

The Role of the Revolution of the Fourteenth of July 1958 in the Development of the Industrial Sector in the Architecture District¹

Thulfiqar Farhan Hussain

General Directorate of Education, Misan Province, Iraq

Received: 28 January 2023; Accepted: 22 February 2023; Published: 18 March 2023

ABSTRACT

The Al- Amarah Brigade witnessed an improvement and great interest by the government of the July 14 Revolution in 1958 in the economic aspect, through serious attempts to develop and build the industrial sector. The merchants of the brigade played a prominent role in the establishment of the Shareholding Building Industries Company, and how it worked to establish textile factories and a factory for the production of bricks, but great difficulties such as the unstable political situation in the country prevented these projects from being maintained and increased.

Keywords: *Brigade architecture; industrial sector; July 14 revolution*

THE INTRODUCTION

Signs of real interest in the industrial sector in the brigade began with the launch of the government of the July 14 revolution in 1958, which sought to carry out a set of measures And qualitative changes and work to establish industrial projects that are the first of their kind in the city, especially the food and construction industries, and most of the industrial projects were completed through the Industrial Bank, which took upon itself the success of industrial, commercial, financial and technical works. Established brick and textile factories.

The researcher in the field of economic studies of the brigades faces great difficulties due to the lack of historical sources or their scarcity, in addition to many other difficulties.

Here, the research will deal with the first beginnings of interest in the industrial sector, after the dominant characteristic of the brigade was that it was agricultural.

A brief about the industrial sector in the brigade

Al-Amarah District is one of the areas least affected by the industrial movement in Iraq, as there are only light service industries in it. It relies on 21 factories with less than 2,000 workers (Al-Durrah & Sabah Al-Durrah, 1968) Such as milling, crushing, smashing, and brick factories, which employed numbers of workers for daily wages (Ahmed, 1981). And the brigade was suffering from neglect during the royal era, and it did not witness any change on the industrial side, because the movement in it was very slow (Al-Tamimi, 2012).

When we followed up the reconstruction council's program (Council, 1953) for the period between 1951-1955, the volume of planned allocations was more than (65,674,000) dinars, distributed to irrigation projects, roads, bridges and buildings, and we see that the industry has been completely neglected, and after the amendment of the reconstruction program by a committee Lord Saleter and the Arthur D. Little Company Committee D.Little), even after the increase in oil revenues and the completion of their technical studies on the industrial sector, for which (31) million dinars were allocated out of a total of (155) million, at a rate of (18.4 %), but the trend in this field was not as it seemed

¹ *How to cite the article:* Hussain T.F., The Role of the Revolution of the Fourteenth of July 1958 in the Development of the Industrial Sector in the Architecture District; *International Journal of Advancement of Social Science and Humanity*, Jan-Jun 2023, Vol 15, 40-48

(Jawad & others, 1984). As the Iraqi government during the royal era did not have serious and sure steps to work on interest and planning for the development of industrial activity in Iraq, especially the architecture brigade.

- **The first signs of the development of the industrial sector in the Al-Amarah district during the July revolution in 1958 14**

Signs of growth for the industrial sector in the district began with the beginning of the republican era in order to improve the difficult reality that the district lives in. On December 1, 1958, the district governor sent a letter to the Reconstruction Council, in which it indicated the need to establish manufacturing factories in the district to provide raw materials such as sugar cane. And paper and textiles of all kinds, which helps the success of sugar, paper and textile factories if the government decides to establish them, and this in turn contributes to encouraging the Iraqi national industry on the one hand and employing the largest possible number of unemployed Brigade workers in order to increase their incomes and lift them out of the underdeveloped reality from which they suffer (D.K.W, 1960). In order to improve the aforementioned reality, the Iraqi government, through the Ministry of the Interior, has undertaken the task of completing the urban and industrial projects that the Mutasarrif, Major General Abd al-Hadi Salih, demanded to be established in a way that contributes to the development of the economic aspect of the Amarah Brigade. (D.K.W, 1960).

