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ملاحق الحزب الاشتراكي الاسبوعي

# IRAQI REVIEW

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# IRAQ C.P. APPLIES FOR LICENCE

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR

In view of the promulgation of the Law of Associations No. 1 for the year 1960 which declared the freedom of party organisation for all citizens loyal to the Republic and its democratic system, after the glorious liberation 14th July Revolution had destroyed the extinct imperialist feudal-royal regime which combatted the patriotic party activity and persecuted the militants who defend the freedom of their fatherland and the happiness of their people, and after his excellency the Leader of the Revolution, Abdul Karim Kassim, declared his determination to end the transitional period on the blessed Army Day and to consolidate the democratic system in the country and release the patriotic parties which are fighting for the defence of the Republic and the protection of its independence and democratic orientation, and in accordance with Paragraph One of Article Five of the mentioned Law of Associations, we request to inform you of our desire to form a political party in the name of "The Iraqi Communist Party", whose headquarters of administration will be in Baghdad and which aims to reinforce the independence of the country and its national unity, to consolidate the Republican system and promote the democratic rule. It endeavours to accomplish its aims through peaceful democratic means and in accordance with the rulings of the constitution and the valid laws.

Please accept our highest respects

ZAKI KHAIRI  
9-1-1960

## The Founding Members

Name	Profession	Age
1. Tawfiq Ahmad Mohammad	Iraqi Oil Worker	25
2. Zaki Khairi	Iraqi Newspaper Editor	25
3. Husain Ahmad Al-Radhi	Iraqi Former Teacher	48
4. Aziz Ahmad Al-Shaikh	Iraqi State Functionary	37
5. Abdul Rahim Sherif	Iraqi Journalist	34
6. Kadhum Al-Jassim	Iraqi Peasant	43
7. Dr. Khalil Jamil Jawad	Iraqi Physician	35
8. Amer Abdulla	Iraqi Lawyer	40
9. Abdul Qadir Ismail	Iraqi Lawyer	35
10. Karim Ahmad Al-Dawood	Iraqi Journalist	52
11. Ilyas Hanna Kohari	Iraqi Journalist	37
12. Mohammad Husain Abul Iss	Iraqi Worker	33
13. Dr. Husain Al-Wardi	Iraqi Lawyer	43
14. Ahmad Mulla Qadir	Iraqi Physician	40
15. Abdul Amir Abbas Al-Abed	Iraqi Peasant	35
	Iraqi Worker	35

# THE NATIONAL CHARTER OF THE IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

## INTRODUCTION

The Iraqi Communist Party fights for the accomplishment of the tasks of the Revolution — the 14th July Revolution which was carried through by the initiative of our valiant national Army, backed by the masses of our great people and which was led successfully by Leader Abdul Karim Kassim.

Our Party relies, in defining these aims, on the nature of our Revolution and the conditions of our country and the characteristics of our society — guided by the principles of scientific socialism.

Our Revolution put an end to the semi-colonial, semi-feudal reactionary system and completed important steps in destroying its economic, constitutional and ideological basis. On the ruins of that system, the Revolution established an independent, liberational (anti-imperialist) democratic (anti-feudal, anti-reactionary) republic.

The 14th July Revolution which is basically directed to liberate the people from the imperialist domination, the feudal exploitation and the injustices of the old regime, is also a "popular revolution" which embraces millions of peasants, workers and the rest of the masses of the people.

In the current historical conditions, the "popular" nature of the Revolution gains a more prominent and important feature, because of the rise and consolidation of the Socialist camp and the great growth of the progressive ideas and the vanguard role played by the working class in the development of society.

The main tasks for which the Communist Party strine at the present circumstance are the liquidation of the remnants of colonial influence and exploitation, the completion and reinforcement of the independence of the country, the liquidation of feudalism and its legacies in the countryside, the distribution of land to the peasants, the industrialisation of the country, the release of the democratic liberties for the people, the promotion of living standard, culture and health of the people.

