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Iraq - 1959-61

30 Jan. 60 - 14 March 61

Malling, Jens (TAB, U.N.'s Resident
Represent. in Baghdad)

- 3 letters to David Owen (Chairman, TAB), 1961
- 1 letter to M. S. Adiseshiah (Dir.-Gen., UNESCO)
- 2 cables to A. Cordier (U.N. Under-Secy) 1960
- 1 cable from Cordier.

INCOMING CODE CABLE

TO: CORDIER
FROM: MALLING, Baghdad
DATE: 30 January 1960
NUMBER: 2

Raasø arrived January 27. Training progressing.
Would appreciate confirmation MICHON authorized handle
both systems, refer my letter to you 23 November last
paragraph.

INCOMING CODE CABLE

TOP SECRET

TO: CORDIER
FROM: MALLING, BAGHDAD
DATE: 1 FEBRUARY 1960 1305
NUMBER: 1

Raaso arrived 27.

My letter to you 23 November section 3 please confirm urgently Michon
authorized handle OTP.

OUTGOING CODE

TO : MALLING, BAGHDAD
FROM : CORDIER
DATE : 1 February 1960
NUMBER : 13

Reur 2. Michon is authorized handle both systems.



مجلس المساعدات الفنية للأمم المتحدة
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN IRAQ
P.O. BOX 175
BAGHDAD

Cable Address :
TECABOARD, BAGHDAD

Telephone 84171/4

CONFIDENTIAL

19 November 1960

Dear Mr. Adiseshiah,

Upon my return to Baghdad from the Special Fund Conference in Athens, I saw in the local newspapers an item indicating that Iraq was not going to take part in the UNESCO General Conference about to be opened in Paris and that the reason for this decision was "the severance of relations between Iraq and France as the latter is waging an imperialistic war against the brotherly Algerian people".

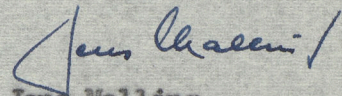
.....
Dr. Kazmi has already in his letter of 14 November 1960 to Mr. Chevalier (copy enclosed) given some background to this and I would like to add a short account of my talks in the matter with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 15 November. Mr. Jawad confirmed the information given in the press and also said that the reason for the Government's decision not to take part in the UNESCO General Conference was the Algerian question. He emphasized, however, that the decision did not indicate any change of attitude on the side of the Government towards UNESCO and its useful work. The Minister added that the decision had been taken in his absence and that he personally would have liked to see Iraq represented at the Conference. I got the definite impression that Mr. Jawad was not willing to take upon himself to try to have the decision reversed. Mr. Jawad further said that the decision had nothing to do with the resolution taken at the Conference of the UNESCO National Commissions of the Arab States in Beirut 29 August to 2 September this year.

Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah
Assistant Director-General
UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7e

Iraq's decision was an individual one and no coordination had been made with other Arab States.

..... You may be interested in reading the enclosed article from Iraq Times 15 November about Mr. Jawad's impending departure for New York to take part in the debate on Algeria in the General Assembly.

Sincerely yours,



Jens Malling
Resident Representative

INCOMING CODE CABLE

TO: OWEN

FROM: ⁹MALLING; BAGHDAD

DATE: 3 JANUARY 1961 Sent 3 1515Z Recvd 3 1649Z

NUMBER: TABIR 1

Your letter Jawad 29 December. Would my departure from Baghdad midMay suit you as time for change ResRep? Counting six weeks annual leave that date would mean that I completed two years with United Nations and would also in view recent development suit me better than end March. Please answer by cable.

(Sender's name not indicated in the message)

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DATE: 3 JANUARY 1961 Sent 3 1515Z Recvd 3 1649Z
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RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN IRAQ
P.O. BOX 175
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Cable Address :
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Telephone 84171/4

Strictly Confidential

31 January 1961

Dear David,

..... In compliance with your wish I am sending a few notes in the margin of the programme for your visit to Baghdad, enclosed herewith.

1. Meeting with experts. The half yearly progress report for 1960 Part II which you have in manuscript will, I hope, give a general picture of the EPTA and other technical assistance activities here.

2. Meeting with Mission Chief. It appeared that the mission chiefs and those of their expert-colleagues who are concerned with the more general aspect and planning of U N Technical Assistance to Iraq feel somewhat frustrated by the fact that the co-ordination rendered by the Government's Co-Ordinating Committee for Technical Assistance (with representatives from each ministry) is fairly weak when it comes to putting the different branches of EPTA into their proper places in the context of the general economic scheme for the country. It is a known fact that the Government does not have a scientific, systematic economic development plan. The Interim Economic Plan is just a list of projects, old and new, grouped according to ministries but not based on any underlying general concept for the development of the country.