The meetings and discussions held in the District Council focused on the establishment of industrial projects, and the District Chamber of Commerce approached the Ministry of Economy to open a sewing factory on February 18, 1959, in addition to the request of sewing workers in the district to establish the factory, and they submitted a request in this regard to Ahmed Yahya, Minister of (Yahya, 1916)Interior. During his visit to the brigade to raise the standard of living of the people (D.K.W, 1960). In the same regard, Fatih Abd al-Hadi Salih, Governor of the Major General of the Ministry of Construction, regarding the establishment of a sugar factory to employ manpower, and the Ministry of Construction indicated that the study of the results of sugar cane cultivation carried out by a technical committee from the Ministry was not sufficient and that it continues to conduct experiments in the cultivation of sugar cane in Southern Iraq, including the Al-Amara Brigade, to place the design on sound economic foundations that guarantee the success of the work upon its (D.K.W ,1960)construction

A: Establishment of the Shareholding Architecture Industries Company

The government of the revolution focused on developing the national economy and encouraging industrial investment in all public and private sectors to be able to implement the industrial projects that Iraq needs, whether they are small or medium projects (Republic of Iraq, 1975), by supporting the Industrial Bank. (Bank, 1961) The establishment of industrial companies (Iraqi Republic, 1958), so the government of the revolution paid attention to all the brigades, especially the Al-Amarah brigade, due to the lack of activity in the industrial sector and the increase in immigration in the brigade, which motivated the governor of Major General Abd al-Hadi Saleh Ali finding the necessary solutions by creating industrial projects to employ the unemployed and finding successful alternatives to develop the district and achieve economic welfare in order to embody the goals of the revolution (Markets, 1959). The first signs of this company did not succeed during the royal era in 1957, when the Industrial Bank contributed 49% in the name of the Building Industries Company Limited, but it did not achieve any achievement in terms of establishing any industrial project (Fadil & Ahmed Habib Rasool).

There was also no clear seriousness on the part of the government in giving great importance to the industrial aspect in the district, especially since many of the correspondences that were directed to it by the Amarah Chamber of Commerce in order to establish a paper, sugar or dairy factory, but it did not achieve any serious project aimed at achieving any development. Little economic Despite the availability of conducive conditions.

The people of the brigade rejoiced well after the revolution of July 14, 1958, and they hoped to achieve a new development that would achieve their goals that they aspired to, and they hoped that the new era would achieve the goals that push for the advancement of the economic reality, especially after the support of the leader Abdul Karim Qassem for the Industrial Bank Markets, (magazine, 1960) As the allocations for the industrial sector were used to establish consumer and light industries (Al-Turki, 1977), at a time when there are a number of merchants in the District Chamber of Commerce who want to develop and diversify the economic life in the District and make it more spacious.

After that, the Industrial Bank and thirteen merchants and industrialists from Al-Amarah submitted to the Ministry of Commerce a request to establish a company in 1960 that would undertake all industrial, commercial, financial and technical works. Large profits on the one hand, and given the special circumstances that the district is going through,

such as the low standard of living and the large number of migration to other districts, Baghdad and Basra, on the other hand, and that the industries should be of a consumer nature to meet the local industrial needs in the district. The founders subscribed (53,000) shares, i.e. more than 10% of the company's nominal capital, which was paid to the Rafidain Bank.

Table No. (1) shows the founders, the number of shares they subscribed to, and their identities as follows (South, newspaper, 1958) :

the name	Occupation	Nationality	the address	Number of Shares
Industrial Bank of Iraq	bank	Iraqi	,Baghdad Saadoun Street	40,000
Hajj Mohsen Ramadan	merchant	Iraqi	Building – the secret place	1000
Tarish Al Hamidi	merchant	=	Building – Al-Qadriya district	1000
Abbas Muhammad Salih Al-Abbas	merchant	Iraqi	Building – Al-Qadriya	1000
Abdul Aziz Hajj Hassan Al-Zubair	merchant	Iraqi	Building – the Serail	1000
.Mr. Kamal Mr gesture Samurai	merchant	Iraqi	Building – the Serail	1000
Mr. Abdul Aziz Lifta Samurai	merchant	Iraqi	– Building confidentiality	1000
Hajj Abdul Latif Hajj Sadiq	merchant	Iraqi	Al-Qadriya Building	1000
Mr. Saadoun Mustafa	merchant	Iraqi	Building – Al-Qadriya	1000
Jacob Al-Attiyah	merchant	Iraqi	Building – Al-Majar Al-Kabir	1000
Abdul Hussein Muhammad Taqi	merchant	Iraqi	Building – Al-Qadriya	1000
Al-Hajj Sihoud Al-Mohsen	merchant	Iraqi	Building – Al-Qadriya	1000
Hajj Salman Hajj Hassan	merchant	Iraqi	Building – the Serail	1000
Mr. Jassim Al-Awadi	lawyer	Iraqi	Building – Al-Qadriya	1000
the total				53,000