Undoubtedly, the accomplishment of these aims is bound with the safeguarding of the Republic and the reinforcement of its democratic liberational course.

Those are in general the basic tasks of our current historical stage, they are liberational-democratic tasks which are not directed against the capitalist-bourgeois relations of production. Therefore, the accomplishment of these tasks is not in the interest of one class apart from the others, it is in fact in the interest of all national classes of the people — the workers, the peasants, the petty bourgeoisie (artisans, professionals, small farmers and intelligentsia), the middle bourgeoisie, i.e. the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal bourgeoisie (the industrialists, the merchants, farmers, entrepreneurs and national capitalists).

The identification of the social forces of the revolution also necessitates the dealing with the national composition of our society. The Iraqi society is basically composed of two main nationalities Arab and Kurdish in addition to the national minorities.

Important historical and material ties link the sons of these nationalities in a solid tie of cooperation and brotherhood, the most important of which is living on the territory of the same fatherland for long centuries, and the common struggle for freedom which was lately crowned by the victory in the 14th July Revolution.

Therefore the accomplishment of the tasks of the Revolution is from the essence of duties and interests of all Arab, Kurdish, Turcoman and other citizens of various patriotic tendencies and religious beliefs. The fact that the Arab people in Iraq constitute the majority of society renders it necessary to assert the legitimate national rights of the Kurdish people, and the achievement of the principle of equality for the other national minorities as well as the establishment of the idea of democratic partnership for the nationalities of which the people are composed in the Iraqi Republic.

The enjoyment of the Kurdish people of their national rights is bound with the safeguarding of the Republic and the development of its democratic course. Naturally the experience of the common struggle for a liberated democratic Iraq will inspire the Kurdish people in the other countries with the resolution to struggle for their liberation and follow the pattern of their brothers in Iraq.

The I.C.P. sees that Iraq is part of the big Arab Homeland, and its Arab people are linked with the rest of the peoples of the Arab nation by ties of history, language and other common national characteristics. As a result of the imperialist domination and the long partition varied economic, political and cultural conditions arose in the various Arab countries. As a result of that, the Arab movement for unity assumed the nature of liberation movement, which basically aims at the unification of the struggle of the Arab peoples for liberation and democracy and therefore the basic task which confronts the Arabs has become the task of reinforcing their solidarity in struggle and strengthening the cooperation among their liberated countries as a means to ripen the best forms of association among them — in accordance with the free will of their peoples and their legitimate ambition for unity.

Because of the national ties which link Iraq with the Arab nation, the Iraqi Revolution is a great contribution in the reinforcement of the Arab liberation movement. Therefore, the consolidation of the Iraqi Republic and the reinforcement of its democratic liberational gains is in fact in the interest of all the Arab peoples. In this sense, the fraternal Arab peoples are regarded a powerful prop for the Iraqi people and their liberated Republic. The accomplishment of these

tasks which takes place throughout a fierce struggle against imperialism and the counter-revolutionary reactionary forces objectively links the struggle of the Iraqi people with the struggle of the peoples and the progressive forces in the Middle East and in the world. Therefore the Iraqi people find in these forces a powerful and stable prop in their just struggle for the consolidation of their Republic and the accomplishment of the tasks of their Revolution. Among these forces stand the Soviet Union, the socialist and friendly and independent countries as well as the movement of the working class, the national liberation movement and the forces of peace in the world.

Those are the patriotic forces at home and their supporters abroad. As for their enemies, they are imperialism, feudalism and their collaborators and agents from the counter-revolutionary forces and elements at home and their plotting and espionage networks which harbour hostility to the Iraqi Republic and collude against its national independence and democratic course.

In the direction of the struggle against the enemies of the revolution for safeguarding the Republic and reinforcing its democratic liberal course, the national classes and forces of the people cooperate — backed by the support of the forces of peace and freedom in the world — for the accomplishment of the common aims for the national classes of the people.

