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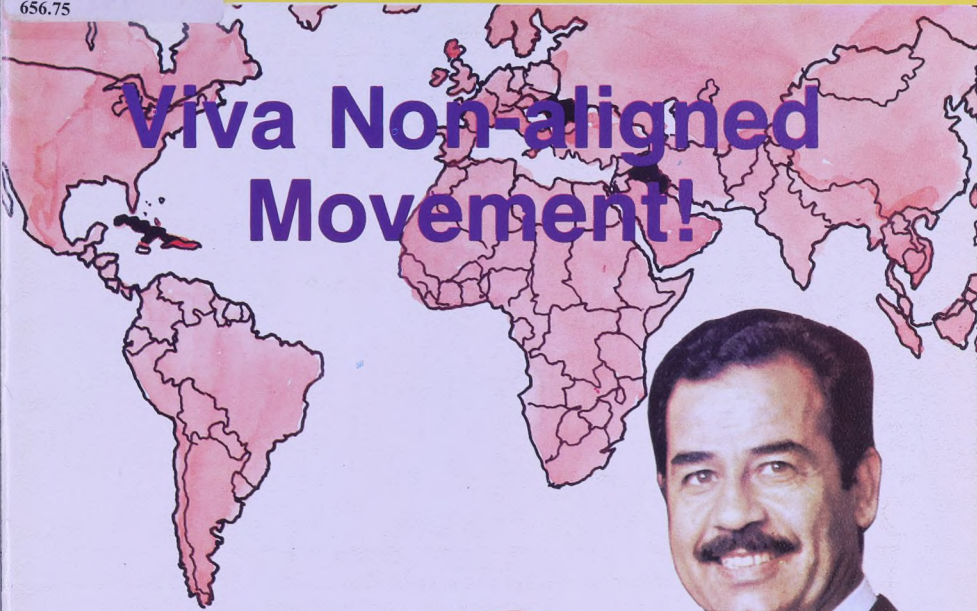
Special Issue

Iraq Today

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Viva Non-aligned
Movement!



Iraq Today

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A Political and Cultural Fortnightly

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President Saddam Hussein in his major address to the Non-aligned Conference, held in Havana on September 3, reviewed the vital role of the Non-aligned Movement in world politics.

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Non-aligned Movement is a Source of Strength

President Hussein Calls for Intensifying Struggle Against Imperialism, Zionism

Egyptian Regime Must Face Consequences of Treachery

President Saddam Hussein said in Havana on September 3 that while waging the just struggle against Zionist aggression, the Arab nation derived its strength from the Non-aligned Movement and its anti-imperialist, pro-liberation and progressive objectives.

Speaking at the Sixth Non-aligned Summit, the President said that this backing of the Non-aligned Movement and its principles enabled the Arab nation to counter imperialist-Zionist aggression.

The President called upon the Summit to take such measures as would uphold the principles of the Movement against the collusion of the Egyptian regime with the Zionist-American imperialism, keeping in view that the treaty that the Egyptian regime signed with the Zionist entity had been rejected by most Arab countries.

President Saddam Hussein warned that keeping silent on what the Egyptian government did mean exercising indifference on actions taken by any country against the interests of militant people in the Non-aligned Movement.

The President added: "The Egyptian government has openly jeopardised the rights of the Arab people of Palestine in favour of the Zionist entity. It is now negotiating with this entity on the future of the Palestinian people and land without having any prerogative to do so".

"How can the Non-aligned Movement remain indifferent to the behaviour of the cause of Palestine and the rights of the people of Palestine represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is legally recognised by the Movement?"

The President added: "The representative of the Egyptian government talked about the role of the Egyptian people in the field of liberation. America

became liberated from England in its old history, but now America is the most harmful state for the peoples and the biggest imperialist state in the world. The history of the Egyptian people which the representative of Egypt talked about is a correct history but Sadat has betrayed the history of the Arab nation and the struggle and the solidarity of the Third World peoples. He also betrayed the solidarity and the struggle of the African leaders and peoples who voiced their support for the struggle of the Arab people and broke off the diplomatic relations with "Israel".

The President affirmed that if Egyptian-Zionist accords violated the principles of Non-aligned Movement and its resolutions and that "any silence or appeasement on what is going on shall not serve the Movement but on the contrary would subject it to a serious blow".

"The struggle of the Arab states for safeguarding their independence and economic freedom on a just and balanced level is now being threatened by forces of imperialism and international blocs", the President added.

President Saddam Hussein expressed his belief that the basic backing for this struggle is the meaningful confirmation to the basic principle of non-alignment and its effective role in the political, economic and other important fields.

The Iraqi delegation which was led by President himself, comprised Mr. Tareq Aziz, Revolution Command Council (RCC) member and Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Saadoun Ghaidan, RCC member and Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Hikmat Ibrahim, RCC member, Dr. Saadoun Hamad, Foreign Minister, Mr. Labi Nussayef Jassin, Minister of Culture and Information and a number of officials.

Incarnation of Inspiration



The Non-aligned Movement has emerged in our time as an expression of a genuine and persisting need for the peoples of the world who have undergone, for long periods imperialist domination and threats to their freedom, resources, national identity and their national cultural heritage. They have also undergone various forms of imperialist, pillage and extortion.

The Non-aligned Movement has been the incarnation of the aspirations of all these peoples to attain complete and total independence and their desire to ward off the numerous influences of political, economic and cultural nature. It has been a transition of the desire of these peoples in establishing an honest and equitable ties among themselves in all the fields and in the active and positive participation in the international life in such a way as to ensure right and justice, to achieve peace and stability and to face up to the international blocs that are possessing military, economic and information media potentialities of dangerous and deviating trends in their outlook to the peoples' independence and freedom which exclude the legitimate role of many peoples of the world due to their shortage in large scale potentialities, and not because they do not possess the natural prerequisites. Actually it is because these peoples were subject to imperialist domination and extortion for a long span of time, that resulted in weakening their potentialities and capabilities.

The Non-aligned Movement has been exposed to various forms of threats and dangers by imperialist countries throughout the past decades, but the will of the liberated peoples was of such strength that they were able to consolidate the Non-aligned Movement, create it as a fait accompli in the international life which cannot be smashed or ignored, and to reaffirm the rejection of the majority of the peoples of the globe to divide the world into defined centres of the powers. Hence these peoples have no option but to align themselves to any of these countries, whether their national interests are identical with this stand or not.

Throughout the past decades, the majority of the peoples of the liberated countries have always been keen to confirm the anti-imperialist, anti-tutelage and anti-domination concept of the Non-aligned Movement and to work out of this concept the central outline of Non-aligned policy as they have been to ensure the progressive concept which is adversary to all forms of oppression, exploitation, aggression and racial discrimination.

Among these fundamental aspects as regards our movement are these characteristics, for our peoples have chosen this path in international life proceeding from being peoples that had suffered, for a long time, injustice, aggression and racial discrimination, exploitation and extortion. Hence the constant emphasis on the anti-imperialist, anti-tutelage and anti-domination concept and constant stress on the progressive nature of our movement, does not allow any interpretation; rather we consider it as being a basic aspect of the movement. Therefore, we are bound to protect it, for it embodies the liberation, progressive, humanitarian gains achieved by our peoples, throughout the protracted struggle and enormous sacrifices.

If, as it underlines these principles and bases of the Non-aligned Movement, proceeds from a persisting need for these principles and a long patriotic and national experiment in this direction. Therefore, in the absence of these principles and bases, or when rendered weak, our country and Arab homeland will be exposed to serious and dangerous threats that will infringe upon our independence, rights and patriotic and national interests.

Following is the text of the address:

It is a pleasure for me to extend, on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Iraq, my sincere greetings to Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State of the Friendly Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of his being elected to that office. I also extend my greetings to the militant people of Cuba whom our people regard with the deepest esteem and appreciation. I offer them my thanks for hosting this great conference. I would like to seize this opportunity to express our high esteem of the friendly and cordial relations between Iraq and Cuba. These relations have been established on the common principle of freedom, independence and progress and on the basis of our militant movement values: The Non-aligned Movement.

Convening our current gathering here in Havana expresses the appreciation of our peoples and our Movement for the positive role played by Cuba in the Non-aligned Movement, as it also expresses the appreciation of the daring struggle waged by the Cuban people against imperialism for preserving its freedom and independence. Convening this gathering in Cuba, the first conference of its kind held in the Latin American Continent, adds a great extra importance. This continent has a long and noble history in the struggle against imperialism in all its forms and variants, in defence of its national independence and the national dignity of its peoples in general.

I would like to express, on this occasion, my warmest welcome to the new members who have joined our militant Movement, namely, Pakistan, Iran, Granada, Surinam and Bolivia. We also confidently look forward to their active participation in this Movement and their joint action with us to protect and defend the central principles. This continuous increase in the membership of the Movement is regarded as one of the many aspects of its strength, an iron column in the ever-growing feeling of the peoples of the globe and the need for it.

Arab Struggle Against Zionism

The just struggle waged by the Arab nation against the Zionist aggression, finds its strong support in the Non-aligned Movement and its liberation, progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist objectives which consider Zionism and its entity in occupied Palestine among the most dangerous and aggressive entities in the world. The struggle of the Arab countries for maintaining their independence and their free will in dispensing with their natural resources on just and proportioned basis is liable to be exposed to threats on the part of the imperialist forces and international blocs. In our opinion the essential basis of this struggle in addition to the innate will is the profound emphasis on the fundamental principles of the Non-aligned Movement and on its international active role, in the political and economic and the other important fields.



This is what we feel through our principles, through our patriotic and national experiment and through our legitimate and just interests. That is why Iraq was and still is totally committed to the Non-aligned Movement emphasising the genuine, humanitarian, progressive and liberation characteristics. Just as it was and still is exerting all efforts and offering all required sacrifices in order to protect our movement, promote its activities and advocate its humanitarian sublime principles.

The Sixth Summit

We are confidently looking forward to being present at this Sixth Conference, which is another qualitative stride in the process of our militant movement in order to lay stress on the principle in which we believe and the objectives we are aspiring to achieve. Consequently, we will be able to proceed in a far-reaching and effective activity in all

the political, economic, cultural, information fields and in some other fields as well, to emphasise the characteristics of our movements, uphold its international role and strengthen the relations among our countries.

The circles hostile to our movement are casting doubts on our ability to carry out such tasks, because of the great number of countries belonging to the movement and the diversity of their characteristics and the extended spaces among them and because of the differences and disputes that may arise among some of them.

Although we understand well all these circumstances, we find before us spacious horizons and possibilities of serious and active action. As a matter of fact, we are of the opinion that the active efforts we are exerting in this concern and the sacrifices we ought to offer as a result will not be in vain. It is a prerequisite that in order to consolidate our independence and enhance the role to be played by our countries and our movement at the international level, we keep on our activities or sacrifices, even though this may not yield prompt results and benefits, especially in the field of preservation of independence and consolidation of sovereignty. It is our responsibility which calls for working on a long term programme. On this basis it is possible for us to attain our aims and our aspirations and obtain our interests within the long and onward course of our activities and efforts.

On this occasion the Iraq delegation will put before the conference a specific draft proposal aiming at forming a working team whose task is to perpetuate the principles and objectives of the Non-aligned Movement. And in addition to that, the delegation will submit some draft recommendations aiming at developing the special means and methods for the movements' conferences to realise more and more the effectiveness. We hope that the proposal will be approved by the conference.

Economic Relations

The problems and economic relations occupy an important position in the struggle of our peoples for freedom and progress to wrench the legitimate rights and interests. But in spite of the sincere and assiduous exerted on the part of the Non-aligned countries and the developing countries in the various international circles, for accomplishing the radical changes in the structure of the economic relations, by holding talks with the industrial developed countries group in order to establish a just economic order in the world, no positive results have yielded so far. The reason is that the big industrial countries do not have the desire for that, rather they do not have the political will to accomplish such changes and realise an equitable world economic order.

Iraq lays accent on the utmost necessity to eradicate all forms of exploitation and discrimination at the economic level. It also calls for industrious and persevering work to realise the equitable economic order and reaffirms the necessity of bolstering the role to be played by the Non-aligned Movement in leading the developing countries during the talks to be held at the international economic efforts which aim at attaining this objective.

Nationalisation of Oil

Iraq assertively and firmly believes in the right of the peoples to control completely and effectively their natural resources including their right to nationalise the same resources, utilise them in the interests of the independent development for these peoples and put an end to the domination of the multinational companies which represent neo-colonialism in exerting the developing countries' wealth. This is

exactly what Iraq has done when it took the measures to nationalise all its resources which were being plundered by the monopolies and the imperialist countries. In the forefront of these resources nationalised by Iraq is its oil.

Furthermore, Iraq calls for the formation of specialised bodies and institutions for the developing countries producing raw materials and supporting their similar existing bodies, in order to face up to the monopolies belonging to the industrial developed countries and creating an actual force that goes side by side with the political will to confront these monopolies.

Iraq also believes that the developing countries should be paid equitable and reasonable yields derived from the exported raw materials and the purchasing power of these yields should be maintained and raised by creating the effective means to put an end to deterioration of the trade exchange of these developing countries.