As for the remaining shares, they are (47,000) thousand shares offered for public subscription The amount to be paid for the value of each share is (200 fils), which is equivalent to 20% of the nominal value, and the company has an interest rate that does not exceed 7% of the amount required to be paid from the value of the share in case the shareholder fails to pay (D.K.W ,1960) .

It is worth noting that the company achieved great success in subscribing to its shares. The shares of the Shareholding Building Industries Company were sold eight days before the legal period of thirty days, at the Al-Rafidain Bank in Baghdad, the Al-Amarah branch, and the Industrial Bank, the Baghdad and Basra branches. (Al-Sinai, 1961) The Ministry of Commerce also approved the establishment of a joint-stock company in Al-Amarah district with a capital of (100,000) dinars , and it includes the establishment of factories for the manufacture of various types of textiles, and stipulated that the nationality of its founders be Iraqi (Republic of Iraq M. o.-1., 1961), and the approval of the companies registrar in the Ministry of Commerce was included in accordance with paragraph (c). From Article (48) of the Companies Law No. 31 of 1957 on July 30, 1961, and it came containing the following: (South, newspaper, 1955) The name of the company is Al-Amarah Industries Company, a joint stock company , and its registered management center is Al-Amarah. It has the right to open branches inside and outside Iraq. The company's nominal capital is (100,000) dinars divided into (100,000) shares, the value of one share is one dinar. The company's work can be summarized as follows (Iraq, 1961):

1. It carries out, for its own account or for the account of others, all industrial, commercial, financial and technical works related to various types of industries, especially the silk, cotton and woolen textile industry and what is produced from it and other things that are suitable for this industry and what branches from it and what leads to its improvement and popularity.
2. Buying, constructing, renting, hiring, operating, and exploiting laboratories, factories, machines, and machines that are required by the company's business and what derives from it.
3. Manufacture, purchase, sale, import and export of all kinds of silk, cotton and woolen yarns and all kinds of fabrics, whether manufactured by the company or dealt with for its own account or for the account of others.

As for the company's board of directors, it consisted of seven original members and three reserve members elected by the company's general assembly by secret ballot from among its members representing the Industrial Bank of Iraq. They number three members who are appointed from the seven original members as they contribute 40% of the company's capital. The founders decided to appoint Mr. Jassim Al-Awadi is an original member of the first board of directors and the term of membership is three years, and it is required that he be a holder of shares of not less than 1000 dinars, and the allocations of the board of directors do not exceed 10% of the net profits of the company and the vice-chairman, Hajj Muhsin Al-Ramadan, and Hajj Salman Al-Hajj Hassan, the company's secretary (South newspaper, 1955) Among the shareholders in this company are Najm Al-Naqdi and Hajj Majeed Al-Haddad (Farhan, 2016), and there was a delay in the process of paying the funds from the shareholders, but the member of the Board of Directors of the company, Jassem Al-Awadi, worked to include many shareholders in order to pay any deficit that the company might face, to increase funds and expand the company in Several areas, in addition to avoiding any delay in the payment process to the Industrial Bank, without incurring interest of 7%. (South, newspaper, 1958).

Company Achievements: -B

The Building Industries Company had economic achievements in various fields, such as encouraging merchants to invest money, and discussing and studying many projects put forward by the company, such as the animal feed project and the project to establish a company for the textile industry on the basis of the Industrial Bank's contribution of 40% of the capital estimated at one hundred thousand dinars in the name of the company The textile industry is in the district and is managed by a local administrative council that contributes 60% of the shares, elected from the company's shareholder members in accordance with the Companies Law, after which the Industrial Bank will gradually assign its shares to citizens after the success of the project, whose production will be limited at first to the manufacture of yashmagh, towels and artificial silk, provided that Its establishment has the ability to expand and produce larger types and quantities in the future and fills the district's need for the types of textiles it produces and spares the country from importing them from abroad, in addition to allowing many manpower from the people of the district to work in it. (Al-Musawi, 1960)