It is obvious that there are contradictions among these classes — in their economic interests — which usually assume some forms of political and ideological contradictions. This finds its expression in the political programmes and the style of work and thinking among the political parties and representatives of these classes. Therefore it is natural that contradictions and differences in the points of view of these parties appear especially with regards the complicated problems which are put forward by the current stage.

But these contradictions and differences, irrespective of the political and ideological forms which they may assume, are in fact nothing but secondary contradictions inside the ranks of the people in comparison with the actually arising

contradictions between the forces of the Revolution and the forces of its enemies. Therefore, they cannot prevent the cooperation of the various patriotic political forces for the accomplishment of the basic common tasks which are in the interest of all the national classes and to finally defeat the counter-revolutionary forces.

The cooperation of the political forces which represent the various classes of the people is an historical necessity because no political force can alone accomplish the aims of the Revolution.

Therefore the question of the **United National Front** assumes a great historical and political significance.

The fact that the **workers and the peasants** constitute the basic and major social force in the country, makes their **solid alliance the powerful foundation for the rise and development of the national front** among all the anti-imperialist forces and classes and for the interest of them all.

The cooperation among the national classes and forces does not mean overlooking the economic, political and ideological contradictions among them and consequently does not mean the dissolution of any party or political group; it is necessary and possible that each of them can retain its organisational structure and call for its principles and beliefs in the democratic means. That, naturally, does not deny the necessity of exchanging constructive brotherly criticism among these quarters for the interest of the people. The concept of cooperation in the national front means the casting of the secondary contradictions and differences to the second category and the consolidation of the principle of durable cooperation among the national classes and consequently among their political representatives on the political and economic scopes — in accordance with a common national programme.

In addition to that the cooperation and coalition among the patriotic forces can go beyond the popular scope and be extended to the governmental scope with the agreement of all the patriotic forces themselves.

The nature of the historical stage which our country is passing necessitates the respect of the private

ownership of the citizens and the concentration of the nationalisation on the foreign establishments and the establishments of public utility. In addition it necessitates the rise of national industry and the encouragement of private national capital to develop and flourish as well as the contribution of the state in developing the economic life of the country especially in the field of heavy industry and the cooperation of the governmental and private sectors for the welfare of reconstructing the country, increasing the production and reinforcing the national economy.

The construction of a flourishing national economy is basically determined by the productive social forces and particularly by the millions of workers and peasants and other toiling masses who create by their labour all the material values in society. Therefore the relaxation of the exploitation of the toilers and the elevation of their standard of living becomes the basic condition for any steadfast rise in the economic life of the country at the current stage. The working class — together with all the toiling masses — realise that their standard of living is bound with the development of the economy of the country. That is why the workers cooperate with the businessmen and the peasants with the Governmental bodies and others for the welfare of the national independence, the increase of the national wealth and the reinforcement of the national economy. The same takes place in various sectors of production. The toiling masses make in this respect considerable sacrifices which ought to meet with response of the businessmen to the rights of the working class and toilers in increasing their wages, improving their working conditions, refraining from making them to do unpaid overtime work, and in applying a just social security.

The struggle to safeguard the democratic and independent republican system and its reinforcement passes through firm struggle against the enemies of the Revolution at home and abroad. The denial of freedom to the reactionary forces, the agents of imperialism and the elements of plotting and treason and the adoption of the policy of firmness against them to paralyse their hostile activity is of paramount

importance for the safety of our Republic. Moreover, the reliance to the people and the granting of full freedom for their loyal forces is the basic guarantee for safeguarding the Republic and averting the dangers which threaten it.

On the basis of these facts and conclusions, the patriotic forces can cooperate and unite their efforts in the struggle to safeguard the republic and reinforce its democratic liberal course in addition to the accomplishment of the tasks of the Revolution.