Mr. Kazmi, Chief of the UNESCO Mission, wanted better planning by the Co-Ordinating Committee when fitting the UNESCO programme into its proper place among the other U N Technical Assistance activities. He hoped that it should be possible to raise the Co-Ordinating Committee from the level of debating club where the individual members mainly were out for grabbing as much as possible for the benefit of their respective ministries. Could not the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who after all was the Minister directly responsible for Technical Assistance, report about and review the programme on Cabinet level in order to create better understanding and better use of the Programme on ministerial level?

Mr. David Owen
Executive Chairman
Technical Assistance Board
United Nations
New York, N. Y.

J.S.

The FAO Representative, Mr. Macris, voiced frustration. He had hoped that the revolution would do away with many of the obstacles which, during the old regime, had hindered the fruitful development of the country and that the U N Programme of Technical Assistance, in spite of its relatively small proportions would give substantial results, intelligently used in strategic positions of the Government's new economic and social development scheme - but, two and a half years after the revolution, no such scheme exists. If the Government continues to proceed piece-meal in its economic development policy, it could hardly be avoided that - lacking a comprehensive over-all view - the U N Technical Assistance authorities should adapt their policies to this condition by avoiding policy level advice and concentrating on assistance to isolated projects. This was an unfortunate perspective. The Administration should show more seriousness in using the Programme.

3. Conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The meeting with Mr. Jawad lasted for more than 1 1/2 hours and gave opportunity for a good and frank exchange of thoughts about the Technical Assistance Programme in Iraq. Jawad admitted the lack of a scientific economic development plan. He also said that the Cabinet was split on this issue. The Prime Minister and the majority of the Cabinet was of the opinion that such a plan was not necessarily called for; it was enough to choose and pick from the Interim Economic Plan. However, the minority of the Cabinet to which Jawad himself belonged, realized the urgent need of a scientific development plan. The Planning Ministry was weak and its work had been a failure. It was, in Jawad's opinion, necessary to have a Minister without portfolio (Deputy Prime Minister) as co-ordinator of development planning and activities in all ministries concerned. Jawad could only think of one man capable of handling that job, Mohamed Hadid, former Minister of Finance and at present Head of the Progressive National Party.

Jawad asked for suggestions to strengthen the Co-Ordinating Committee. It was suggested that the Chairman and the Secretariat of the Committee should be strengthened. The Working Group might act as a catalyst in creating a constructive atmosphere for the work of the Co-Ordinating Committee and making it the forum for effective handling of technical assistance in Iraq. But then the members of the Working Group including the Chairman of the Committee needed authority and backing from higher quarters.

Jawad was not responsive to the trial-balloon suggestion that, at some appropriate junction, the Programme as a whole should be reviewed and analyzed at Cabinet level. The Ministers were not interested and some of them frankly not capable of grasping these matters.

J.M.

A suggestion that it might be helpful and stimulating if the Prime Minister showed personal interest in the U N Technical Assistance work, for example by visiting the U N Building for talks there with selected experts (you illustrated this point by telling the story of Mr. Nehru's successful meeting with U N experts in India), visits to some interesting projects, etc. was well received by Jawad who promised to look into what could be done along such lines.

During the conversation, it transpired that a few months ago the transference of Technical Assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to either the Ministry of Planning or of Education had been contemplated. However, the inter-ministerial discussion had clearly shown that no other ministry but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was prepared to handle Technical Assistance.

The need for an early signing of the OPEX frame agreement and for an official request to the Special Fund for assistance in the establishment of a Management and Supervisor Training Centre was also stressed during the meeting.

4. Meeting with the Minister of Education. The following lines about the meeting with the Minister of Education are based upon notes taken by Mr. Kazmi. Present at this meeting was also Dr. A. R. al-Jalili, Secretary of the UNESCO National Commission and Acting Director-General responsible for the UNESCO affairs in the Ministry of Education.

The Minister pointed out that his country needed a large number of technicians and teachers. He mentioned the idea of establishing a Technical University. Mr. Owen said that the need for technicians and teachers was being felt all over the eastern countries and that he thought it would be better if the base of such a University, i.e., secondary education was strengthened. The Minister agreed and said that his Ministry had already reconstructed the primary education and will pay special attention to the secondary education. Furthermore, the Minister said that he was personally interested in the fight for literacy; he had encouraged a campaign for literacy by teaching himself a class of illiterate adults. The Minister also confirmed that he had asked the UNESCO expert for Vocational Agriculture to help reconstruct, as a model, a secondary school in Dials liwa. He also expressed his appreciation of the work done by the UNESCO expert for Educational Programmes for Radio and Television, and the expert for Production of Books for adults and children. As you remember, the Minister also vividly praised Mr. Kazmi.

.....

6. Please find enclosed some press clippings.

Jens Malling
Resident Representative

J.M.

Mr. David Owen's Programme

21 - 24 January 1961

Saturday, 21 January

22.30 - Arrival with Pan American flight PA114.