The establishment of the first project of the company began on October 16, 1961, after obtaining a license to establish a factory for the production of bricks with a capacity of 30 million bricks annually, to be expanded later so that the production capacity becomes 100 million bricks annually. Opening the necessary approval for its import, which was delivered to the district (Bank, 1961), and the textile factory project in the district was studied through the Projects Department of the Industrial Bank to produce silk fabric with a capacity of 50 Nola is expandable to 100 nola, and after two months of study, the matter was discussed with the company's board of directors to choose the appropriate offer, and the establishment of the project was approved in a manner ultimate (Bank, 1961) .

The company was able to establish another factory for bricks in the local administration area in 1962, and the approximate capital of the factory amounted to 45 thousand dinars. The company is established, thanks to the support and encouragement provided by the national government in the Republican era, which has an impact on national production and revitalization The economic and social conditions of the sons of the brigade, with the employment of more than 300 people in it, and he emphasized the establishment of a textile factory in Amarah during the following year (South newspaper, 1955) The government contributed to supporting economic projects of public benefit, when the governor, Major General Ahmed Al-Wahhab, promised, during his visit to the headquarters of the Building Industries Company, to grant suitable land to build a textile production plant on to encourage the industrial movement (South newspaper, 1958). Therefore, the owners of the company took the initiative to achieve this project by purchasing the production machines for the textile factory from India, and they were placed near the brick factory to be established in this area to be the industrial center of the company, but these machines were burned by some farmers who live near the center of the company because of their objection. On the site of the factory, which is adjacent to their agricultural lands, which led to the company losing large amounts of money as a result of this work, which

weakened the company's financial capacity, which was in dire need of it. (Farhan ,2016) Also, the decrease in the percentage of advances provided by the Industrial Bank to about 7% during 1963, the reason for the lack or cessation of establishing new factories as a result of the poor political conditions in the country. (D.K.W, 1960) The company suffered as a result of harsh financial conditions after the political events that afflicted the country after the coup of February 8, 1963, and there was a delay in the payment of funds from shareholders, which resulted in paying interest of 7% to the Industrial Bank for the period of default, according to the law.

For the purpose of studying the most important industries in the district and the changes that occurred in them after the revolution of July 14, 1958.

First: food industries

Food industries factories constitute the important economic nerve in the district, as they are the most productive factories, since the district is one of the agricultural areas in which food crops abound, which are the source of people's lives, and are represented by the following industries:

A - milling factories (private sector): The work of milling, mashing and crushing plants in Al-Liwa continued in the republican era as it was in the royal era, but they entered a new phase of interest in the new era after they were registered in the Federation of Iraqi Industries and Social Security (Industries, 1963).

Suggested Industrial Projects Sugar Factory as a Model: -B

Sugar is one of the important and most consumed foodstuffs for the Iraqi individual, and it is also a raw material in some food industries, such as sweets of all kinds, and because of the need for it, the government worked to produce it in Iraq.

There are large areas of agricultural land suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane and manpower that enjoys the skill and ability that can be relied upon, which contribute greatly to the success of the sugar factory project when it is established. The Reconstruction Council also has a role in developing the industrial sector in Iraq, especially After two sugar factories were established in Mosul, which depends on beets, and the Sulaymaniyah factory, who paid the governor of Major General (Hussein Al-Saad)

C- Dairy factory (public sector):

Al-Amarah District owns livestock in large numbers distributed over all areas of the district, whether in the center or in the districts and sub-districts thereof, cows and buffaloes with abundant production of milk, the basic material in the dairy industries of all kinds, and located in the marsh areas that occupy a wide area of the area of the district. By establishing dairy factories to meet the need of the brigade. The factory was opened during the republican era on July 17, 1959, i.e. on the first anniversary of the revolution, and dairy farms and barns were established for the aforementioned factory at a cost of (8,714) dinars , and the production of milk and its derivatives from the factory was distributed to consumers at reasonable prices . In addition , residential homes belonging to the dairy factory were built on June 15, 1960 , at a cost of (5.300) dinars .