## Chapter One - The Safeguarding of the Republic and the Reinforcement of its Liberal Democratic Course

The I.C.P. fights for the safeguarding of the Iraqi Republic and the reinforcement of its democratic liberal course as a basic task which determines the accomplishment of the tasks of the Revolution. This necessitates:

**Article One — Firm Struggle Against the Enemies of the Revolution at Home and Abroad:**

(a) Against imperialism, its military blocs, conspiracies and agents and to work to liquidate the remnants of its economic, political and ideological influence in our country.

(b) Against Zionism the puppet of imperialism and its pillar Israel which is working to serve imperialism against the Arab peoples and their liberation movement in which Iraq occupies the vanguard position.

(c) Against the stands and policies which are hostile or perilous to the safety of our Republic and which are exercised by the reactionary circles in some of the Arab and neighbouring countries.

(d) Against the counter-revolutionary forces and elements at home and their networks of espionage and conspiracies which oppose the Iraqi Republic and collude against its national independence and democratic course and who work for imperialism, feudalism and reaction.

(e) The dismissal of the counter-revolutionary elements from the state machinery to ensure the safety of the Republic and the rights of citizens.

**Article Two — The Pursuance of a Policy that Corresponds with**

It is obvious that the following Charter for which achievement, the I.C.P. fights does not include any socialist aims; its accomplishment will provide the material conditions that open for the country the way of development towards socialism.

Under the reign of the independent democratic republican system which was set by the immortal 14th July Revolution is Iraq, the I.C.P. will persistently comply with the peaceful democratic means in its work for the accomplishment of all its aims.

**the Will of the People and fulfil their Rights, by:**

(a) Enabling the people to exercise their democratic liberties — the freedom of opinion and belief and expressing them through writing and speech, the freedom of assembly, demonstrations, strikes, as well as the freedom of social, party, and trade unionist organisation.

(b) The completion of the requisites of the democratic rule — by establishing the democratic institutions through which the people can draw the policy of the country — through their legal representatives whom they choose freely (to the National Assembly and other bodies) and through the Press, the patriotic parties and other democratic means.

(c) The drafting of a democratic Constitution to be approved by an elected Constituent Assembly that embodies the will of the people and consolidates the gains of the Revolution, reinforces the democratic-liberal course of the Revolution and ensures the freedoms of the citizens and their political, economic and cultural rights.

(d) The legislation of a democratic electoral law which takes the principle of secret ballot and the principle of relative representation that grants every quarter who makes nominations a number of seats in the National Assembly that corresponds with the total votes it obtains all over the country.

(e) Securing the independence, and sincerity of the judicial system and its response with the Revolution and the foundation of a permanent

Supreme Court to be elected by the National Assembly to observe the judicial system and its protection of the rights of individuals and groups from arbitrariness in implementing the law or its wrong interpretation.

(f) The abolition of the reactionary laws and legislations and the legislation of new progressive laws which ensure the rights of the citizens and aim to protect the Republic from the hostile activity performed by imperialism, Zionism and their agents the reactionaries and the enemies of the new system.

(g) The safeguarding and the reinforcement of the basic rights of citizens — without any discrimination because of nationality, religion, sex or political belief — such as the equality in rights and duties, the ensurance of the religious freedoms, the freedom of beliefs, the right of labour, education, security and the social securities against disease, unemployment, invalidity, poverty or old-ageing.

**Article Three — Then Ensurance of the National Rights For the Kurdish People and the National Minorities in Iraq.**

The Iraqi people are composed of two main nationalities — the Arab and Kurdish — and other national and religious minorities such as the Turcomans, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Armenians, etc. Iraq was and still is the common fatherland for these nationalities which lived in it since a long time with brotherhood and solidarity. They have launched throughout the past years a common struggle which was crowned with victory in the 14th July Revolution and led for gains and victories in the interest of all citizens of these nationalities.