Fund for Combating Inflation

Moreover, Iraq calls for creating effective means to combat the effects of the inflation exported by the industrial countries to the developing countries. Actually this inflation is regarded as one of the most important reasons that records a negative effect on the developing countries. It also provides hindrances to the economic development process in the developing countries to the extent that the losses incurred by them are many times more than the aids dispatched to them. Iraq proposed, for curing one of the most important aspects of this question, to establish a long term world fund for stretching a helping hand to the developing countries to combat the effects of inflation, and the industrial developed countries should contribute, regardless of the nature of their political and economic systems, to this fund in amounts proportional to the annual inflation exported by them to the developing countries together with the contribution on the part of the developing oil exporting countries.

This practical project, in our opinion will be, when implemented, a solution of one of the important and essential aspects of this exorbitant position in the economic relations linking up the economies of the industrial developed countries to the economies of the developing countries. In addition to that it constitutes a basic pillar of realising the new world economic order.

Iraq calls upon the Non-aligned countries to adopt and support all the practical formulas in order to implement this proposal.

Being well aware of the economic realities facing the have not developing countries and out of estimating the determinate relations between Iraq developing countries, the Government of the Republic of Iraq decided to compensate those have-not developing countries which have currently first hand oil contracts with Iraq for any allowances to be added to the Iraq oil prices from May 1, 1979 until the end of this year. This compensation will be done by means of offering some long-term loans to those countries, without any interest. These loans will be equivalent to the allowances to be added to the oil prices in this manner we hope to reach the beginning of a serious and fair solution to this question.

Warning Against Split

We would like here to voice our warning against the attempts and campaigns of propagandists provoked by the industrial developed countries and the imperialist monopolistic circles in order to drive a wedge into the united ranks of the developing countries. In addition to that the industrial developed countries are giving a false interpretation regarding the phenomenon of the imbalance in the international economic relations by pretending that some developing

countries are accountable for the economic scourges befalling some of the other developed countries.

The well-established fact is that the responsibility of the overwhelming majority for all the world economic problems and crises together with the scourges inflicting the economies of the developing countries lies at the doors of the industrial developed countries and imperialist monopolistic circles.

We are confident that the crisis question is one of the basic questions in the international life, and any new world economic order founded on justice will certainly come to grips with it. Anyhow we should reaffirm here that the energy question is not the only important question. It would be better to regard it as one of the major economic questions which must be approached within the terms of the efforts exerted to establish a new world economic order based on justice. In our opinion this will be discussed within the context of the North-South Dialogue and will be treated in a comprehensive manner. Moreover, the energy question might not be regarded through a monistic outlook as far as the exporting countries are concerned. It should rather be regarded on the bases of what the industrial consuming countries do in organising their consumption, and meeting their needs from various sources. And their needs in this case must be calculated in accordance with a total outlook compatible with the needs of mankind in general apart from what the world needs from energy and the harms inflicted because of the absence of organised consumption.

Imperialist countries that have got used to sucking the peoples' wealth for unjustifiable profits will portray for their peoples that their own domestic economic crises is a result of the attitudes of the crude, raw materials and energy exporting countries. Hence, they are twisting facts round to fit their justifications of resorting to the aggressive means against the peoples of the world in order to have unrestricted control of those peoples' resources.

Threats of Imperialists

We would like to say to the imperialist countries and monopolies that the threats hurled by the imperialist circles to the effect that they will occupy the energy sources will never batter down our resolute will to continue the struggle for ensuring and obtaining our legitimate rights. These countries and imperialist circles should understand well that the age of imperialist piracy is a matter of the past once and for all and the peoples are quite able to defend themselves and their sovereignty heroically. And they will never permit, when facing aggression, to live under the imperialist bayonets of starvation and poverty, whereas the oil wealth will lead a life of luxury without having any right in enjoying prosperity and comforts.

Colombo Programme

The Colombo Summit Conference has adopted a working programme for economic cooperation among the countries of the Non-aligned Movement, but unfortunately we have noticed that many resolutions of this programme have not been put into effect. We gather that the serious active participation of the Non-aligned Movement countries in the meetings in which the specialised subjects in the various working programmes together with their contribution to reach to the practical formulas for consolidating the cooperation among them, are regarded a significant factor in implementing and putting into effect those adopted resolutions.

We would like to mention in this concern, with all pride, that Iraq hosted the conference dealing with "Woman's Role in Development" for the Non-aligned countries and the other developing countries

held in Baghdad between May 6-13, 1979. The Conference, as a result of the efforts of the participants, was able to achieve a great amount of success by adopting many resolutions regarding the role of women in development.

Struggle Against Racism

The various victories gained by the peoples of the world in general, for obtaining freedom and independence was a remarkable index in our present time. But there are many peoples who are still waging struggle for obtaining freedom and independence and striving for deliverance from the yoke of racial discrimination.

Our people in Iraq are anxiously and sympathetically watching the struggle waged by many peoples in Africa against imperialism and against racism which is the support and ally of Zionist racism. This is threatening the freedom and rights of the Arab people and is responsible for the expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their own homeland.

Iraq offered and will continue offering all forms of material and moral support to the African peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. Iraq is forcefully supporting the struggle of Zimbabwe people for obtaining their complete legitimate rights led by the leadership of the Patriotic Front. It is also supporting the struggle of the people of Namibia for attaining the complete and total independence whose path is blocked by the apartheid regime in South Africa. We are supporting the struggle of the people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and denouncing the continuous aggression against the peoples on the confrontation line in Africa who are standing in the forefront to support the liberation movement against imperialism and the racist regimes. In addition to that, we call for upholding the stands of these countries, because their struggle is regarded as a fundamental prerequisite for the Non-aligned Movement manifesting the gist of the principles of the non-alignment in freedom and equality among the peoples.

Non-aligned Movement's Support to Arab Cause

The struggle of the Arab nation for freedom and independence and confronting the imperialist-Zionist aggression has always been at the top of the basic issues which have gained support and upholding on the part of the non-aligned countries and their movement over the past decades.

The support and upholding were actually a fundamental factor in enabling the Arab nation to hold her ground firmly against the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

The just struggle issue of the Palestinian Arab people has always been well understood and actively supported by the countries of the Movement, its conference and its bodies.

The deliberations and resolutions adopted by the Movement in this concern have a clear indication of those deliberations and resolutions which are going on in the General Assembly and the other international bodies and circles.

Egyptian Regime's Betrayal

As a matter of fact, we are facing a very serious and intricate stand, for the representatives of the whole Arab countries used more often than not to attend the conferences and gathering of the Movement in a unified stand, demanding from their brothers to

support the Palestinian Arab people's cause and confront the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories. And we used to find all support and well understanding at a very high level of the Movement. But unfortunately, we are feeling heaviness of heart, because we are obliged now to engage the conference with an essential difference engendered by the stand taken by the Egyptian Government towards the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories in the aggregate. The Egyptian Government has colluded with the Zionist entity and American imperialism and concluded the peace treaty which the overwhelming majority and the Arab people together with all his national forces have rejected it and regarded it against all the basic interests of the Arab nation and a serious danger to the historical rights of the Palestinian Arab people. It did this instead of unifying its efforts with the efforts of the Arab brethren.

The (Arab) Summit Conference held in Baghdad in 1978 which represented the sweeping majority of the Arab countries had adopted some clear resolutions bearing on rejecting and condemning the Camp David accords. In the gathering held in Baghdad at the level of the Minister of Foreign and Economic Affairs had also adopted just resolutions condemning the Egyptian Government for concluding the peace treaty. They had also taken a number of measures against it, and one of the most important of which is suspending its membership in the Arab League.

While we are submitting this before you we would like to assure sincerely and earnestly that this is not a matter of dispute arising between one grouping of Arab countries and another. This matter should not be dealt with in such a manner. It is a matter of principles and a matter of rights. Thus we call upon your conference to adopt a stand to support the principles of the rights, and not to take a stand in the interests of one grouping against another. Such a stand will certainly confirm the fundamental and essential principles of the non-alignment, defend the right and refuse to connive at falsehood and injustice.

When we call upon you to take a stand against the measures of the Egyptian Government, refuse to recognise these oppressive measures and penalise this government morally and materially for collusion in which it intrigued against the Arab brethren, we do not take an aggressive attitude against Egypt, Egypt is that Arab country which occupies a very dear position in the Arab nation. But as a matter of fact we are obliged to extend this call to prevent any multiplication of collusive and treacherous trends which betray the peoples' interests and their basic rights, together with the obvious infringement on the principles of the just national solidarity principles and the violation of the essence of solidarity principles of the non-alignment. To connive may what the Egyptian Government did will mean overlooking any move more other governments take against the struggling peoples in our movement and their interests and legitimate rights.

Now how do we imagine the prospects of our Movement in such a sort of state?

All the principles we fought for and all the values that we came to respect and emphasise will suffer a telling blow.

The Egyptian Government has flagrantly squandered the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to the Zionist entity, and it is now carrying negotiations with the entity against the future of the people of Palestine and the land of Palestine without having any right to do that, because the Palestinian people is represented by the P.L.O. whose legitimate representation has been recognised by this Movement.

Therefore, is it right for us to keep silent about this falsehood and the aggression?

It is a matter of principle, and it is a serious initiative, as I have

just mentioned that. If we connive at this, we should expect a proliferation of such a stand within our Movement and at the international level.



Camp David Conspiracy

The Camp David accords and the agreements yielded by them, between the Egyptian Government and the aggressive Zionist entity against the Arab nation and by the aid and supervision of the American imperialism, constitute a very grave attempt for abolishing the Palestinian Arab peoples' rights in his land and homeland. This also constitutes a serious imperialist threat to the whole Arab homeland. Besides the serious threat to peace in our area which it forms and despite all the claims pretending that attempt has been a step the path of peace, it is proved that they are nothing but groundless claims. The best proof here is that tension, in the area, has recently aggravated after this agreement. The Zionist entity has escalated its aggressive operations against the adjacent Arab countries and its arrogance increased, in south Lebanon in particular, where this part of the Arab homeland is being exposed together with the Palestinian Arab people, to devastation and annihilation committed by the invading Zionist armed forces.

The real essence of the two Camp David accords and the unilateral peace treaty is to strengthen the aggressive racist Zionist entity, perpetuating its occupation enabling it to gain the yields of its aggression and flinging open doors for the American imperialism to impose its domination and exploitation in the Arab area. This will not lead to nothing but the continuous escalating tension and the conflict in that strategic area. This will certainly reflect very grave enogative effects on the world security, peace and prosperity, especially with the aggravating aspects of the extortionate nuclear policy practised by the Zionist entity through means exposed and well-known to all.

The agreement concluded by Egypt and the Zionist entity have infringed on all the principles and resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement. The Movement has supported the Palestinian people's struggle and condemned the racist Zionist entity and the imperialist schemings against this struggle. The two agreements of Camp David and the other agreements which followed them were a stab in the back of the struggle, command the Zionist entity and then perpetuate the imperialist presence in the very heart of the Arab homeland.

The Non-aligned Movement has condemned Zionism and its racial, aggressive and expansionist nature, but the Camp David accords and the other treacherous agreements were prepared to undermine all that, distort the resolutions, to bless Zionism and legalise their criminal actions.

Thus to overlook what happened and to tolerate all this will not save the fight in any event, but rather it will deliver a telling blow to the Movement and its resolutions and conferences.

The peoples look forward to this Summit Conference as an influential factor in supporting their struggle and an essential weapon in the confrontation war against imperialism, racism and their allies. We hope that this Movement will respond to these legitimate aspirations.

We, whilst demanding to condemn the Camp David accords, and the other agreements that followed them, and when we call for penalising the Egyptian regime, we do not want to cry for vengeance and scourge, but we do that for thwarting collusion, treason and twisting facts. We are calling for condemnation for taking the right way regarding the approach to this problem. That way has already been hewed out by the numerous previous resolutions adopted by the Non-aligned Movement in upholding the just struggle of the Palestinian people and his constant rights and in rejecting and condemning the racial and imperialist policies which the United States of America, the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime are trying to impose them.

Mr. Chairman:

Gentlemen!

In conclusion, I would like once more to extend my thanks and esteem to Your Excellency and I would also like to express my thanks to participants.

I am firmly confident in the future of our militant Movement and the wide horizons under which we are waiting.

Now, as I once more extend my thanks to the friendly people of Cuba and its Government for hosting this conference in the beautiful city of Havana, I feel pleased to announce, on my behalf and of the people and Government of Iraq, to have our historical capital of Baghdad as the next venue for having hosting the next gathering.

And it shall be a happy occasion for our people to reaffirm their deep faith and confidence in the future of the Non-aligned Movement and the peoples committed to it and to the principles of freedom, independence and progress.

Saddam Hussein's Plan for Helping Developing Countries

Details

Worked

Out By

Experts



Experts from several Non-aligned countries concluded in Baghdad on August 13 a three-day seminar to finalise a report dealing with President Saddam Hussein's proposal to establish a Special Fund that will compensate developing countries for the financial losses caused by world inflation. The report is expected to be submitted to the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries due to be held in Havana early next month.

The report held the industrial countries responsible for the problem of inflation which is now playing havoc with the economies of developing countries. It also called upon advanced countries to bear the consequences of their act and offer developing countries compensation on an annual basis.