The effort of the governor, Major General Abd al-Hadi Saleh, was clearly focused on achieving the requirements of the factory, which is in contrast to the stumbling and slowdown it witnessed during the royal era , and a fence and a room for the dairy factory were established in (South newspaper ,1955). 1960

D- Sweets factories (private sector)

Confectionery factories scattered in the local markets received the attention of the government during the era of the leader Abdul Karim Qasim, with the aim of encouraging the national industry by registering the factories in the Federation of Iraqi Industries, which was supported by providing basic materials, including sugar, starch and flour, in addition to dyes, spices, walnuts and almonds. The production of these factories was not limited to one color of sweets, but included a variety of colors, including jakelite, sour, sweet, lokum, and sama, in addition to the production of pastries of all kinds known at the time, and it was customary for the number of cylinders working in each factory not to exceed three, and another number of workers Among the factories that were officially approved and registered in the competent departments is the Al-Haidari Sweets Factory, which was established in 1960 by Hajj Jabbar Hassan. In the same year, he established the Al-Afrah Sweets Factory for its owner, Farhan Issa Al-Shukraji, near the chicken market, the Al-Abbas Sweets Factory for Hajj Suza, and the Al-Ahali Sweets Factory and Exhibition. For Kazem Al-

Haj Ali in Al-Majar Al-Kabeer for the production of various sweets and the Eastern Sweets Factory for Haj Muhammad Abdul-Haq Al-Shukrji in Al-Amarah, Al-Alafin Market (Industries 1963) .

Second: construction industries : The construction materials industry and its building resources constitute an important part of the Iraqi national economy, and an essential pillar of it. (Al-Barazi, 1980) And that industry (especially the plaster and brick industry) was the beginning of a productive national industry that equipped the construction movement with construction materials at a time when the construction of schools, company buildings, and other governmental and civil institutions increased. (Hassan, 1965), and the reconstruction movement was caused by an increase in oil revenues (al-Hasani, 1988), which helped increase the income of citizens and raise their standard of living and what resulted from a large construction movement, especially in the beginning of the fifties, and many factors contributed to the construction materials industry in Iraq, including the volume of government investment in building institutions government and service establishments, as well as investment in the private sector in residential and service complexes, and the modernity of devices, equipment and machinery used in this field (Hassan K. F., 1980). We will discuss the most important industries that were established in the Al-Amarah district at that time, and the revolution had a role in expanding and developing them or establishing them , which are:

A- Brick industry:

The brick industry is one of the old industries in Iraq because of the quality of the soil suitable for making bricks, in addition to the sun's heat, which is one of the means that help in the production of bricks. From primitive grinding, to cutting by mechanical methods at the beginning of the twenties of the twentieth century, when the number of laboratories was three in 1924, it increased to eighty laboratories in 1954, then the number increased to reach one hundred and thirty-four general laboratories. 1962 (Al-Barazi,1980) With the passage of time, this industry became very popular in Iraq due to the availability of all factors of production, and the use of modern methods led to the competition of factories in technical changes in production methods, in addition to the increase in the number of factories producing bricks as a result of the profits they achieved. (Lanckley, 1963) .

One of the most important factors that contributed to the spread of the brick industry in the district is: (Al-Shamaa, 1980) :

1. The suitable soil in the district, which is clayey and devoid of salts, helped to concentrate the brick industry in the southern region, especially in Al-Amarah and Al-Nasiriyah districts, due to the quality of the soil in it compared to the rest of the districts.
2. Labor available in the summer due to the low level of agricultural work in the rural area, in addition to that it does not need skilled hands at work.

Availability of markets: The district is characterized by being close to the largest market for selling bricks, which is the Basra District. Kuwait was also an important market, but it did not continue, and began to shrink gradually. However, it did not affect the brick industry due to the increase in internal demand for it, and the market is a major factor for such an industry. This is helped by the availability of raw materials, but the power of the market remains limited in the absence of suitable soil, and this can be seen in the Basra district, in contrast to the Amarah district. (Al-Tamimi A. , 1975) .

Transport: The brick industry in the brigade relies on the Tigris River to transport the bricks outside and inside Iraq, by means of transport ships represented by the Hanna Al-Sheikh Company, from the brigade to Kuwait and Abadan in Iran, while it is transported to Basra by land by cars. Tigris River Difficulties represented by the low water level, after the construction of the Kut Dam, which led to a lack of activity in the river to carry ships with large tonnage, and the Irrigation Directorate in the brigade worked to block the water that goes to the Kahlaa River in limited days in order to raise the water level through a regulator Al-Kahla Majdia (Farhan 2016) Therefore, the brick factories that are located on the Tigris River have become more flourishing thanks to the export of their production to the Shatt al-Arab and the Arabian Gulf, in contrast to the Euphrates River, which is transported to the interior of Iraq only. (Al-Tamimi A.,1975) .