Therefore, the reinforcement of the principle of brotherhood and unity of struggle among the Arabs, Kurds and the rest of the national and religious minorities is a basic condition for the Iraqi unity and an essential factor for safeguarding the Republic and reinforcing its gains. That necessitates:

(a) To endeavour for the enjoyment of the Kurdish people of exercising the administration of their cultural and administrative affairs within the Iraqi unity — since that is an elementary right of their national rights.

(b) The ensurance of the democratic rights and full equality among the Arab, Kurdish citizens and citizens from the rest of the national minorities. The combatting of discrimination and the tendencies of arrogance, national, racial or religious fanaticism, and the exposition and combatting of all separatist movements and trends.

(c) The revival of the progressive and ideological legacies of the Kurdish nation and the teaching of Kurdish language in the Iraqi institutes in addition to the providing of the chance for the development and flourishing of the cultures of the minorities and enabling them to learn in their national language and the foundation of schools special for them.

#### Article Four — The Pursuance of a liberalational Arab Policy that takes into consideration:

The fact that Iraq is a part of the big Arab homeland; whose Arab people have common national characteristics with the rest of the Arab peoples, and that the Arab unification movement has grown in modern history as a movement which essentially aims to unify the struggle of the Arab peoples in fighting against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary and feudal systems for liberation, democracy and progress.

Therefore the path of Arab solidarity of struggle for these objectives and the strengthening of political, economic and cultural cooperation among the liberated Arab countries is the path through which the best forms of association among these countries can be achieved and developed. Such associations cannot serve the interests of the Arabs and their legitimate ambition for unity unless they take into consideration the special conditions and situations of these countries and genuinely pay attention to the free will of their peoples and respond to the requisites of consolidating Arab solidarity against imperialism and establishing and promoting the democratic gains and the progressive aspects in the Arab liberation movement in addition to the response to the rights of the masses of workers, peasants and the masses of toilers.

That dictates:

(a) The consolidation of the national independence and the rein-

forcement of the democratic and liberalational gains which were won by some Arab peoples.

(b) The backing of the Arab peoples who are fighting against imperialism in Algeria, Oman and others and those fighting against the reactionary systems, and those who are fighting for the liquidation of the foreign bases and the imperialist influence in other Arab countries.

(c) The restoration of the usurped Arab rights in Palestine and the resistance of the dangers of world Zionism and its bastion Israel which pursues an aggressive racial and expansionist policy and usurps the rights of the Arabs in Palestine.

(d) The emancipation of the Arab League from the means of domination and reactionary manoeuvres and its transformation into an active means that serves Arab solidarity.

(e) The contribution in the reinforcement of friendship and cooperation between the Arab countries and the countries which sincerely and genuinely back the Arab liberation movement foremost among which are the socialist countries, and to work for the consolidation of Afro-Asian solidarity.

#### Article Five — The Pursuance of an independent Patriotic Foreign Policy, which is founded upon:

(a) The safeguarding and reinforcement of the national independence, the fight against the aggressive pacts and blocs and the compliance with the decisions of the Bandung Conference and the principles of peaceful co-existence.

(b) The persistent pursuance of anti-imperialist policy and the aversion of the danger of war and the defence of peace — by backing the movements of national liberation and the right of peoples for self-determination, the support of the peaceful projects which aim to prohibit the destructive weapons and aim at disarmament, the settlement of the international problems through peaceful means and the reinforcement of the position of the United Nations as well as the active contribution in backing the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

(c) The establishment and strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation — on the basis of the national interest — with the socialist and neutral countries and

all the states who respect our national independence and establish their relations with us in accordance with the principles of positive neutrality, peaceful co-existence and on the basis of sincere friendship and mutual benefits.

### CHAPTER TWO:

## On the Economic Policy

Among the basic necessities to complete our national independence is the ensurance and accomplishment of our economic independence which is of major importance for the consolidation and advancement of our Republic.