The report points out that the aid offered by oil producing countries to the proposed fund should serve as a stimulus for industrialised countries to make their own contribution and help developing countries overcome their acute economic problems.

The report draws up the details which the President's plan entails including the rules of establishing the Fund and method of contribution. It

also specifies the contributors to the Fund and its beneficiaries and also the rules of offering the proper aid. The team of experts participating in the seminar hailed President Saddam Hussein's initiative as a comprehensive solution to the problem of inflation facing developing countries.

A technical committee has also been set up to formulate the project in question in the light of the working paper presented by the Iraqi delegate to the seminar.

It is worth mentioning that the study of the proposal has been conducted on the recommendation of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries meeting in Colombo last June.

The establishment of the Fund was proposed by President Hussein at the Baghdad conference on the role of women in the process of development in Non-aligned countries, held in March this year.

The seminar which was presided over by the head of Economic Relations at the Foreign Ministry, Professor Muhammad Sadiq al-Mehdi, was attended by delegates from Cuba, India, Guyana, Sri Lanka, Vietriam, Yugoslavia and Iraq.

France Finds Common Ground for Cooperation with Iraq



France and Iraq reject the policy of blocs and follow a national policy that reflects their independence. French Premier Raymond Barre said in an interview with the weekly "Aij-Baa" magazine of Baghdad published on August 15 last. The French Premier added, "This forms a strong reason for further development of relations between Iraq and France".

He noted that "France, like Iraq, holds high its independence".

"Arab nation and Europe are close to each other, and it is in their major interest that they cooperate to develop their "special" relations, based on reciprocal treatment and solidarity", French Premier added.

Speaking about his country's stand towards the treaty signed by the Egyptian ruler and the Zionist entity under US auspices, Mr. Barre expressed doubt that this treaty could help solve the Middle East problem.

He said that other EEC members shared with France this view and in fact they expressed on June 18 their condemnation of "Israel's" settlement policies, as an act that stood counter to peace in the region.

Answering a question on France's policy towards the so-called energy crisis, Mr. Barre said that his country rejected any confrontation and called for the solution of conflicts through positive dialogue.

He said that France sought understanding and the coordination of interests between the oil-producing and consuming nations.

"France is always keen for dialogue and exchange of viewpoints, away from any confrontation that may harm either of the confronting parties", he said.

Mr. Barre pointed out that his country "admits the existence of a snag in the current relations among nations. France strives to liquidate injustice among nations and to build a new international economic order". His country "supports all efforts aimed at achieving stability of prices of commodities.

The French Premier expressed confidence that Iraq, which he described as his country's "partner", "is keen and prepared for a cooperation based on just and common benefit".

In conclusion Mr. Barre said that "France will continue to act with patience to achieve cooperation among peoples and for progress and peace".

Havana Non-aligned Summit

A Review of Positive post-Colombo Developments



President Saddam Hussein (front row, centre) leading the Iraqi delegation to the 6th Non-aligned Summit in Havana

The Sixth Non-aligned Summit Conference convened in Havana at a time when world liberation movements were gaining in strength and the forces of imperialism, zionism and reaction were beating one retreat after another. This objective international situation had certainly been reflected on the discussions, declarations and resolutions of the conference which commenced in the Cuban capital on September 3. The Conference had also taken note of the fact that it was the Non-aligned Movement that immensely contributed to bringing about the positive developments that had taken place since the successful conclusion of the Fifth Summit held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, on August 16-20, 1976.

Following is a brief review of the Movement's performance during the past three years:

The post-Colombo Summit period witnessed a number of positive developments at the top of which stand out

(a) the total Arab rejection of the Camp David formula which sought to secure Arab surrender to the zionist enemy in their Middle East conflict;

(b) the failure of the zionist war machine, equipped with highly sophisticated aggressive weapons, supplied by the US imperialists, to force a retreat on the valiant Palestinian resistance and Lebanese patriotic movement;

(c) the fall of repressive dictatorial regimes of the Shah of Iran and the Samozza dynasty of Nicaragua;

(d) the unsung burial of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) in the Middle East and the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) — the two aggressive Asian regional military blocs which the Non-aligned Movement had been fighting against all through; and

(e) the growing solidarity of the Non-aligned nations which include members of the Islamic

Conference, Arab League, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at the United Nations and other world forums.

NO TO CAMP DAVID

The Arab countries, all of which are members of the Non-aligned Movement, rose to a man to denounce Anwar Sadat's ignominious visit to occupied Jerusalem on November 7, 1977, and his so-called 'peace initiative' that culminated in the adoption of the treasonable Camp David accords signed by Carter, Sadat and Begin and the signing of the Sinai treaty between the Sadat regime and zionist entity. The Non-aligned Group at the UN voiced its whole-hearted backing to Arab rejection of these "initiatives" of surrender and its members denounced Camp David accords and the follow-up steps as not conducive to genuine peace in the area. They pointed out that under Camp David formula the crux of the whole issue of Arab-zionist conflict — the Palestinian question — was being bypassed or dealt with adversely by unauthorised quarters. Besides, they effectively supported the initiative of the Arabs Summit Conference which worked out in its Baghdad sessions on November 2-5, 1978 a concrete and tangible programme of action to arrest the Sadatist trend of abject surrender to the zionist enemy and its imperialist backers. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Coordination Bureau of the Movement, in its Colombo meetings held in June this year, considered and referred to the Havana Summit a resolution calling for the suspension of the Sadat regime which has thrown overboard all the objectives, decisions and declarations of the Movement.

RAPE OF SOUTH LEBANON

The zionist aggressors, in their desperate bid to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and its staunch supporter, the Lebanese patriotic movement, mounted a series of aggressions against South Lebanese territory during the last three years. They physically occupied a vast area of Lebanon in complete violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1949 and refused to heed the UN call for withdrawal. Invasions from land, air and sea left in their trail indiscriminate destruction of civilian lives and property. The enemy's latest acquisition from US arsenal, the F 15 fighter-bombers, also took part in the invasion. To crown it all, the enemy who, all along, has actively been conniving with the isolationist forces to divide Lebanon, placed under the control of a rightist quisling, Saad Haddad, a large chunk of southern Lebanese territory which it had occupied during one of its invasions.

The zionist air-raids on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages have become part of a systematically planned war of unification. But, neither



Inaugural session of the Havana Summit of "c.-aligned nations

the Palestinian resistance fighters, nor their Lebanese partisans are obliging the zionist aggressors who now find it increasingly difficult to finance and sustain the war machine that they have unleashed in their mad race for the sweet water of the Litani river (in South Lebanon) and the warm blood of Palestinian martyrs. Their economy is crumbling under the wheels of the juggernaut which they can illafford to man or manage.

Thanks to the steadfastness and iron-will of the Palestinian and Lebanese Arabs not to give in to the enemy, the zionists now find themselves bogged down in the orange groves of South Lebanon! The Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in their life and death struggle against the enemy, are receiving moral and material aid from the Non-aligned community, in particular the Arab countries.

FALL OF LEVIATHANS

The fall of two leviathans is a spectacular phenomenon of the period. The Shah of Iran fell and so did the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Samozza. While the Asian leviathan was swept away by the rising tide of an amorphous mass frenzy, the Latin American monster of a dictator was forced to flee the country to the protection of his imperialist masters by a committed, disciplined and organised revolutionary power. And, before wiping away their blood and tears, these young but level-headed Nicaraguan fighters thought it incumbent on them to apply for membership of the Non-aligned movement which stood by them in their critical days and which holds high before them a model of dignified international intercourse.

GONE WITH THE WIND

Gone with the wind of popular upsurge against tyrants are the meticulously planned and carefully executed military blocs under the yoke of which were brought the obliging ruling coterie of some Asian countries. The Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) which was so named after the withdrawal of post-revolution Baghdad from the Baghdad Pact, and which served as an instrument of imperialist domination over member-countries, ceased to exist along with the fall of the Shah. The demise of the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) which was also founded as a bulwark against the so-called "Yellow peril", took place unnoticed in the aftermath of imperialist debacle in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Also, there developed a new reality in the international situation as a result of the continuous campaigns of the Non-aligned states for easing of tension in the world arena, rendering redundant all these military blocs. This new reality was marked by the deepening of intent between the US and China and strengthening of detente between Washington and Moscow. The stand of the Non-aligned Movement against military pacts and blocs was adequately vindicated by these developments of immense significance.

FOR A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

The Non-aligned countries have cemented their solidarity in their march towards the attainment of the United Nations, its specialised agencies and other forums. This solidarity is particularly noticed in the joint stands of the Islamic Conference, Arab League, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) — all of which are members of the Non-aligned Movement — in respect of their fight for a new economic order which will ensure a fair deal to the raw material producing countries and make easily available to the developing countries the highly developed technology for the advance of their economies. The new order will also guarantee that the developed countries will not erect a trade barrier against the manufactured goods of developing countries and multinational companies will not hinder the growth of indigenous capital.

The developing countries — most of which are members of the Non-aligned Movement — also bear the burden of inflation exported by industrialised nations, face balance of payment difficulties because of low export price of their primary produce and market manipulation and protective measures against their finished products, bring forward every year the loans which they are not in a position to repay, because, these tied loans do not increase their repaying capacity and above all, find themselves at a loss to make out how to stabilise the price of their exports the buyers of which are the industrialised nations.

HUSSEIN PLAN FOR AID

In this connection President Saddam Hussein's plan for creating a Special Fund to extend assistance to the developing countries that are facing balance of payment difficulties assumes special significance. It may be recalled that President Hussein made this proposal while inaugurating the Non-aligned Nations Conference on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in March this year. The plan has already received favourable response from other Non-aligned Nations and details of the plan are being worked out by a group of experts of the Non-aligned nations.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) have been preoccupied with the above problems since its founding, but no tangible result has been achieved so far. The sessions of UNCTAD-IV and UNCTAD-V, held in 1976 and this year respectively, proved barren. And so did the UNCSTD at its last Vienna sessions. The Paris Conference on Economic Cooperation, known as the North-South Dialogue, participated by industrialised and developing countries, did not bring the solutions any nearer, although there remains the stark reality that the well-being of an overwhelming majority of people of our planet is at stake. If the Non-aligned nations, through their collective wisdom and persuasive power, can bring home to the developed nations this crying need of the hour for restructuring world economy, they will do a service to the contemporary human civilisation.

The Havana Summit, as duty bound, addressed itself to identifying the attainable objectives out of a host of vexing issues and drew up suitable programme of action for their realisation. Attempts had been made to confuse the issues and divide the Movement by the interested quarters. But the Summit leaders tackled, as they did in the past, those issues in the best tradition of the Movement and contributed to further strengthening the bonds of deep understanding among the member states. Conscious as they were of the responsibility of the Movement which is capable of immensely influencing world situation, the leaders of Havana Summit could not but succeed in their mission to uphold the just causes of mankind.

(Next issue: Achievements of Havana Summit)

High Moral Values of the Baath

The birth of the Arab Baath Socialist Party (ABSP) heralded the inception of a unique sort of revolutionary work as featured by its ideology, organisational organs, practices and fighting morality. The ideological considerations of the Party represent a meticulous expression of the historic needs to sway the Arab nation's destiny as well as an open and developed understanding of the Arab situation and its radical transformation. This has enriched the Party's thought with vitality, rejuvenation and a penetrating vision as may be noticed in the organisational build-up of the Party, its internal structure, in the relationship among the Party militants and between the Party and the masses. This salient moral feature exerts a great impact on the maintenance of the Party's ideological and organisational cohesion and ensuring its continuity in discharging its leading role in various stages and in the most critical and difficult circumstances.

The Party's ethical character led the weak elements unable to keep pace with its march to detach themselves without any effect on the progress of the Party and its determination to perform its tasks. This is attributed to the moral stand of the Baathist struggle which offered a factor of durability and continuity to the Party. This has also prevented it from indulging in traditional political games like those evidenced in many political parties which have pretended to represent progressive and revolutionary ideologies, but are in fact mere transient movements which fail to stand up to the level of historic movements due to the fact that they maintain all sorts of opportunist relationships whether in organisational affiliations or political practices.

As for the ethical feature of the (ABSP), it remains a basic and outstanding characteristic feature which protects the Party in the most struggling circumstances from risks of disintegration. Meanwhile, the moral incentive remains a driving force for the Baath militants to cement their organic adherence with their Party and inspires them to be always ready to discharge the Party's tasks in a high degree of devotion and sacrifice. This helps cement the moral characteristic of the Party in a unique and ideal way. Thus the Baath morality becomes an inseparable factor to its existence, since it is not a self-styled definition but a fact derived from the Party's thought and ideological tendencies which enriches and develops its background as witnessed by its militant practices and its relations with the masses, all is accomplished by virtue of it being established on sound insight.

Basic Moral Features

The basic moral features of the Party are but the expressions of the ethical outlook on which the ABSP has been founded. They also stem from the roots of the Arab society.

The basis of this ethical outlook is the rejection of imperialism, fragmentation and backwardness inherited by the Arab society. It is based also on a new revolutionary foundation which repudiates the old order and replaces it by a new one. The Baath ethical outlook does not accept backward values and traditions which appeared in the Arab horizon, due to several factors and circumstances, during different stages and periods of decline of civilisation.

