbaniyah scheme showing the Ramadi barrage and Warrar inlet regulator. Farms and towns along the River Euphrates are now protected from flood disasters, and water is stored for irrigation





Construction at Dokan Dam: lowering a load of concrete

Habbaniyah Project

The ID 4.5 million Habbaniyah scheme works on the same principle as Wadi Tharthar: a river barrage diverts the flood water of the Euphrates into the Habbaniyah lake. When the bunds round the lower edges of the lake have been raised and faced with stone, the capacity of the lake will be 3.2 milliard cubic metres, and the water can be stored until the dry season when it can be returned to the river for irrigation purposes downstream. Like the Tharthar project, the Habbaniyah project was inaugurated by King Faisal II during Iraq's first Development Week in 1956.

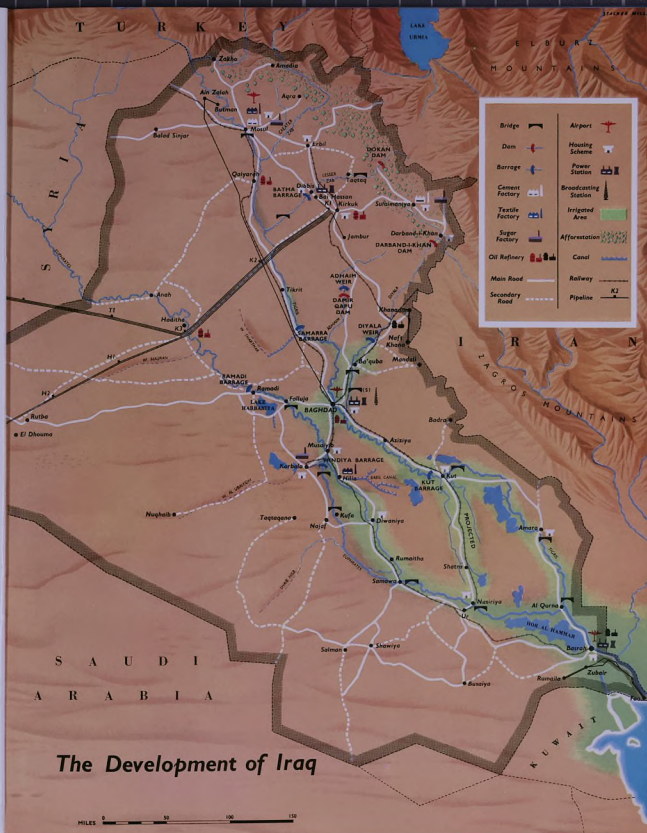
Dokan Dam

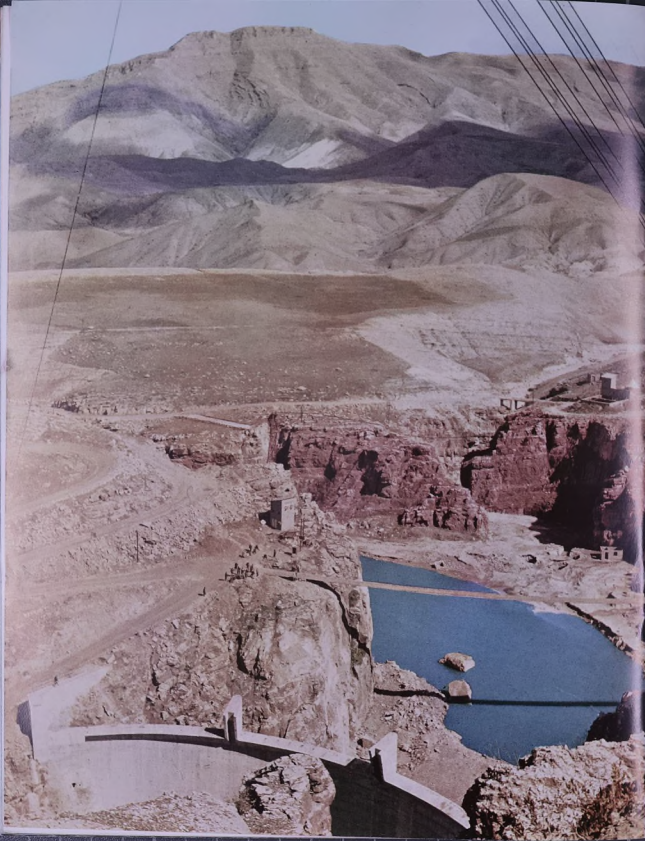
Work is now in progress on the arch-type dam to be built in the Dokan gorge, 40 miles north-west of