The accomplishment of that basically dictates, the construction of an independent national economy liberated from the exploitation of the foreign banks and companies and which aims to increase the agricultural and industrial production — through the accomplishment of the Agrarian Reform, the establishment of national industry, the exploitation of the natural and animal resources and wealths, the activation of the trade, and the reinforcement of the currency — in accordance with a systematic economic plan —

Necessity dictates in this respect that the State contributes with its ample abilities in directing and leading the important sectors of the national economy — not for competing and weakening private capital but for opening the horizons of development for it and for guiding it in a manner that corresponds with the general economic plan. Necessity also dictates the interference of the State on some occasions to put an end to monopoly and speculation, and the invention of artificial difficulties which impede the development and flourishing of our national economy. For the sake of accomplishing those aims, the following should be done:

#### Article Six — The Industrialisation of the Country — by

Mobilising the productive resources and energies in the country, protecting the national industries, encouraging the private capital for investment in industry. That could be done by:

(a) Establishing heavy industry — since it is the foundation that guarantees the construction of an advanced and independent national industry.

(b) Developing and expanding the light industries and the providing of the necessary commodities to satisfy the needs for popular consumption.

(c) The establishment of chemical industry on the basis of exploiting the raw materials of oil and sulphur and their derivatives.

(d) Increasing the capital of the Industrial Bank for participating with or helping the private capital to embark upon industry.

(e) The protection of the handicraft industries and helping them to form cooperative industrial units and the endeavouring to introduce modern technology in these industries and to improve their production.

#### Article Seven — The Accomplishment of the Agrarian Reform:

On the basis of making it a radical reform that aims to liquidate the remnants of feudal exploitation and influence in the countryside and enabling the millions of peasants to achieve their rights in the land and increase the agricultural production. That could be achieved by:

(a) Reducing the maximum ceiling for agricultural ownership with regards the lands of high productivity (such as the lands of rice crop and similar ones), the reclamation of the Miri land (State-owned) so as every peasant can get his share of arable land, as well as the confiscation of the lands of the traitorous feudalists and landowners who are sentenced by courts.

(b) The reinforcement of the apparatus of the Agrarian Reform and the ensurance of the cooperation of the various governmental machinery and the peasants associations with that apparatus in the task of distributing and appropriating the requisitioned land as speedily as possible.

(c) The increase of the capital of the Agricultural Bank in order to enable it to supply the peasants and small landowners with loans, advances and the distribution of seeds and fertilisers and the supply of implements and pumps and other equipments of modern agriculture.

(d) The expansion of the projects of irrigation and drainage and the building of small canals and rivers.

#### Article Eight — Activation and Reinforcement of Trade:

On the basis of providing the necessary commodities for the people with the cheapest prices and the ensurance of the legitimate interests of merchants, producers and all those working in commercial movement, and to make it contribute to safeguard and reinforce the national economy by:

(a) Drawing a policy that aims at the equilibrium of the trade balance to protect our currency, national industry and local products.

(b) The encouragement of exportation and the ensurance of stable markets for our local productions. The curtailment of importing the luxurious commodities and the imposition of high custom taxes on the imported commodities which could be locally produced and satisfy the needs of the consumers.

(c) The activation of internal and foreign commercial dealings — by providing facilities for the national merchants, facilitating their applications and business in importation, exchange, and insurance and by expanding the relations with other countries and securing means of storage and preservation of the local products and commodities. That is in addition to the improvement of the routes of communication and the implementation of the project of national maritime navigation.

(d) The transformation of the foreign establishments which affect the development and flourishing of our national trade into Iraqi hands.

#### Article Nine — The Adoption of a Healthy Financial Policy —

that ensures reinforcing the currency and the financing of the trade and governmental and private productive projects in a way that accords with the task of reinforcing the national economy and with the interest of the people, by:

(a) Organising the Budget of the State on the basis of economisation in the unnecessary expenditure and the direction of spending on useful productive aspects and in a way that corresponds with its importance for the economy of the country and the promotion of the living standard of the people.