The moral outlook and fighting stand have been the very foundation of the Party's ideology, theory and practice. The relationship between the moral outlook of the Party and its ideology shall never be based on absolute apartness. In fact this relationship has been and still based on interaction and mutual enrichment. As the moral outlook of the Party has consolidated its ideology, the ideology and theory also have widened the moral outlook, ripened it and placed it on more stable basis. At a time when the moral pattern of the Party's ideology illuminates the path before its correct and sound practices, these practices with their manifestations of the moral outlook in a practical and tangible manner have confirmed its reality as well as enriched it through its genuine, truthful and creative pattern in applying such an outlook and the new horizons before it.

From here comes the Party's practices in its internal life and in implementing its tasks in full harmony with its moral outlook. The whole life of the Party is influenced by these practices, the effects of which became apparent and developed after the July 17-30 Revolution by virtue of the new dimensions they acquired.

New Dimensions and Implications

The moral practice of the Party's militants which guided the march of the Party along its correct routes during the clandestine struggle which enabled it to make the July 17-30 (1968) Revolution, opened up new forms and dimensions of Baath moral practice. The Party addressed itself to making use of its previous fighting experience, in particular the



The Revolution and the nature of its practices have made the Baathist militants and masses look to the future with satisfaction

experience of the Ramadhan 14 Revolution (Feb. 8, 1963), and the accompanying erroneous and deviated patterns of behaviour which were incompatible with the morality of the Party. This was clear in the minds of the Party's leadership when it started to fight against the counter-revolutionary clique that usurped power on November 18, 1963. To this President Saddam Hussein clearly said, "When I assumed my position in the leadership, I found among the pressing needs, the building of the Party after it suffered disruption as a result of November counter-revolution".

When our Party in Iraq restored its revolution to the correct line, it had to manifest new values learnt from the erroneous and deviated behaviour of some Party elements in the leadership who were behind the loss of that great Ramadhan Revolution.

As such the leadership of the Party and the Revolution was able to manifest new and developed moral values in interaction with the problems the Revolution faced and in dealing with the masses. The

leadership gave excellent examples of how it scored the great achievements for the Revolution in the high spirit of comradeship which characterised the militant relations between the comrades in the Party's leadership as well as in the Party as a whole. This had positive effect on the big role played by the Party for the accomplishment of its objectives and the extent of success it achieved in the gigantic experiment in Iraq. Thus ensuring the prerequisites of victory for the Party was to render it capable of pursuing its march in the direction of fulfilling its great ambitions. The July 17 Revolution, throughout the past years of its age, has manifested values and practices reaching their climax at a time when the Revolution was entering its 12th year.

New Moral Values in Application

The years that have lapsed since the inception of the Revolution and the nature of its practices have

made the Baathist militants and masses look to the future with satisfaction. They do expect of their leadership to manifest more values of struggle, loyalty and absolute perseverance so as to maintain the continuity of the Revolution and render it capable of discharging its functions in the best manner. This in fact has already been manifested in a most unique manner when the former President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr gave up his State and Party responsibilities due to his health conditions and when President Saddam Hussein was elected to take up the leadership in the Party and the State. Former President al-Bakr had in fact worked hard and made sacrifices for the cause of the Party before and after the Revolution, thus giving a rare example that the official position of a leader and a Baathist is for serving the Party and its principles and not for exercising domination, because, in our opinion authority is not to rule and dominate but means a burden we carry so as to translate the principles in the service of the people and for the victory of the nation.

This makes it clear that by this practice we set before us an example of a new moral value held high by the former President. It came as a continuation to the Party's practice as well as moral interactions of the behaviours of members of the Party's leadership. But what distinguishes this manifestation of high moral values is that it is a great bright and historic example of morality set by the former President, who put forward an ideal case, very rare in the world. As President Saddam Hussein put it, by the transition of authority from one leader to another in the moral and constitutional manner that took place in our country, our Party and our Revolution had established an example very rare in the ancient as well as contemporary experiment in the world. The example of former President al-Bakr is one that calls for emulation by all Baath militants and masses who should comprehend its great significance and implication so as to strengthen the Party's position by doubling efforts, making sacrifices and giving up individualism.

Equally important to emulate is what President Saddam Hussein mentioned in connection with his refusal to accept official positions, years before the Revolution rather to concentrate on Party work, but later how he was obliged to accept positions in the leadership in the State as a necessity, essential for serving the party and consolidating its revolutionary experience. It has abundantly become clear to us that the leadership of the Party does not look at State portfolios as the first criterion, but as a means to serve the principles and aims of the Party and the State.

Such a high spirit is required to be shown in all the organs of the Party and State as well as in all aspects of popular action. This is the manifestation of the Baath outlook on the role of the State to serve the masses and the role of the official status occupied by the Baath militants to implement the programmes of the Party

and the Revolution, since this leads to the realisation of the required form of true Baathist struggle on the path of revolutionary process led by the Party. Revolutionary process calls for unique and distinguished forms of sacrifice, self-denial and exertion of efforts which require that we should surpass all nominal and superficial forms and show indifference to the attractions of State apparatus. We ought not to forget the necessity to continue self-struggle and perseverance in order to render us impregnable against all sorts of inducements and attractions.

Time has come for us all to sharpen our revolutionary consciousness for genuine understanding and absorption of the facts and values of our Revolution and Party, as clearly held high in front of us, which we can see for ourselves. We ought to offer all what we have to enhance and develop these values and make them a basic factor in the process of consolidating the march of the Revolution and maintaining the continuity of its radiation, because true revolutionary parties and people are alone capable of transforming the power of values exercised by the leadership in its distinguished practices into a great and effective energy which could carry forward the revolutionary march and give it an additional impetus.

The practice as manifested by our Party and our Revolution is an assertion of the moral reality of our Party a glaring fact revealing the fighting reality of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, both at present and in the future.

The high value shown by the Party did not come as a surprise to the genuine trends of its militant and moral values. It rather came as a large and bright summit of values which is to illuminate the posterity.

This distinguished pattern of high fighting practices and moral constitute a substantial guarantee which is an indication of the soundness of future's march. We ought to assiduously work to maintain, absorb and lucidly comprehend its deep implications and prove it in our behaviour and make it a permanent reality in our Party from which would radiate a sound life and which would ensure for it all the prerequisites of growth, development and progress.

In this respect, it is of paramount importance to exert a cultural and educational effort on a large scale so as to expound and propagate this great reality which we are now witnessing. This effort ought to be accompanied by a practical effort and only then can we be in a position to maintain the effectiveness of our values and moral practices in the Party. In so doing we would transform such values into practical implications which would reflect on expanding the revolutionary construction witnessed in our country and give this aspect all the shades and features of a model Baathist structure which is now endeavouring to achieve a free and united Arab socialist society.

Courtesy: Al-Thawrah Daily of Baghdad

News in Pictures



— President Saddam Hussein being warmly received in Havana during the Sixth Non-aligned Summit Conference by the lone surviving founding leader of the Movement, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. The two leaders reviewed the activities of the Movement and exchanged views on the subjects of the agenda.

— President Saddam Hussein being cordially welcomed at the Havana airport by Dr. Fidel Castro, President of State of Cuba, on the eve of the opening of the Sixth Non-aligned Summit Conference, to which the Iraqi leader made positive contribution by his active participation.

— President Saddam Hussein receiving at his residence in Havana Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, during the Sixth Non-aligned Summit which condemned the Camp David accords and their follow-up treaties and unequivocally and unreservedly demanded Zionist withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, supported Palestinian's right to national self-determination and their right to return to their fatherland.



Non-alignment — a Definitive Answer to Contemporary Problems

The general concept of Non-alignment has irrefutably proved that it is the definitive answer to the contemporary problems of the developing and less-developed countries which became aware of the persisting and more intricate of the new courses of struggle for independence and decolonisation. It confirmed the fact that it is the most effective tool and active dynamic movement to promote the economic independence and organise all the joint activities of the peace-loving peoples to attain the specific aims based on the outlook to a new world formulating relations and mechanism adequately equipped for serving progress and peace.

This concept of the Movement is exactly the appropriate policy of the age to be adopted as qualified one which constitutes the milestones on the long path of struggle for independence and liberation. And now it goes without saying, that this is not a hollow slogan but, actually a fruitful activity, as it proved, during the last decades. It also picturesquely expressed, that the far-flung world adopting this concept could only traversing the road and set ideal examples of active cooperation to attain the common final outcome in the face of the imperialist challenges and violation of the rights of the peoples who aspire to obtain their objectives.

The spirit of the Non-alignment, since its emergence, through the Bandung Conference, has equipped the peoples of what is called the Third World with a weapon ensured, during the march of the Movement, measured strides towards the noble goals of those people.

Throughout many centuries these people had been jeopardised by the threats of the big powers, unremitting aggression and ceaseless plunder of their sources; but by adopting this principle which proved to be invincible in the face of all the imperialist challenges, the age-old dispiriting conditions of the developing countries turned to be conditions of changing for the better by uniting the actions of all these peoples through adopting the principles of this historical movement.

But certainly in the face of this ever-growing power and ability to meet the challenges of the hostile forces, the schemings-makers of imperialism will not easily budge from their stands. And the black divisions will be established by imperialism and multi-national companies, as centres of power in the capitalist world, to thwart and undermine all the efforts of the representatives of the Movement. This is a fact taught by history and through experience. Imperialism as a force challenging all forms of emancipation and its liberation will put in effect and at full application all its momentous challenges against the march of the



Movement, in order to stop national independence, territorial integrity, respect for human rights and other fundamental freedoms.

But, anyhow, history taught us, although imperialists learnt nothing, out of the lessons of history, save hoping against the hope, that the authentic character of the nations could not be changed by machinations and intrigues. Humanity has something more essential and fundamental than all other outside impacts. That is why President Saddam Hussein stressed, in his historic speech at the Sixth Non-aligned Conference, the identity of the Palestinian Arab activity and called for committing to the principles of the Movement which form the lasting spirit of the age. This spirit constitutes the momentous drive towards independence and progress.

Iraq which rendered many sacrifices during the last decades for obtaining its independence and sovereignty, is sympathising deeply with the struggle of all the peoples who are waging their militant effort for gaining the same objectives. Hence President Saddam Hussein in this Conference and on every occasion noted with concern that the efforts of these peoples must be supported to secure the conditions permitting the advance of all those peace-loving countries, irrespective of its size and various levels of development.

After all these decades of efforts and exertion in this direction, Iraq, together with the other liberated countries belonging to the Movement, expressed this view in order to contribute to the attainment of the sublime objectives referred to by President Saddam Hussein in his address, a comprehensive restructuring of the entire individual structure of the conditions curbing developing and arresting the onward march in particular and the general conditions of this emerging world from dependence and backwardness to a new age of advancement and progress.

Zionist Bombs in Arab Capitals

Lavon Affair and Other Disclosures

by Martin Cohen

Past events in Iraq have been brought to mind by recent Zionist actions. When Menachem Begin, the former Irgun Zionist terrorist leader who became Prime Minister of "Israel" in 1977 visited Egypt in July, 1979, he was reading a book on the plane called "Who Gave the Order?" According to Zionist sources, the book was supposed to be the first documented and uncensored Israeli account of the Lavon Affair". This referred to events in Egypt in July, 1954, which the Zionist called "the security mishap" but which later became known as "the Lavon Affair" when a Jewish sabotage and espionage ring placed bombs in libraries, information centres, cinemas, post offices and railway stations in Alexandria and Cairo.

The Zionist gang were caught by the Egyptian police and two of its leaders were hanged, two others committed suicide and six were given prison sentences. Eventually, those serving prison terms were released after the 1967 war and they went to "Israel". Last year, they published a full account of their activities and they described how they had made and planted their bombs. One former member of the gang, Robert Dassa, who is now a journalist, was on the plane with Begin and he went to Alexandria to visit his family while President Sadat gave Dassa's sister permission to fly to "Israel" to visit her mother who now lives there.

According to the book's author, Hagai Eshed, former London correspondent of Davar, the "Israeli" Labour Party daily newspaper, Pinhas Lavon, who was then Minister of Defence, was responsible for the planting of the bombs. However, it has also been revealed that Eshed began writing the book in the early 1960s with the co-operation of David Ben Gurion, who had been "Israel's" Prime Minister in 1961 when the "Lavon Affair" was investigated.

What has not been disclosed is that the "Israeli" Cabinet passed a resolution in 1961 declaring that if it had not been for the many lies which were told by the Zionist establishment at the time, Lavon would have been cleared of all blame. (He is now dead which is

why he is suddenly being blamed). Because of the resolution, Ben Gurion resigned as Prime Minister and brought down the government.

After the Zionist agents (who were all Egyptian citizens) went to "Israel", they appeared on Israeli television in 1975 and they said that the Egyptians were prepared to exchange them in 1957 for Egyptian prisoners-of-war but the "Israelis" would not agree. Avraham Dar, an agent of Mossad, the "Israeli" secret service, who had been the leader of the spy-ring in Egypt also appeared on the programme and he said that Moshe Dayan had been one of those responsible for the espionage. (Ben Gurion had wanted to protect Dayan which was why he had blamed Lavon).