Sulaimaniyah in the mountains of Kurdistan. This project will store the waters of the Lesser Zab in a huge artificial lake, with a capacity of 6 milliard cubic metres. The flood waters will be held, for distribution in the summer. Certain areas behind the dam will inevitably be inundated, but the resettlement of villages is being provided for. The whole scheme is expected to cost about ID 13-15 million. Construction work was begun in 1954, and King Faisal II laid the foundation stone of the dam during the 1957 Development Week.

Darbandi-i-Khan Dam

The Darbandi-i-Khan rock fill dam on the Diyala river is estimated to cost ID 17-20 million and is already under construction. It will make a lake with a storage capacity of 3.5 milliard cubic metres.



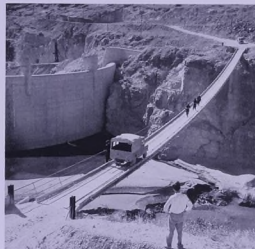


Irrigation

About 6.7 million mesharas of land (a meshara equals 0.62 of an acre) are already under flow irrigation in Iraq, and another 5 million mesharas are supplied by pump or other lifting devices. But a great expansion in the areas irrigated will be provided by the storage reservoirs under construction or already completed. The Tharthar, Dokan, and Darbandi-i-Khan schemes will of themselves bring more than two million mesharas under irrigation, and several other important projects are in hand in the south, centre, and north of the country.

Drainage

Irrigation, however, is not enough. Many thousands of mesharas of land could be cultivated but for the salinity of the soil. Much land has been abandoned in recent years on account of this factor. To-day, the importance of effective drainage is appreciated, and no new lands will be irrigated without a complementary drainage system. It has been estimated that drainage alone will double the average yield of grain.



Preliminary work at Dokan; (above) the wall into which one end of the 385-foot high dam will be keyed, (left) a temporary cable bridge spans the gorge

OPPOSITE Dokan Gorge in Northern Iraq, site of the 1.13 billion dam

Agriculture

All these projects for the control of water, and the expenditure of ID 154 million in the next few years, are designed for the development of Iraq's economic life. That life depends largely upon agriculture, which apart from oil remains Iraq's chief source of wealth. State-owned lands are being reclaimed and distributed. Experiments are being made with various forms of crop rotation. An Agricultural Extension Service is teaching the farmer new methods, including the use of artificial fertilisers. An Agricultural Machinery Administration tests and demonstrates machinery, and rents machinery to farmers. An afforestation scheme aims at the production of timber and better fruit crops, the prevention of soil erosion, and the establishment of nurseries. Experimental farms operate in different parts of the country. In this and in many other ways a determined effort is being made to raise the standard and productivity of the country's agriculture.

The Queen Aliyah Bridge, Baghdad: opened by HM King Faisal II in March 1957



Land Settlement and Development

The work of the Miri Land Development Commission, which deals with Government-owned land, is particularly notable. This Commission now operates nine settlements in different parts of the country, and other settlements are under consideration. This Government land, generally brought recently under irrigation, is made into settlements for peasant farmers, who normally can acquire outright ownership after ten years of successful cultivation. These farmers are helped in several ways. They are given technical advice and financial aid, if necessary; co-operative societies are planned—some are working; experimental farms and vocational training centres are maintained, schools and dispensaries are provided. These settlement schemes represent a striking advance.