The brick industry in Iraq is one of the industries that did not invest large sums of money to make it more developed, and this industry tends to take place at or near its raw materials. Soil and water as raw materials are available everywhere, but not all of the soil is suitable for industry. The coarse soil in which the percentage of sand and dirt is high The fine clay in which the percentage of clay is high, none of it is suitable for producing good bricks, and the most suitable type of soil for making bricks is the sandy silty soil, in which the percentage of silt is 70% and

sand is 30%, and among the most prominent common features adopted for the manufacture of bricks are largely based on the locally available raw materials, and they (Al-Tamimi A., 1975) are concentrated. Most of the brick factories are close to their primary sources in terms of quantity, type and reserves. The existing clays are easily accessible because they are located on the surface of the earth. (Hussein, 1987).

construction and construction movement began after the revolution of July 14, 1958, which required the establishment of several brick factories to meet the local market's need for this material. In addition to what existed from the previous brick factories, other numbers of brick factories were expanded, including: Musa Muhammad Jaafar Factory, which is located on the road linking Amarah and Baghdad in 1960 (Farhan, 2016), and Al-Etimad Bricks Factory, which was established by Mahdi Al-Shafi in 1962 on the Amarah-Basra Road. (Industries, 1963), and the brick factory, which was established by the Building Industries Company in 1962, which is located to the south of the city center, and this site was chosen for several reasons:

1. Availability of the raw material for the manufacture of bricks represented by the quality of soil free of salts.
2. Proximity to abundant water sources, which is what the brick industry needs.
3. The location of the plant near the transportation roads between the brigade and Basra.

The demand for construction in the public and private sectors, for example, the Al-Amarah district witnessed a wide construction and construction movement during the period 1959-1962, so a group of new areas appeared in the district, including Al-Moallem and Al-Hadi neighborhoods, which were named after the governor of Major General Abd al-Hadi Saleh (al-Hussein, 1992).

B- Kashi and plaster industry :

The emergence of the kashi industry dates back to after 1930 (Lanckley, 1963), due to the presence of a remarkable activity in the construction movement according to modern methods, and in 1933 the first factory for the kashi industry was established in Iraq, then the number increased to three factories in 1939, and kashi is made of sand, gravel, and cement, and these materials hold together. According to certain proportions, these materials are placed under special molds according to the old method, and then this industry relied on machines to produce large quantities in order to save time, and some dyes were introduced in the kashi industry, where they are mixed in an artistic way, and there is another type of kashi called (mosaic) in its forms and its many colors, and the production of this industry was very little due to the lack of demand for it due to its high prices, and after the urban expansion led to an increase in its production and it became one of the important industries in the urban field and its use was expanded by citizens, and the kashi industry was concentrated in Baghdad first, and then it took this. The industry is spreading in all the districts because production is expanding and not filling the need, especially in the Al-Amarah district (Al-Shabandar, 1962) and the peace factory of Muhammad Ahmed Al-Kinani in the Al-Jadida area in the center of Al-Liwaa, and it used to produce cashews with yellow and red colors, and mosaics of white and black colors. The district witnessed an increase in the number of kashi factories and the use of modern machines in production due to the increased demand in the district for kashi of colored qualities (South newspaper, 1958).

The Plaster Factory was established in the district in 1955 under the name of the Modern Architecture Plaster Factory for its owner, Najm Naqdi, in the Industrial District. (South newspaper, 1955) It is the only one in the district, and there is a group of machines for burning rocks that were brought from the Al-Tayyib area, which is about 60 km away from the center of the district, by cars, and ground with grinding machines, placed in bags, and transported by cars to places of consumption. After the revolution of July 14, 1958, the factory was supplying projects. It was covered with plaster, and the factory continued until 1964, after which the factory was closed and the machines were sold due to the great loss incurred by the owner of the factory as a result of his participation in many contracting (Farhan, 2016).