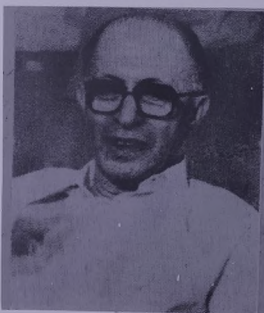


Moshe Dayan was responsible for sabotage in Egypt!

Bombs in Baghdad

What, however, is especially significant about the whole story is that it was recently revealed in "Israel" that Avraham Dar was in Baghdad shortly before the first bombs were planted by the Zionists among Jews in 1950 in order to frighten them and force them to emigrate to "Israel". The story of the bombs in Baghdad is common knowledge among former Iraqi Jews in "Israel" but the story is now coming out among the general population because those who were involved have admitted their exploits. An Israeli journalist has written, in the journal of the "Arab" Jews in "Israel" about the "forced exodus of the Iraqi Jews who were driven to emigrate to Israel in the 1950s by terrorist measures for which those responsible were Israelis".

Within the next few months, the full details of these events will be published in a book written by a British journalist. This should give the lie to such ridiculous claims as that made in the British newspaper, the *Guardian* (July 30 1979) by Chaim Herzog, a former General in the "Israeli" army and former "Israeli" ambassador to the United Nations that "Ashkenazi (European) Jews endangered their lives in Arab countries such as Iraq, Yemen, Egypt and the North African countries, and made considerable sacrifices in order to save their 'Oriental' brethren and sisters and bring them to the Jewish national home".



Meriachem Begin, Irgun terrorist ring leader

Herzog's article is a tissue of lies which no self-respecting newspaper should have published but, of course, the *Guardian* has a new Director, and he is Lord Lever who was a member of the British Cabinet when the Labour government was in power. He is both a Jew and a Zionist, and he was given a peerage by James Callaghan, Britain's former Prime Minister.

The hypocrisy of the Zionists is made clear by the fact that after the bomb explosions in Baghdad, the pro-Zionist *Jerusalem Post* wrote: "To accuse Jews of the crime is a refinement of cruelty which even the Iraqi Government should have outgrown... Regarding the 'intention to murder for political purposes' (one of the charges laid against the Zionist criminals) the Court was hard put to prove any intention to murder whatsoever — no one had in fact been killed by the three explosions..."

As it happens, there were five explosions, and the final one, at the Masauda Shemtov synagogue in Baghdad, caused the deaths of three Jews while twenty-seven Jews were seriously injured.

The Zionist attitude was similar in the case of the bomb explosions in Egypt because Moshe Sharett, who was then "Israel's" Prime Minister, said in the Knesset ("Israeli" parliament) that there had been a "wicked plot" against a group of innocent Jews who were "victims of false accusations". Another former "Israeli" Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir wrote, in the foreword of a book glorifying the ghastly deeds of the saboteurs, which was published last year: "Not only I, but everyone in 'Israel' felt that these were our children who were in exile, who were in prison, who suffered because they are Jews, because they are Zionists. Here is a group that can serve as an example not only to Jews, but to everyone. If only there were more like them, the world would be a better, happier, more decent place to live in".

There was not one word about the fact that the agents had been imprisoned for planting bombs in libraries, cinemas and other places, and not just because they were "Jews" and "Zionists".

One should, perhaps, remember that at the present time in the Zionist-occupied West Bank, Palestinians who are found guilty (solely) on the evidence of their own confessions, always extracted by torture) of possession of explosives are imprisoned for twenty years.

Non-alignment is a Basic Baath Concept

Since its founding in 1947 the Arab Baath Socialist Party (ABSP) considered positive Non-aligned policy as one of the basic concepts of its political ideology.

It also stressed that such a policy should be progressive in content that takes into consideration the world liberation movement needs and aspirations for full independence and the right to self-determination.

From that time the Party also pointed out to Third World countries in general and Arab countries in particular, the necessity of adopting this policy as a potent means to wrest freedom from imperialist domination and keep from international conflicts, alliances and axes.

In 1951 the Party in its political document mooted the idea of positive Non-alignment emphasising its anti-imperialist nature and progressive identity and warning the Arab League against siding with the Western imperialist countries.

In its National Congress of 1968, the Party reiterated that its positive Non-alignment stand at international level was distinguished by progressive nature and would secure continued relations between the Party and the Arab revolution on the one hand and also between it and the international progressive forces on the other.

This policy, the Party maintained, would also expose the world Zionism designs and threats against the future of fresh revolutionary experiments throughout the world.

In its political publications and stands, the ABSP emphasises that the Arab homeland is part of the Third World countries which have certain aspects in common

concerning their subjugation, in one way or another, to long imperialist domination and their ceaseless struggle for liberty, progress and national unity.

The Party also points out that these countries have similar economic, social and educational backwardness which consequently gave them a common language and a central objective which were reflected in the 1955 Bandung Conference — the precursor to the Non-aligned Movement.

Similarly, the Political Report of the ABSP 8th Regional Congress in 1974 defined the Party's fundamental guidelines towards the Non-aligned Movement and its relations with the Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the organisations sponsored by the Non-aligned Movement.

The Report emphasised that the similarity between the objectives and conditions of the Arab homeland and these countries necessitated their solidarity for liquidating all forms of new and old colonialism in the said continents and for realising social progress and reshaping international relations in a manner that give to all countries their due position and influence in the international community.

The Report said, "From its outset, the Revolution in Iraq has endeavoured to stress this ideological viewpoint towards Non-aligned policy and has contributed to all initiatives seeking to bolster and activate this policy in the life of the international community".

The Report pointed out that Iraq, under the ABSP leadership, must play an active and vanguard role in the three continents, not as a regional country, but as an example for the radiating Arab revolutionary movement and its fundamental concepts.

Economic Issues Before Non-aligned Movement Iraq Calls for Adopting Attainable Tasks

The interest of the Non-aligned Movement in international economic problems, particularly unequal international relations, can be traced back to the beginning of the Movement itself. The resolutions of the First Summit meeting of the states of the movement convened in Belgrade in September 1961 contained the following: "Efforts should be made to remove the economic imbalance inherited from colonialism and imperialism".

Thus the attention given by the Movement to that imbalance which is against the interest of the states of the Movement and other developing states began to claim an ever increasing part of their efforts towards laying international economic relations on equal and just bases aimed at the accelerating the development processes in their countries and narrowing the gap between the economies of their countries and those of the countries of the advanced industrial states.

At first, this took the form of indicating positions vis-à-vis certain major international economic questions which focussed on a basic statement that political independence would remain incomplete without achieving economic independence.

Ever since the late sixties, the world began to witness the worst crisis facing the capitalist system which was manifested in the phenomenon of stagflation in the capitalist states, the collapse of the international monetary system, a slow-down in the growth of international trade and other unhealthy phenomena. The capitalist states, due to the loss linking the economies of the developing states with their economies, were able to export many of those phenomena to them, such as exporting inflation at very high rates, which had an adverse effect on the economic and social progress of the developing states, the deterioration of their economic crisis, the widening of the gap between their economies and the economies of the developed industrial states.

It can be safely said that the Movement of the Non-aligned states has played a pioneering and pivotal role in the international negotiations aimed at laying down the foundations of the new international economic order despite its non-participation, as a Movement, in those negotiations. It is well-known that the Movement and its states, through the Summit meetings, the Foreign Ministers meetings, or the Ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau have been laying down the general principles and the specific positions of the states of the Movement and other developing states in the international economic negotiations. Those principles and positions were basically adopted by the Group of 77 which represents the group of the developing states at the United Nations General Assembly and its specialised agencies. It should be mentioned that those positions had already been crystallised at the various meetings and conferences of the states of the Movement and then adopted by the group of 77 in the international negotiations held by that group with the rest of international groups within the United Nations which resulted in the adoption of the resolutions and recommendations at the annual regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, or its special sessions, such as the Sixth and Seventh Sessions, or those adopted on the formulation of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, or the

Specialised international conferences such as the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation, or the Mexico Conference on Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries, or the Buenos Aires Conference on Technical Cooperation Among the Developing Countries, or the meetings of United Nations Conference On Trade And Development (UNCTAD)... etc.

2. On the other hand, the Movement of the Non-aligned states believed from the beginning that any serious attempt by the group of the states of the Movement at reforming the present economic order could not succeed unless the developing states created a solid, unified and strong front relying on the strength of their own economies and capable of standing effectively against the strong front of the advanced industrial states, through creating an economic power capable of countervailing the monopolistic power which characterises the market of buyers in the advanced industrial states as well as through strengthening economic and technical cooperation among the states of the Non-aligned states in particular and the developing states in general. Proceeding from the foregoing, many resolutions were adopted which stress the principle of collective self-reliance.

3. The evaluation and analysis of declarations and the programmes of action examined and adopted by the economic committee and approved by the Summit conferences and the Ministerial meetings of the states of the Movement indicated that its efforts were exerted in two directions:

a. The first direction: it includes crystallising the positions of the developing states in the international economic negotiations taking place within the United Nations system, and infrequently outside that system. In point of fact, the group of the Non-aligned states has played in this respect a pioneering role for the entire group of developing states. This was manifested in the various negotiations concerning international economic questions such as those relating to raw materials — the common fund or commodities, or the code of conduct relating to the transfer of technology, or the negotiators which took place at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation within its four Commissions.

b. The second direction: which ran parallel to the first direction and which was manifested in the call for strengthening the principle of collective self-reliance, which advocates cooperation among the Non-aligned states in the economic, social, scientific, technological and other fields, with a view to strengthening the capability of the developing states themselves and exploring and exploiting the latent forces and the numerous capabilities possessed by those states in order to achieve accelerating rates of economic and social development therein and surmounting the economic difficulties faced by them and consequently helping them to deal more effectively with the development problems in their countries. Furthermore, the pursuit and strengthening of that trend will inevitably lead to strengthening their collective positions in the international economic negotiations with the group of the developed industrial states in order to achieve the New International Economic Order.

4. The concepts of those two directions were given added strength following the worsening of the world economic crisis generated in the economies of the capitalist states which were able to export their destructive effects to the economies of the developing states. It should be mentioned that the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned states which was convened in Algiers in September 1973 was the first Summit conference to include in its economic declaration the main foundations of the new international economic order based on justice and equality among states which was really able to identify the adverse effects of the current world economic crisis and its repercussions on the economies of the developing states due to the monopolistic practices of the new international economic order based on their colonialist dominance and to which they still hold fast in order to preserve their self-interests in disregard of the deteriorating economies of the developing states. The Algiers Declaration also referred to the failure of the United Nations Decade of Development and the failure of the international development strategy due to the lack of political will on the part of the developed nations in finding effective solutions to remove the world economic situation in such a way as to safeguard the right of the developing states and also because of the conduct of the transnational monopolistic corporations manifested in exploiting the economies of the developing states. The declaration also identified the real reasons behind the rise of states resulting from the deterioration of the terms of trade due to the monopolistic practices of the developed industrial states at very high rates which led to the aggravation of the problems of the debts of the developing states. The reasons of the world monetary crisis and the problems of the transfer of technology and food and other problems facing the developing states were also identified. A specific programme of action was adopted relating to international economic cooperation which contained some of the main steps necessary for achieving the new international economic order particularly with regard to cooperation among the developing states themselves in the question of expanding trade, cooperation among banks in monetary matters, financing projects in the developing states, encouraging the producers' associations and strengthening those already in existence, with a view to finding effective methods to put a halt to the deterioration of the terms of trade of the developing countries. The programme of action covered also matters relating to cooperation between the developing states on the one hand and the developed states on the other, particularly with regard to the financial obligations assumed by the developing states, the liberalisation of trade, the removal of customs and other barriers against the exports of the developing states to the markets of the developed states, giving the developing states a larger voice in the world monetary system and the code of participation in adopting resolutions relating to the creation of liquidity through increasing the special drawing rights quotas of the developing states in order to meet their financial requirements and creating a link between those drawing rights and the requirements of those states in financing their development processes. The programme of action also covered working towards increasing official development assistance in accordance with a specific schedule and easing the burden of debts of the developing countries through the rescheduling of such debts. The programme of action also covered the necessity of facilitating the process of the transfer of technology to the developing states on easy terms and according to the needs of those states and ending all the monopolistic practices of the transnational corporations in their pricing policies in the world markets... etc. The necessity of creating a new international legislation relating to the code of conduct of the transfer of technology, the necessity of putting a halt to the drain from the developing states to the developed states, and the necessity of drawing up a code of conduct for transnational corporations regulating their investments, profits and activities in the developing states were implemented.

The programme of action also contained items on encouraging cooperation between the developing states and the socialist states through asking the socialist states to enlarge their economic, scientific and trade activities with the developing states on preferential terms.

The conference also adopted important resolutions relating to the sovereignty of states over their natural resources, and their right to pursue such economic and social systems as might suit them with due emphasis on their right to the full exercise of their national sovereignty over their natural resources and their economic activities including the right to nationalisation where emphasis was laid on the responsibility of the nationalising state for determining compensations, resolving differences arising from nationalisation through national legislations and also the stressing by the Non-aligned states of their standing together on the side of the states desiring to exercise their right to defend their legitimate interests and to obtain remunerative prices and incomes for exporting their raw materials such as OPEC and CIPEC.