Sunday, 22 January

09.00 - Meetings with experts, divided according to missions,
UNTAB Office.

14.00 - Lunch at Mr. Malling's house.

17.00 - Meeting with Mission Chiefs, UNTAB Office.

19.00- - Reception given by Minister for Foreign Affairs,
21.00 White House.

Monday, 23 January

08.30 - Visit to ICAO Training Centre at Airport.

10.00 - Visit to Minister of Industries.

11.00 - Conference with Minister for Foreign Affairs.

12.00 - Interview with Iraq News Agency.

13.30 - Lunch given by Minister of Industries - Baghdad Hotel.

16.30 - Visit to Minister of Education.

18.00- - Cocktails with experts and their wives - UNTAB Office.
20.00

20.00 - Dinner at British Embassy

Tuesday, 24 January

09.15 - Departure from Baghdad with ME325.

Iraq Times

15 November 1960

Hashim Jawād to attend U.N. debate on Algeria

The Foreign Minister, Sayid Hashim Jawad, will go to New York at the beginning of next month to attend the debate on the Algerian issue when this issue comes up for

discussion before the United Nations General Assembly on December 5. The Iraq Times learns from a reliable source.

It is learnt that Leader Abdul Karim Qassim has received a telegram from the Algerian Provisional Government requesting the presence in New York of Sayid Hashim Jawad early next month when the Algerian issue is due to come up for discussion at the U.N.

The Algerian Government has, in its telegram reflected the desire of all the Arab delegations to have Sayid Jawad with them when the Algerian issue comes up for discussion. This is in view of Sayid Jawad's thorough knowledge of the Algerian cause and the brave attitude he has always taken in defence of the Arab causes.

To this must be added Sayid Jawad's power of persuasion in debates, as well as in private talks, with the representatives of Asian, African, European and Latin American countries on the Algerian issue in connection with the right of the Algerian people to self-determination sovereignty and independence.

Sayid Hashim Jawad had already established wide-spread contacts with leaders of delegations at the UN. This will help considerably in canvassing support for the Algerian issue. Numerous countries have already given their word to support the Algerian issue at the current session at the UN. These countries include Turkey, whose Head of State, Gen. Gursel has expressed support for the Algerian issue.

Iran has also given her support to this issue. In an exclusive statement to The Iraq Times, the Shah of Iran Mohamad Reza Pahlavi, expressed Iran's support to the independence of Algeria and to her right of self-determination under the supervision of the UN.

The community of the newly-independent African countries is also supporting Algeria at the UN.

This support is in addition to that of the Arab and Moslem countries, the Socialist countries and other countries friendly to the Arabs and to Algerians.

(Continued on Page 3)

JAWAD TO ATTEND UN

(Continued from Page 1)

In the course of the next few days, Sayid Hashim Jawad will establish contacts on the Algerian issue. These contacts will also be maintained following his arrival in New York. Sayid Hashim Jawad will confer with the Ambassadors of friendly countries, as well as with leaders of delegations at the UN. He will urge support for the Algerian issue, as well as for their right of self-determination under the supervision of the UN.

Informed sources have in the meantime stated that Leader Abdul Karim Qassim is making all endeavours to provide every aid to the Algerian cause — both material and moral. This includes despatching arms and military equipment, offering financial help as well as providing aid in kind. Approaches are also made to friendly countries through diplomatic channels for ensuring support to the Algerian cause.

14 March 1961

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear David,

During your visit here, you were kind enough to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs by your letter of 24 January 1961 - written in pursuance to your letter of 29 December 1960 - that it would be possible for me to continue in Baghdad until mid-May 1961. This was done upon my request.

Since then, new developments have taken place. I have been offered, and have accepted, a post with the Swedish Foreign Service. Furthermore, the Swedish Foreign Office has expressed the wish that I should be available on 15 May in order to be able to take up my new duties.

I am, of course, anxious to avail myself of the leave I have planned to take, which I need also for preparations in connexion with my new assignment. It has, therefore, become important for me to leave Baghdad on or about 1 April, i.e. the date which was originally fixed for my departure. I am sorry that I am now again causing some inconvenience, but I am sure you will appreciate the importance of this matter to me, as well as the difficulties encountered in timing a change from one administration to another.

As far as the Technical Assistance activities here are concerned, I can see no inconvenience in a short interregnum. It is, of course, also possible that U Hla Maung may be able and willing to again change his time-table and come a little earlier. Everything here is in good shape and I know that Mrs. Michon and Mme Maillard are capable of handling the office until the arrival of U Hla Maung.

As to my debriefing, I am hoping for the meeting in Rome with the Secretary-General and the leading officials of Technical Assistance Board who, you said, would be coming there in May.

Please, let me have your cabled reply.

With warmest personal regards.

Jens Malling