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed, K. M. (1981). *The Iraqi Working Class Formation and the Beginnings of Movement*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Dar Al-Rasheed.
2. Al-Barazi, N. K. (1980). *Industry and Industrialization Projects in Iraq, Baghdad*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Al-Ani.

3. Al-Durrah, S., & Sabah Al-Durrah. (1968). *Industrial Development in Iraq, the Private Sector, Baghdad*. Baghdad: Al-Nujoom Press.
4. Al-Hasani, A. A.-R. (1988). *History of the Iraqi Ministries*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Dar al-Ash'un al-Thaqafiya.
5. Al-Hussein, A. A. (1992). *Maysan and its clans, past and present*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Al-Jahiz.
6. Al-Musawi, S. Z. (1960). *The Previous Source, p. 52; Commercial Markets*. Basra.
7. Al-Shabandar, K. (1962/1962). *Our National Industry*. Baghdad.
8. Al-Shamaa, S. K. (1980). *Industry Zones in Iraq*. Baghdad:, Beirut, Eiffel Press for Printing and Photography.
9. Al-Sinai. (1961). (*Magazine*. Baghdad.
10. Al-Tamimi, A. (1975). *Concentration of the Bricks Industry in Baghdad Governorate*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Al-Irshad.
11. Al-Tamimi, K. (2012). *Architecture, the City of Tolerance and Beauty 1915-1958*. London: London, Dar Al-Hikma.
12. Al-Turki, F. H. (1977). *The Role of the Industrial Bank in Industrial Development in Iraq for the Period 1947-1948*. Baghdad: University of Baghdad,.
13. Bank, T. I. (1961). *The bank was established in 1935 under the name of the Industrial and Agricultural Bank in order to develop the two sectors by providing loans to establish and expand factories, but the bank was unable, during the first years of its establishment, to prov*. Baghdad: University of Baghdad,.
14. Council, T. R. (1953). *It was established by Law No. (23) of 1950. The Council consists of eight members, one of whom is the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance*. baghdad: Ibn Rushd College of Education, University of Baghdad.
15. D.K.W, M. o. (1960). *Construction of Factories 1945-1960*.
16. Fadil, A. K., & Ahmed Habib Rasool. (n.d.). *Industrial Geography of Iraq*. baghdad: Baghdad, Baghdad.
17. Farhan, Z. (2016). *The Social and Economic Conditions in Al-Amarah District (1958-1963) Historical Study*. Basra: 2016.
18. Hassan, K. F. (1980). *The process of skill formation and its role in economic development in Iraq*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Dar Al-Hurriya.
19. Hassan, M. S. (1965). *Economic Development in Iraq, Beirut*. Al-Makkah Al-Asriyya Press.
20. Hussein, S. K. (1987). *Economic Indicators for the Emergence and Development of the Bricks Industry in Iraq*. Baghdad: Al-Sinaa Magazine.
21. Industries, T. F. (1963). *Previous Source*. Baghdad.
22. Iraq, Q. B. (1961). (*For the Months of October, The Second and December of 1961, Baghdad, (D-T)*). Baghdad.
23. Iraqi Republic, M. o. (1958). *Annual Report of the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce for the year 1958-1959*. baghdad.
24. Jawad, S. I., & others. (1984). *Industrial Economy, Baghdad,.* Baghdad, Dar Al-Kutub.
25. Lanckley, K. M. (1963). *Manufacturing of Iraq, translated by Muhammad Hamid Al-Taie and the speech of Sakkar Al-Ani*. Baghdad: Baghdad, Dar Al-Tadamon.
26. Markets, C. (1959). (*magazine*). Baghdad.

27. Markets, C. (1960). (*magazine*. Baghdad: Sawt al-Janoub (newspaper).
28. Republic of Iraq, M. o. (1975). *Yearbook of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1961-1962*. Baghdad: Ahmed Habib, Studies in the Industrial Geography of Iraq, Baghdad, Al-Ani Press.
29. Republic of Iraq, M. o.-1. (1961). *Commercial Markets (magazine)*. Baghdad: Baghdad.
30. South, T. V. (1955). *Newspaper*. Baghdad.
31. South, T. V. (1958). *Newspaper*. Baghdad.
32. Yahya, A. (1916). *He was born in Mosul in the year 1916 and completed his preparatory studies there*. Baghdad.