It can be safely said that the economic resolutions of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned states had a strong effect in crystallising the positions of the developing states in the international negotiations which resulted in the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly convened in April/May 1974 relating to the declaration on the establishment of a New International Economic Order and its programme of action and the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States which was adopted at the Twenty-ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in December 1974 as well as in the resolutions of the Seventh Special session of the United Nations General Assembly convened during September 1975 under the heading of International Economic Development and Cooperation.

Collective Self-Reliance

5. After the Fourth Summit conference of the Non-aligned states, the meetings of the Non-aligned states came in succession whether at the level of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or the Ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned states, to stress anew the need for the establishment of a new international economic order and to emphasise the need of the states of the Movement and the other developing states to follow the principle of collective self-reliance. It should be mentioned that the economic problems faced by them specially after it became certain that the advanced industrial states were holding fast to the current international economic order which involved the exploitation of the developing states. Consequently, the Ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned states, whether in Algiers (March 1974), or in Havana (March 1975), or in Lima (August 1975), were able to assume new dimensions in calling for resolving the economic problems of the developing states and the establishment of the new international economic order. In our view, the conference of the developing states on raw materials which was convened, upon the instructions of the Fourth Summit conference of the Non-aligned states, in Dakar in February 1975 assumes special importance. It clearly indicated in its economic declaration a programme of action, the necessity of regulating the production, industrialisation and marketing of the raw materials produced by the developing states, particularly in the light of the fact of the lack of political will on the part of the advanced industrial countries to implement what was agreed upon in various international forums, including the failure to implement the provisions of the international development strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade with regard to removal of various trade barriers facing the exports of the developing states into the markets of the advanced industrial states, as well as the failure to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development regarding the questions relating to the policies of pricing raw materials and entry into the markets of the

advanced states, in addition to the continued exploitation by the transnational companies of depletable raw materials in a wasteful manner. This requires changing the approach of the developing states which used to confine itself to presenting a series of demands whose implementation depended on a political will which the advanced industrial countries failed to provide proceeding from the foregoing, the Dakar Declaration stressed the necessity of the developing states taking a unified action aimed at strengthening their negotiating position in their relations with the industrial states through taking practical steps to strengthen cooperation among them and agree on a unified strategy, on raw materials and other basic commodities, depending basically on their collective strength and on their economic resources. For this purpose, emphasis was laid on the importance of cooperation among the developing states with a view to strengthening their negotiating position vis-à-vis the developed states through their control over their natural resources, expanding their markets, increasing the earnings of their raw material exports, preserving the purchasing power of those exports and improving it by linking their export prices to the prices of their imports of commodities and services from the industrial states, encouraging domestic industrialisation, encouraging cooperation among them in the fields of trade, industry, transport, sciences, finance and other fields, order to achieve that purpose, the Integrated Programme for Commodities was adopted which contains the elements of establishing an international buffer stock of commodities, the necessity of creating mechanisms of intervention in the market in order to maintain export earnings in real terms, a number of commodities, establishing a fund for financing the buffer stock, the necessity of introducing radical improvements on the compensatory financing facility of the international monetary fund in such a way as would maintain export earnings in real terms, encouraging entry into markets through removing all obstacles, and encouraging the industrialisation of raw materials in the developing countries producing them.

The conference adopted important resolutions relating to the establishment of the common fund for financing buffer stocks, encouraging the establishment of producers associations of raw materials, enlarging those that already in existence, and establishing a council for those associations. The conference denounced all economic pressures to which the developing states are exposed including threats directed against oil-producing states.

As to the conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned states held in Lima during the week of August 1975, it produced important resolutions on the adoption of an economic strategy of the Non-aligned states and a programme for mutual assistance and solidarity among those states, and the establishment of a solidarity fund for economic and social development. The resolutions also emphasised the advanced industrial states to find specific solutions to major economic problems and continuing efforts towards implementing the resolutions of the international conference on industrialisation, the necessity of ensuring suitable means of production, financing development, and assisting UNCTAD in developing a specific strategy on trade.

Colombo Declaration

6. Ever since the convocation of the Fifth Summit conference of the Non-aligned states in Colombo (August/1976), the resolutions of the group of Non-aligned states have taken a dimension deeper and clearer than before, particularly in the two previous directions relating to supporting development of the developing states in the international economic negotiations aimed at establishing the new international economic order and adopting a leading position in this respect on the one hand, and consolidating the unity of the developing states through the principle of collective self-reliance among the Non-aligned states and the other developing

states on the other hand. The conference adopted an economic declaration containing a realistic analysis of many current international economic questions, in addition to supporting the positions of the developing states at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation and the emphasis laid by it on the foundations of the new international economic order as well as the importance of deepening cooperation between the Non-aligned states and the other developing states through strengthening mutual relations on the principle of collective self-reliance among them which was included in the programme of action which contained the spheres of cooperation between the Non-aligned states and the other developing states in various and numerous fields relating to raw materials (such as reference to the importance of establishing producers associations and supporting those associations in securing just economic prices and preserving the purchasing power of export earnings of the developing states and working for its improvement), and the necessity of ensuring the most effective of the producers associations, and establishing a common fund by the developing states in the event of the failure of the negotiations held within UNCTAD, and trade (stressing the importance of its expansion and removing the obstacles standing in its way) monetary and financial cooperation, industrialisation, food and agriculture, fisheries, transport, telecommunications, insurance, public enterprises, health, technical cooperation and consultancy services, scientific and technological development, employment, and human resource development, role of women in development, research and information systems, labour relations, corporations, private foreign investment, nuclear energy and sports, as well as drawing up a programme of international cooperation for development.

7. The Economic Declarations adopted by the Ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau of the states of the Non-aligned movement held in New Delhi (April 1977), Havana (May 1978), and Colombo (June 1978), as well as the meetings of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned states convened in Belgrade in July 1978, contained analyses concerning the international economic situation and the international negotiations conducted with a view to promoting development and progress, and the failure to achieve progress therein, the impeding of efforts aimed at establishing the new international economic order due to the intolerance of the advanced industrial states and the lack of political will on their part and the recourse by those states to protectionist policies, towards the developing states, and the failure to pursue the principle of collective self-reliance and the real financial remittances and to the terms of trade of the developing states, etc.

Those meetings also stressed the importance of taking initiatives with regard to crystallising the international development strategy for the third development decade within the framework of the new international economic order and on the basis of restructuring the current international economic relations and exploiting the resources of the developing states to the maximum suitable for their national requirements and priorities and stressing the importance of full control over the natural resources of those states. Stress was also laid on strengthening mutual cooperation among the developing states in accordance with principle of collective self-reliance not only with a view to ending their economic dependence on the developed states but also with a view to strengthening it negotiating position in the various international negotiations aimed at establishing the new economic order and making use of the opportunities of integration among the developing states in order to achieve mutual benefits for them. The meetings also reviewed the state reached by the international negotiations on the new economic order and stressed the unified stands of the Non-aligned states and the other developing countries in the fields of raw materials, trade, debts, finance, industrialisation, the transfer of technology, food, the law of the sea, etc. Stress was also placed on the importance of working for preserving unity and solidarity of the Non-aligned states with the Group of 77 in the negotiations aimed at

establishing the new international economic order.

As to the programmes of action, they referred to the steps taken with regard to implementing the Colombo programme of action on economic cooperation among the Non-aligned states and the other developing countries.

8. The study and analysis of the resolutions adopted in the economic fields ever since the Fifth Summit conference in Colombo show us clearly that the Movement has taken a deeper dimension in concentrating on international economic questions which are of interest to its states and the other developing states which makes it truly pioneering movement playing a leading and guiding role for the entire developing states.

It can be safely said that the Movement and its states have succeeded to a great extent in coordinating and unifying their positions on the questions put forward at the international economic negotiations where they served as a basis for the positions taken at the Group of 77, which enabled them to play a leading role within that group.

On the plane of economic cooperation between the states of the Movement and the other developing states, an important number of practical resolutions was taken among which we mention, by way of example and not exhaustively, the establishment of the trade information cell in Georgetown, the resolution relating to the establishment of the solidarity fund for economic and social development of the Non-aligned states taken at the Ministerial meeting in Lima in August 1975, and the resolution relating to the establishment of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana and the Information Centre of Non-aligned countries on "transnational companies in Havana.

Iraq's Position

9. The Government of the Republic of Iraq, despite its high valuation of the various economic resolutions which were adopted at the meetings of the Movement at various levels and the directions relating to the role of the Movement in economic negotiations and its assumption of the role of taking the initiative in crystallising the attitudes of the developing states considering the fact that it is a pioneering Movement leading that group on the one hand and its dependence on the principle of collective self-reliance through its adoption of the programmes of action relating to economic cooperation among the states of the Movement and other developing states on the other, has noticed that on the examination and analysis of many of those resolutions, particularly those adopted in the field of economic cooperation between the states of the Movement and the other developing states, show us that they were over-ambitious and even sometimes impractical and also included a large number of economic and social fields which made them difficult to achieve or even follow up during the years following their adoption, Iraq which is keen to see the provision of a healthy climate which enables the Movement and its states to speed up the process of economic and social development, consolidate its unity and enable it to face up to the advanced industrial states in the international economic negotiations aimed at achieving the new international economic order, would like to indicate that adopting impractical and unenforceable resolutions, whether in the short term or in the long term, will lead to the criticism of the Movement and its states by the other states and groups, and the failure to take those resolutions seriously enough and thus, weakening the movement particularly in the field of reinforcing economic cooperation between the states of the Movement and other developing states by following the principle of collective self-reliance. In order to achieve the objectives of the economic resolutions adopted at the Fifth Summit conference of the Non-aligned states in Colombo and the measures taken to implement those resolutions, particularly

those relating to the programme of action for economic cooperation:

a. The programme of action encompassed numerous economic and social fields amounting to 21 fields distributed among various subjects ranging between raw materials and trade in insurance, sports and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Although we appreciate the efforts exerted by the Coordinating Bureau in New York and by the coordinating states for coordinating work in various fields, we think that the current situation requires taking more effective measures particularly when we realise that the coordinating states make for short periods to prepare progress reports presented to the Ministerial meeting.

b. Many of the resolutions and recommendations adopted within the programme of action were too ambitious and difficult to implement in many cases. This is attributable in our view to the fact they were adopted hastily and without previous studies. Every one knows that many of the proposals were presented during the period of the meetings which were held for a few days only and discussions over them continued for long hours late into the night. They were adopted by the conference without full examination and with reservations made by some states. This method of work had, as already mentioned, to adopting many over-ambitious resolutions which were sometimes difficult to achieve.

10. In order to show this, we will cite some examples of those resolutions which were adopted within the Colombo Programme of Action:

Unattainable Programmes

a. Raw materials. Important resolutions were adopted relating to the encouragement of establishing producers associations of raw materials and strengthening those of them which were already in existence and the necessity of joining those associations by all developing states producing raw materials. We consider that the effective establishment of various producers associations for developing states constitutes a very important corner-stone in the efforts of the developing states to stop the deterioration of their terms of trade and improve those terms which will have a great effect on securing just and remunerative prices by the developing states for their exports and improving the purchasing power in real terms of their export earnings and consequently meeting one of the basic requirements of the new international economic order. The conference also took a number of resolutions establishing a council for producers associations as well as on establishing a common fund for buffer stocks by the developing states in the event of the failure of the negotiations on the common fund negotiated by UNCTAD. March 1977 was set as a date for such measure. The following up of these resolutions in this respect at the Ministerial meetings of the states of the Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi (April 1977), Havana (May 1978) and Colombo (June 1978) as well as the Ministerial Meeting of the states of the Movement at Belgrade (July 1978) shows us that what was implemented of those resolutions was very little. With regard to supporting the producers associations for developing states or establishing new ones, we have heard of the establishment of a new organisation or the producers of rubber only. As to the resolution on speeding up the establishment of associations for the producers of tea/jute which was taken at the New Delhi meeting, we heard nothing new about it. As regards the establishment of a council for producers associations despite the completion of drawing up a statute for that council, no measures have been taken as far as its ratification by the associations or entry into it. Furthermore, the resolution relating to establishing a special fund for financing buffer stocks by the developing states alone for which the date March 1977 was set, which later was changed to February 1978 at the New Delhi meeting, has not been applied yet. In our view, this is attributable despite the soundness of the resolution in principle, to the practical difficulty of its implementation since its capital, which was at the time fixed at 6 billion dollars, is difficult in practice to cover by the

developing countries alone. The adoption of such resolution and the inability to implement it at the date fixed have made the group of the advanced industrial states, in our view, make light of that resolution and fail to take it seriously. This, in our view, weakened the position of the developing states in the negotiations on establishing the common fund within UNCTAD in March 1979, during which an agreement on the principal elements of its establishment within the limits of only 700 million dollars was reached. Still we hope this will be of effective influence in stabilising the prices of raw materials exported by the developing states and not merely another window of financing, as suggested by some western sources.

b. Trade: The Summit conference in Colombo adopted many resolutions on the use by the developing states of appropriate methods for their trade. The resolutions adopted in this area supporting their collective negotiating position in trading with those states particularly in making use of cooperative policies in the field of developing joint import procurement policies by the developing states covering goods, technology and services from developed states, and the adoption of standardised specifications and procedures for that purpose including the adoption of joint public sector purchasing, joint invitations to tender, commodity bulk purchases and others. Furthermore, the programme of action included the adoption of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries and other measures. Although we believe in the effectiveness of such measures in the long term in the promotion of cooperation among the developing states, we are doubtful of their applicability in the short term so far as their application to all the Non-aligned states and other developing states, particularly when those measures have so far not been applied on a regional basis or even between two or more developing states of similar systems. Upon examination we find that no measures have been taken till now concerning this matter.

c. Monetary and Financial Cooperation: The Colombo Summit conference adopted also many resolutions on cooperation in the monetary and financial field such as the call for joining the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development for the Non-aligned States to enable the fund to start functioning before the end of 1976. And the adoption by the conference of many resolutions relating to strengthening and developing the necessary organs for financial cooperation among the developing states in such a way as would ensure the strengthening of their bargaining power with a view to achieving the necessary reforms in the international monetary system. Among those resolutions the undertaking of studies relating to the creation of a counter-vailing currency and the establishment of a bank for the developing states to undertake the general activities of commercial and financial nature, as well as calling a meeting for the representatives of the Ministers of Finance and the central banks to consider the establishment of a joint financial institution for the promotion of financial and monetary cooperation among the developing countries and the establishment of a developing countries payments union. And the operation of interest subsidy schemes and the creation of links among financial institutions of developing states and additional arrangements for export credit and export credit guarantee schemes among developing countries to help foster the financing of their mutual trade. The conference also adopted resolutions on considering the possibility of establishing links among existing payment schemes, and the possibility of creating a liquidity unit exclusively for use among the developing countries.