Construction of the ID 750,000 dual carriage-way bridge over the Tigris at Mosul

Communications

During the 1956-60 period, Iraq's development programme provides for the expenditure of ID 87 million on roads and bridges, nearly ID 25 million on railways, and ID 9 million on airports.

Roads and Bridges

Along the main line of communications in Iraq, which runs roughly north and south, from Basrah to Mosul and Kirkuk, passing through Baghdad, it is planned to establish a complete trunk road system. New roads between Baghdad and Basrah, via Kut and Amarah, between Baghdad and Mosul, and between Baghdad and Kirkuk are already under construction. Another road from Baghdad westward to Ramadi will connect with the trans-desert road to Jordan. A new road runs from Baghdad to Hillah and Najaf. From Hillah another road recently completed goes to Diwaniyah

and will ultimately reach Nasiriyah, while from Musaiyib a new road leads to the other holy city of Karbala and thence will extend to Najaf and Diwaniyah. In the north, also, new roads are either already in use or under construction. A considerable area of Kurdistan will be opened up by a road from Kirkuk to Koi-Sanjak and Rania, passing over the recently completed bridge across the Lesser Zab at Taq Taq.

Eight new bridges had been completed or were approaching completion by the end of 1957. Ten others are under construction, and six more were in the planning stage. A sum of nearly ID 23 million has been earmarked for bridge-building in the current programme.

Rail, Sea and Air

By building a standard gauge line from Baghdad to Basrah, taking in Kut and Nasiriyah, it is planned to have two separate north to south railway

(continued on page 28)

USE OF OIL REVENUES 1955-60

Control of Water, Irrigation
Drainage and Agriculture

Roads

Bridges

Airports

Railways

Ports

Industry

Housing

Public Buildings

Health and
Education

ID 9 million

ID 4 million

ID 23 million

ID 25 million

ID 24 million

ID 21 million

ID 16 million

ID 64 million

ID 67 million

*Control of water - one of the valleys
to be flooded by the Dokan Dam*

*Industry - lubricating oil plant at
Daera Refinery*

Roads - a new highway near Dokan

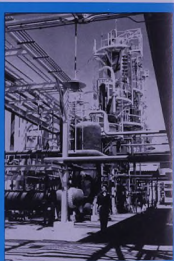
*Agriculture - a combine
harvester near Mosul*

*Bridges - the new bridge
at Mosul*

*Public Buildings - new
Houses of Parliament*

Industry - the Mosul textile factory

ID 154 million





*Building a new road
in Northern Iraq*



(continued from page 25)

systems. New rolling stock will be bought, and oil-fired steam locomotives will be replaced by diesel trains. ID 25 million has been allocated for railway development.

To port development a sum of ID 4 million has been allocated. That is primarily to meet the expanding needs of Basrah, Iraq's only port so far; but there are proposals for developing a new port at Umm Qasr.

A new Baghdad airport, not yet under construction in 1957, is estimated to cost nearly ID 4 million as well, and a similar sum is reserved for improving and constructing other airfields in the country.

Industry

The Board aims at diversifying Iraq's economy, and though agriculture is and must remain the bedrock, ID 67 million has been allocated for the

establishment and encouragement of industry. Efforts have so far been concentrated on industries which process Iraq's two main raw materials – agricultural products and oil.

Oil Refineries

The Board allocated loans of nearly ID 10 million for the Government Oil Refineries Administration. In November 1955, the Administration's main refinery just south of Baghdad was opened by King Faisal II. Its present capacity of 24,000 barrels a day, or 1.2 million tons a year, is to be doubled by May 1959. A lubricating oil plant was completed as an extension to the refinery in October 1957. A bitumen refinery at Qaiyarah, south of Mosul, with a capacity of 60,000 tons of bitumen a year, was finished in 1956.

Textile Factories

A large cotton textile plant, costing ID 3.6 million,

The new lubricating oil plant at Daura Refinery, Baghdad. The plant cost ID 4 million and will save Iraq ID 2 million annually on imports of lubricating oils



was inaugurated at Mosul in March 1957. Producing textiles from Iraq-grown cotton, it claims to be able to provide one-third of all Iraq's textile requirements.