The study and analysis of most of the above resolutions show us that they are too ambitious and that their implementation in the short term or even in the very long term, particularly among the developing states with different economic and social systems, is impossible and belongs to the realm of imagination. The mere undertaking of studies on them at this time in our opinion is a waste of time and effort. In consequence, we deem it appropriate that concentration be made first on finding the ways and means of cooperation in the exchange

of information in the financial and monetary fields between the Non-aligned states and the developing states and then examining some of the joint and practical projects to consider the extent of the possibility of their approval and so on.

The examination of the measures adopted in this regard shows us the soundness of our above conclusion. With regard to the call for joining the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development of the Non-aligned States in order to enable it to function before the end of 1976, in spite of the importance of that fund to the Non-aligned states, and the meagreness of the finances required to join, the sufficient number of states needed to ratify it has not done so till now. Furthermore, the decision of the Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau has made it clear that the next meeting should explain the reasons of the delay in implementing the Colombo resolution. The meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo convened in June 1979 noted the delay in preparing the studies relating to the field of financial and monetary cooperation and called upon the coordinating countries to finalise them speedily.

d. Food and Agriculture: The Summit conference of the Non-aligned states has previously decided upon the convocation of a conference in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to consider the ways and means of cooperation among the Non-aligned states and the other developing states in the field of food and agriculture. However, such conference has not been convened so far.

e. Transport: The Colombo Summit conference adopted an international strategy and measures covering the improvement and expansion of transport, through various means of transport, among the developing states. That included many things. Among them was ratification and the implementation of the convention of the code of conduct for liner conferences and the establishment of exclusive liner conferences and joint shipping services for developing states and increasing the contribution of the developing states in world shipping tonnage and trade and the provision of fair and reasonable freight trades for the expansion of trade of the developing states etc. Although we support the principles contained in that strategy, the study of what was adopted at the subsequent Ministerial meetings indicates that the invitation to ratify the convention on the code of conduct for liner conferences is still standing and the studies adopted at those meetings have not been completed yet.

f. Insurance: The Colombo Summit conference adopted a resolution on the establishment of procedures among the developing states on insurance and reinsurance. The Ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi adopted a resolution on the convening of a meeting of the representatives of the insurance organisations of the Non-aligned states. The Ministerial meeting in Havana decided on holding that meeting in Agers in May 1978. But we have not heard about the results of that meeting, and the subsequent meetings made no mention of insurance.

g. Scientific and Technological Development: The Colombo Summit meeting adopted many important resolutions on the establishment of a Non-aligned Centre for Science and Technology and dealing with the problem of the reverse transfer of technology. But the practical steps for materialising this have not been taken yet despite the kind efforts of India in calling for holding meetings on this subject.

h. Research and Information System: The Summit conference in Colombo adopted a resolution on the activities of this system, its meetings and the studies undertaken by it. But the examination of the resolutions adopted at the subsequent Ministerial meetings shows us that only a small part of those resolution has been achieved, although we appreciate the progress achieved by the system at its recent meeting.

i. The Information Centre on Transnational Corporations: In spite of the approval of the statute of the centre and the kind efforts

exerted by Cuba, the centre has not begun its activities yet due to the failure of a sufficient number of states to sign or ratify it.

j. Private Foreign Investment: The Colombo Summit conference adopted certain resolutions on private foreign investment, however the subsequent Ministerial meetings did not take up this subject.

12. The main purpose of citing the few examples above is Iraq's keenness to make a success of the Movement and its desire to make of constructive criticism a way leading to reform and the arrival at resolutions serving the Movement and its objectives of achieving the principle of collective self-reliance in the various economic, social, scientific and other fields and consequently, strengthening the economies of the states of the Movement and the other developing states and speeding up their economic and social development and enhancing their bargaining power vis-à-vis other international groups in the negotiations aiming at achieving the new international economic order. The adoption of ambiguous or impractical resolutions which are difficult to implement in the fields of cooperation among the Non-aligned states or even the adoption of a time schedule for meetings which either do not materialise or are postponed is in our view one of the factors weakening the movement in the field of cooperation in various spheres and make others fail to take those resolutions seriously. In this respect, the Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau which was held in Colombo (June 1979) noted that the progress achieved in implementing the Colombo programme was not sufficient. The meeting, we seriously believe, that many economic resolutions are not implemented not because of the unwillingness of the states of the Movement but because those resolutions were rather unrealistic and were adopted hastily and without previous studies and the necessary steps were approved out of a desire to arrive at collective resolutions and due to the pressure of time and not after an exhaustive study of the possibility of implementing the contents of those resolutions. The mere realisation by the states of the Movement of the failure to implement many of the resolutions in the economic, social and scientific fields cause frustration to many of them and consequently to the weakness of their participation in the adoption of future resolutions or even to their lack of participation which would lead to the weakness of the Movement itself, and the failure to implement the principle of collective self-reliance through cooperation between the states of the Movement and the other developing states. The reform of the Non-aligned Movement should in our view focus on the question of refraining from adopting resolutions that would lead to their frustration in the future, and on restoring confidence to the states of the Movement and inviting them to the aims of the Non-aligned Movement in the economic, social, scientific and other fields. The Ministerial meetings in Havana, Belgrade and Colombo made mention of that they referred to the achievement of some progress or insufficient progress in implementing the resolutions adopted in Colombo and also to the importance or knowing the reasons for delay in implementing many resolutions of the Colombo Summit conference. We think it will be better for the states of the Movement to continue consultations for a prolonged period during which the draft economic resolutions be closely examined and brought to maturity instead of the hasty adoption of them without close examination which will lead to the failure of their implementation and thus cause frustration to our states.

Practical Proposals

13. The above leads us to put forward some proposals to reform the method of resolutions adopted in the field of economic cooperation among the Non-aligned states with a view to arriving at practical resolutions which are acceptable to all the states of the Movement or the majority of them, and preparing a solid ground for their achievement. Among such proposals are the following:

a. The draft proposals put forward by the members states should be well prepared. And must be submitted before an adequate

period in order that they may be circulated among the states of the movement for examination and observation. This will enable the states of the movement to study the proposals and suggest amendments to them. Then they can be adopted at the Summit meetings which are held every three years. The following up of their implementation will be left to the Ministerial meetings. Such method will enable all the states of the Movement to participate effectively in adopting those resolutions and in their implementation and consequently eliminating for good any opportunity of passing passing through overambitious, impractical or unworkable proposals, recommendations or resolutions whether in the short term or in the long term.

b. The Colombo Programme of Action has adopted many fields of cooperation numbering 21 fields. Despite our belief in the importance of deepening cooperation in many fields, experience has shown that very few Non-aligned states have actively and continuously in those activities. Most Non-aligned states did not pay enough attention. In our judgement, this is attributable to the insufficient means available to those countries such as inadequate cadres or financial appropriations, etc. In consequence, it may be more worthwhile for the states of the Movement to adopt priorities in the fields of cooperation and fixed dates for their implementation. This was referred to by the Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo (June 1979). It may be more worthwhile to start with simple projects agreed upon by all the states of the Movement with the exchange of information, expertise and training and then proceed gradually to joint projects and so on.

c. Agreement in advance with the states desiring to host specialised conference and meetings of experts, and not to call for a meeting whose date has not been fixed yet, and abstinence by the convocation of meetings and conference at the fixed dates and with the participation of all the states of the movement, this will impart seriousness to such meetings and conference and will be helpful in adopting resolutions whose implementation will be aided by on the part of all states. In this respect, it might be more appropriate to dispense the experience of the meetings relating to the Non-aligned group and other developing states which precede the annual meetings of the specialised agencies such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other organisations, for the purpose of coordinating the positions of the Non-aligned states and other developing countries at those meetings.

d. Avoiding the discussing of international problems which may lead to differences or disunity among the states of the movement such as the problems of trade between the developed states and littoral states, or the problem of energy between the states exporting it and the states importing it, except when this is done within the framework of bilateral cooperation between those countries. With regard to discussing the problems of energy, we think that should be discussed within the framework of what was agreed upon at the Ministerial meeting held in Colombo in June 1979 that is along the integrated comprehensive framework which should embrace all international economic problems, particularly those which are of interest to the Non-aligned states and other developing states and within the scope of the United Nations and with the participation of all states in the dialogue between the developing states and the developed states in the interest of the achievement of the new international economic order.

e. Convening a meeting of representatives of the states of the Movement to study the question of finding practical methods of cooperation with a view to arriving at specific proposals to be adopted by the states of the Movement in the field of economic cooperation, thus taking the steps remedying the course of such cooperation in the interest of the movement of the Non-aligned and its objectives.

Iraqi Experts are Implementing Big Land Reclamation Project

For reclaiming land, providing drainage and irrigation facilities and increasing the area of land under cultivation, a number of production as well as service projects have been undertaken by the government for implementation. Al-Shahaymya Project which encompasses six cooperative and collective farms and a state farm, is one such multi-purpose project. The total arable land in the project is 113,388 donoms (one donum=2500sq. meters), while the area under actual cultivation reaches 60,000 donoms annually.

The process of reclamation involves the following:

1. The opening of covered drainage canals in which plastic and baked-clay pipes are used.
2. The levelling of 11,000 donoms.
3. The building of 1,110 mouths of drainage canals.
4. The construction of 1,250 irrigation entrances.
5. The construction of a number of irrigation devices on subsidiary canals.

with no help from a foreign source whatsoever. Various specialised Iraqi departments have been involved in its construction. The General Organisation for Soil and Land Reclamation undertook to make all the necessary studies on soil and classification of land with regard to water levels.

In the light of these studies, the general lay-out of the irrigation and drainage networks and other installations have been drawn. All these have been considered in terms of surface irrigation and modern economic agriculture.

All works concerning civil reclamation and washing off of soil have been referred to the General Arabian Gulf Enterprise for Land Reclamation. Very highly developed techniques have been applied and some highly efficient heavy and light machinery have been employed for this purpose.

To achieve maximum benefit of washing-off operations, a general survey of the project site has been made. Samples of soil taken at various ground depths have been examined to determine the quality of salinity there. Then intermittent irrigation and ploughing operations have been carried out to get rid of undesirable elements of soil.

During the last winter (1978/1979) an area of 1500 donoms had been brought under barley and another 1500 donoms under wheat cultivation.

A sum of ID. 1,500,000 was appropriated for civil reclamation including washing-off process, cultivation and land development.

The amount of money already spent on these services totals around ID. 1,365,660.

In the 1978 budget, some 150,000 dinars were appropriated to finalise washing-off and cultivation operations in the project.

Hussein al-Husseini



Land reclamation turned neglected areas into productive projects

A four-phase plan aimed at reclaiming 60,850 donoms is being implemented now.

The first phase covers an area of 17,500 donoms in which drainage and irrigation canals have already been dug.

The second phase involves the full reclamation of 14,000 donoms where wheat has been grown in area of 2,500 donoms and barely in an area of 1,500 donoms.

Moreover, the open drainage canals have been cleared and a lot of new subsidiary irrigation canals have been opened.

The third phase will involve 16,300 donoms, and the fourth which will cover 13,600 donoms are to go for reclamation at an appropriate time.

It is worth mentioning that the whole project has been planned and carried out by Iraqi expertise

Continuous Interaction Maintains Liveliness of Art Forms

To be a real artist is by no means an easy job. It requires patience, diligence and devotion. Iraqi sculptor, Mr. Ismail Fatah, has all these qualities besides other makings of an artist. He says:

My favourite form of art is sculpture, though my first field of study was painting. As I was confident of doing much better in sculpture than in painting, I decided to take up sculpture.

"To be exact, I took to this form of art ever since my childhood which I spent in Basra — the city of rivers. Along the banks of rivers, I used to play with mud converting the lumps of clay into toys. I received due encouragement from my friends and admirers when I started to sculpture models of coaches and buses out of chalk, although I was still very young at that time.

Q. In your sculptures you

usually used bronze. Does this mean you prefer bronze to other materials?

A. Initially, I preferred coloured baked clay, but while studying arts in Rome, I came to realise that bronze was the best medium in which could put all my artistic skill and experience. This is why I prefer bronze to other materials.

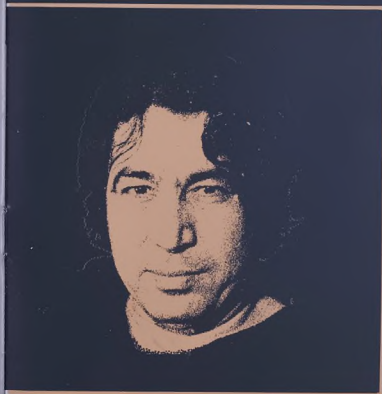
Q. Which artistic work do you like best?

A. I've been doing a lot of work and whenever I've got the idea, I start giving it shape in a sculptural work. I am now working, for instance, on the "Martyr's Statue" which, I think, will be one of my best artistic pieces. Being aware of the greatness of martyrdom, I am trying to give this statue its real humane touches.

Q. Have you ever been influenced by any particular artist or any school of art?

A. There is a continuous process of give and-take among the various civilisations of the world. For example, in the Greek Art you will find that it has been greatly influenced by the Egyptian Artistic School. Similarly, the Gothic Art was very much influenced by the Arab Architecture in Andalusia. This sort of interaction among the various forms of art is only natural for their lively development and progress.

At the beginning, my works were merely the products of fiction rather than genuine emotions. But this image gradually began to change. Continuous study and research gave me deep insight into the



artistic achievements of other people and so my interaction with others began.

I was greatly influenced, first by the German Expressionists and then by the English Sculpture School. The Gothic Art which bears great similarity to the Sumerian Art, especially in the field of sculpturing clay toys, has had a considerable influence on my sculptural works. As I am a keen admirer of the Early Mesopotamian Civilisation, influences of this civilisation are easily traceable in my sculpture.

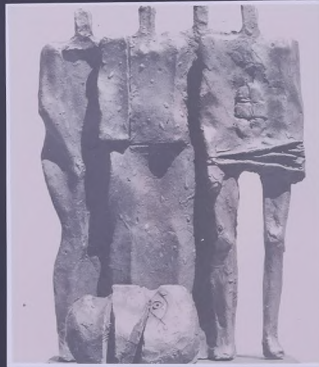
Q. How do you see the development of sculptural art in Iraq?

A. The years following the July 17 Revolution (1968) have witnessed major developments in all walks of life. Hence arts have taken an important turn for the better. This is simply because artists started to feel strongly attached to the Revolution and people and that they should make the most of the opportunities offered to them by the Revolution to cultivate their interest. Therefore, a completely new and revolutionary generation of artists expressing the sublime aspirations of the Revolution have emerged.

Q. How about your own ambitions?

A. I would like to do more work. I always seek to have my artistic works reflect my inner feelings.

Nazik Kotani



"Iraq Today", 1-15, Sept. 1979

Short Story

The cool wind and the transparent grey colours came back afresh as at any dawn that followed a calm night and a serene sky, like our habit of every morning when we would sit on the benches of 41-Nobgah coffee shop. We sat down on a long dirty mat spotted with sticky oil and rested our backs against the wall of a big house. We were pottery workers except my father who did the work of a clerk. He had the privilege upon the others for the title they gave him: "Al-Mullah". A few days ago I asked my father to accompany him to work, but he didn't agree on the plea that I had not experienced such a kind of work. But I told him that I must work at least during the summer vacation so as to be able to get what I needed such as books and clothing for the next school year. My argument convinced my father who yielded to my pleading. So I began to go with him every dawn.

To-day, we decided, contrary to usual, to go and have breakfast at Dawood's. He would be on his toes all the time and never rest in one place. He would serve orders here and there, talking too much and calling out every now and then, "Liyah wa loz" (fat and almonds). Small aluminium eaucers were brought to us with pieces of bread and "Kubbah". My father said, "Today, we're going to have hot kubbah".

One of us laughed pointing to something written on the door of the lorry which stopped at the side of the street. "Pottery Service" was written in clear white. My father said, "It's done by Abdel Abbas".

I got up and went to climb the side of the lorry and jump inside it. I sat on the cool internal floor covered with hay. The other workmen began to climb up one after another and sit down resting their backs against the lorry's body made of wood and iron. "Come along Mullah".

My father handed his books in the paper bag to the workman. As he put his right foot on the iron step, another workman helped him go up

Clay Figures

by Khedhair Abdul Ameer



into the lorry. They made room for him to sit in the middle on the hay and broken pieces of pottery. He sat down crossed legged and tidied his brown 'saiyeh' (long coat). Then he took the bag of books and put it on his lap. He put his hands up to fix his turban properly. A few moments later the lorry jerked as the handle was turned to start the engine. After taking the handle out Abdel Abbas went up quickly slamming the door with a bang. The side of the lorry shook. Some workmen stood up by the side turning their faces towards the moving wind. The lorry turned right round a large island and sped onto a wide street. On both sides of the street there were ruined houses and old walls behind newly built shops which were still closed, while

the coffee shops were almost full of people waiting for the time to go to work. Wooden carts selling tea stood among the rows of workmen sitting on the side walk. Other sellers were standing along the way especially in Bab-el Sheikh's walking-place. There were carts, carrying pots of soup, others were selling roasted pluck. People with old faded clothes and brown faces with kerchiefs or turbans on the head spread everywhere. Women were spilling kabab. Their hands were stained with the yellow water of dough. 'Pachah' sellers stood with their steaming tripled copper pots.

A few thin palm trees appeared behind a low half ruined wall round an old cemetery. When we passed by the cemetery and the workshops

"Iraq Today", 1-15, Sept. 1979

round it, we came into streets which were new in everything: Well-designed gardens, good sidewalks, gorgeous houses on both sides, complete, comfortable, calm. The green colour appeared clearly in every house. There were trees, vines, high palm-trees with green trembling leaves. The wind was fresh as if we breathed it for the first time. It was fresh with the fragrance of orchards extending beyond the city. The street ran like a grey strip before us; the unmetalled sidewalks were dark brown. They were deserted by pedestrians and very calm except for the occasional roar of engines and the constant whisper of the wind through the orange trees. Leaves fell on the sidewalks and the asphalted streets. They were being whipped up by every running car.

Abu Jabbar, a man of forty with a brown face, was wearing a cotton gown painted blue and having a 'charawiya' (turban) of cheap 'ashmagh' on his head.

"My son has been promoted to the third class," he announced.

"Third intermediate?" enquired my father.

"Yes, third intermediate. He always stays up at night to busy himself with his studies. He doesn't sleep long," said he and looked down.

My father turned towards me with accusing look. A man with a pock-pitted face and a coarse voice said, "Jabbar is a good boy. He doesn't waste his time playing in the streets". He looked at me from the corner of his left eye. He appeared like a dog sleeping under a coffee-shop bench all day. I climbed the side of the lorry and sat in the driver's compartment, lest I should hear what they said. My father grumbled, "He doesn't like such talk".

The men were talking all the way but I remained unconcerned, for, I was busy watching everything coming into sight; Oleander trees burdened with flowers, but they seemed less red, less bright to-day. We left behind all the streets with their oleander and myrtle and there

appeared the embankment before us. The lorry slowed down until it reached the embankment. And then it came across a small old stone culvert over the stagnant water trench. The open land extended before us, but on the left side of the trench there were hundreds of huts thatched with reed mats and covered with mud dried by the sun. Here and there would be seen a reed with a faded white piece of cloth like a small flag to indicate that a wish of a woman had been fulfilled. The lorry bumped fiercely on the track leading to the brick factories. With the first sunlight we saw the pottery ovens, with hundreds of jars and pots on the flat roofs. When we came near them the workmen quickly got down. My father carefully got off and looked towards my place to see if I was there or not. There was a team of dogs around wagging their tails. They were dusty and of the colour of lead because of the soot of chimneys. A one-eyed man came near us. He took two loaves of bread out of his long coat pocket, broke them in pieces and threw them to the dogs that were waiting eagerly for him. Everything was usual as every day. The workmen were carrying the lump of clay from the large yard. Abu-Jabbar took off his clothes and went into the clay basin. The uncovered well near him was waiting for the rope and bucket. The long mud rooms with roofs of reeds had the same smell of mud and soft ash and burning tobacco. The large iron-wheels began to go round turning with them the served lump of clay and the skilled hands started to give it the desired shapes: small drinking pots, jars, ewers, pitchers, etc. Everything was in a busy motion and the carrying of the brown earth continued all day long where it was charged into brown mud. The rope went down bringing up the bucket full of water which was hoisted, poured out into the mud basin. Abu Jabbar was wading into the dark brown mud mixing the earth. The woman selling beans did not come and her faint calls were not heard yet. I did not know where my father had gone but later I saw him passing among

the jars on the roofs of the pottery like a ghost. The sun seemed red and covered every piece of ground. The air was terribly hot. The noise of the workmen began at noon when they gathered for dinner. Their half-naked bodies were washed with sweat and clay. The soot covered the ground and turned everything black. As we came to wash our hands we heard the sound of a falling body. It seemed that a large rock had been dropped into a deep pond at a far away place. A man came quickly down the furnace stone staircase calling out for help loudly, "Brothers, hurry up!" He pointed to the pottery. Some men went down the well by means of iron pegs fixed to the circular wall. An hour later the body of the man was lying beside the well. The police arrived. We put on our clothes and hurried to the lorry. We sat down. Silence was disturbed by long burning breathing. The eyes were still in their sockets. I no longer watched the huts. The land, the far away palm-trees. The manwading in the stagnant water in search of fish. My father was silently shedding tears. The roaring of the lorry and the father's ears stirred pain into myself and awoke deep grief that drove me to weep.

"Poor Jabbar did well in the examination, but lost his father".

That seemed too great for me to believe that a man died in such an easy way.

A shudder ran through my body and I fell cold running like water along my bones. The lorry pulled up. My father got down wearily and turned towards me with red shot eyes and stiff face.

"Don't come with me again! This is the last time! Don't you hear me?" he demanded.

I did not reply; I was in need of silence to talk to myself. The road was long and the walls of the alleys high, but house far away at the end of the fourth alley. The smells of houses filled my head. The lorry was in the sun with scorching metal like my veins and head. I felt dizzy.

Translated by
Kadhim Sa'adeen

News in Brief

Argentinian Energy Minister in Iraq

An Argentinian delegation led by the Minister of Energy, Mr. Daniel Bronia left Baghdad on September 9 after concluding five-day visit to Iraq.

During this visit the Minister discussed with the Revolution Command Council member and Oil Minister, Mr. Tayeb Abdul Karm, subjects regarding oil cooperation between the two countries. The Argentine Minister visited some oil installations.



Iraq-Tunisia Trade Protocol

Iraq and Tunisia signed on September 4 in Tunis a protocol amending the trade agreement signed four years ago and the minutes of the joint committee between the two brotherly countries.

RCC member and Minister of Trade, Mr. Hassan Ali signed on behalf of the Iraqi side and Mr. Mustafa Zaouni, Minister of Planning for the Tunisian side.

The protocol provides exemptions from customs duties a number of agricultural commodities, animal products and mineral items. It also called for establishing trade centres in one another's capital.

Trade Union Conf. in Nicosia.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq will participate in the 4th International Trade Unions Conference for Women Workers, to be held in Nicosia (Cyprus) during October next.

The five-day conference which will be held under the theme 'Role of Woman in Society and Trade Unions' aims at manifesting woman workers' role in the development of their countries at other similar

subjects

Iraq-Turkey Cooperation

An Iraqi industrial delegation led by under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Mr. Subhy Yassin, left Baghdad on September 14 for Turkey to discuss with officials there, the development of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Iraq-Kuwait Ventures

Specialised Iraq-Kuwait agricultural committees held their meetings in Baghdad on September 1 discussing means of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the agricultural fields.

During their five-day meetings, the committees reviewed the position of joint ventures to breed livestock and marketing fruits and producing vegetables.

Iraq had already allocated 10,000 hectares of land for cattle and sheep breeding and 40,000 hectares of land to produce rice in addition to establishing a poultry farm in Kuwait to produce 100 million eggs annually.

Archaeological Exhibition

An Iraqi archaeological roving exhibition is due to open for public

in Munich, West Germany on September 13, where a number of Iraqi antiquities will be displayed for a period of 75 days.

More than 200 pieces representing various phases of Mesopotamian culture will be shown at the exhibition.

It is worth mentioning that this is the second time Iraqi antiquities are being displayed in West Germany, the first was during mid sixties. The exhibition already visited some European capitals and met big success.

Iraqi Aid to Syria, Jordan, PLO

Iraq paid on September 8, the total of \$ 520 million to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, being the last instalment of its share of the annual financial contribution and in implementation of the 9th Arab Summit resolutions of November 2-5, 1978.

The Iraqi Finance Minister, Mr. Thامر Rzouki said that this is the third and last instalment of the sum which was paid "to back up steadfastness and counter the treasonous agreement between the Zionist entity and the Sadat regime concluded with U.S. backing".