Cement

A cement factory at Sarchinar, near Sulaimaniyah, within easy reach of the Dokan dam site (and dams need great quantities of cement), was one of the projects commemorated in the 1957 Development Week. It has an output of 350 tons per day. A second cement plant near Mosul is nearing completion. The cost of these two plants and their respective housing schemes is said to approximate to ID 5.7 million. Such enterprises by the Board, moreover, have been a stimulus to private enterprise in this field.

Sugar Production

Nearly ID 3 million has been earmarked by the Board for a sugar factory at Mosul, which is due

for completion by April 1958. This factory is designed to produce 35,000 tons of sugar a year – about one-third of Iraq's imports of that commodity. Construction of a second sugar factory at Sulaimaniyah has been approved, also a proposal for a factory at Karbala to produce sugar and syrup from dates.

Electric Power

An adequate supply of electric power is essential to all these developments, and the Board is constructing three large power stations and attendant grid works at Dibbis, near Kirkuk, at Baghdad, and at Basrah. The first two stations are under construction, and work on that at Basrah will begin shortly. The total cost of the power programme, including housing schemes and training of technicians, is estimated at ID 17 million. At the moment, gas or oil is reckoned cheaper than hydro-electric power.



New Parliament House, Baghdad

Spinning and weaving factory, Mosul

Housing

The move of the population towards industrial, agricultural and commercial centres, better incomes and the desire for better living conditions, increasing population, land reclamation projects, and other factors have led to what has been described as a housing crisis, and it has been estimated that over the next twenty years Iraq may require upwards of a million new houses. A start has already been made to meet this demand. The ID 6 million originally allocated for housing has been increased to ID 24 million by the Board. Interesting plans include the establishment of complete communities, with mosques, schools, markets, parks and playgrounds. The houses built by the IPC and its Associates under the Home Ownership Scheme are believed to have had a marked effect on the demand for houses.



OPPOSITE *Cement factory at Sarchinar, near Sulaimaniyah opened during 1957 Development Week*

Public Buildings

A new Royal Palace and an impressive Parliament House are due for completion in 1958, and the foundation stone of a fine new Museum was laid by the King in March 1957, to house the country's unique collection of antiquities. Provision has also been made for a new public library, a theatre, a civic centre, a modern hotel and a large students' hostel. The total budget for public buildings during 1956-60 is ID 21 million, of which ID 5.4 million will go largely to buildings for various Ministries, including one to house the Ministry of Development itself.

Health and Education

It has not been overlooked that the vast irrigation projects initiated by the Board might bring health risks in the form of water-borne or water-bred diseases, the most notorious of such diseases in Iraq being malaria and bilharzia. Preventive campaigns financed by the Board are being continuously waged against these diseases. In con-

junction with the Ministry of Health large new hospitals have been built and existing ones enlarged, more dispensaries in villages have been established, and medical colleges have been expanded.

In the present budget a total of over ID 16 million has been allocated to education, including the construction of primary, secondary and technical schools. Education and the spread of literacy are closely related to the main development work proceeding in Iraq.

The Development Board, having put long-term projects first, had originally to endure some criticism from those who were unable to appreciate the importance of big capital schemes, but it has in the last year or two had the satisfaction of earning wide approval for its far-sighted work which is now beginning to produce visible results. The Development Weeks of 1956 and 1957 gave to the people impressive evidence of achievement, and the dams, barrages, factories, houses, roads and other manifestations of wise expenditure helped to demonstrate conclusively that the country's oil revenues are being wisely spent.



HM King Faisal II and Crown Prince Abdul Ilah tour Baghdad Agricultural and Trade Fair, which was opened by His Majesty on 1st June 1957



An Iraqi farmer holding the title deeds of irrigated land allotted to him. Some 20,000 deeds have been distributed, representing 2,500,000 acres of State-owned land

Inside front cover: Geologist sampling an outcrop

Inside back cover: Seepage of crude oil at Pulkhana