(b) The ensurance of steady financial resources for the State — without relying basically on the oil royalties — by strengthening

the national income through reinforcing and activating the industrial and agricultural production and the commercial exchange movement and the construction activity, in addition to the exploitation of the natural resources and utilities and the exploration of the mineral resources; the amendment of the law of progressive direct taxes on income and inheritance with discrimination of the kinds of incomes for the sake of encouraging industrial investment.

(c) The reinforcement of the currency by providing necessary amounts of gold and foreign currencies and by encouraging exportation from Iraq.

(d) The backing of the position of the Central Bank to be able to help the national banks (both governmental and private) in reinforcing their financial positions, and opening branches inside and outside Iraq and to ensure their active contribution in the activation of the trade, industry, agriculture, productive projects and construction.

#### Article Ten — The Handling of the Oil Policy in Accordance with the Interests of the Fatherland, in the direction of increasing Iraq's share from the oil royalties and "the limitation of the relations with the oil companies on pure economic and commercial basis", by:

(a) Restricting the concessions of the companies to the limits of the presently exploited wells, and the carrying out by Iraq of geological surveys in the other areas and to possess all oil discovered in these areas.

(b) Ensuring Iraq's right to take its share of oil in kind. The formation of a national fleet of oil tankers to export Iraq's share of oil to the international markets.

(c) The reconsideration of the agreements concluded with the foreign companies in order to fix the prices on the basis of international prices of world market and not on the basis of the price which is fixed by the major oil monopolies in the Mediterranean sea.

(d) The observation of the activities of the Oil Companies and their prohibition from performing any political activity. The commencement to prepare Iraqi engineers, technicians and experts to replace the foreigners.

(e) Expanding the industry of oil refinery and the exploitation of

natural gas and other derivatives of oil in productive fields.

Our national economy rises and develops on the basis of the labour performed by the working class and the masses of toilers in the cities and the countryside — in cooperation with the rest of the social forces —. The working class together with all the masses of toilers play a great role in safeguarding the Republic and ensuring its progress and flourishing since it is the growing vanguard of the basic productive forces in the country. The working class — which is the most progressive and conscious of the classes of society and most remote of them from selfishness and preference of parochial class interests — realises that the way to reduce the heavy burden of exploitation and to win its rights is bound with the development of the Revolution in the road of liberation, democracy and the establishment of a flourishing national economy.

Article Eleven — The working class determines her attitude from production and from the businessmen on the basis of safeguarding the national independence and the reinforcement of the economy of the country and the ensurance of its legitimate rights. These facts dictate the working for:

(a) Dealing with unemployment among the workers, the increase of the minimum limit of wages in a way that secures for the worker and his family a proper standard of living, the endeavours to provide houses, the compliance with an eight-hours working day, the prohibition of arbitrary expulsion, the provision of sanitary working conditions, the ensurance of free medical treatment for the workers and the members of their families.

(b) The amendment of the laws of labour and social security which are in force at present in a way that aims to reinforce the social securities for the workers against unemployment, poverty, disease, old-age and sickness leave and annual holidays and fully paid official holidays. Necessary guarantees must be stated regarding the women workers during pregnancy and birth, in addition to the prohibition of employing the juveniles for purposes other than those of training. Equal wages should be guaranteed for equal labour.

(c) The legislation of a progres-

sive labour law that secures the trade unionist rights and ensures the right of the trade unions and their General Federation to supervise the conditions of labour and employment of workers, and their representation to the workers in all the disputes that arise between them on the one hand and the businessmen, the administration of companies and governmental services on the other hand.

(d) The opening of vocational schools and training courses, the sending of labour scholarships to the friendly countries to raise their vocational level and develop their technical efficiency.

#### CHAPTER FOUR THE RIGHTS OF THE PEASANTS

The peasants are the basic pillar of the revolution and the principal productive force in the country. Therefore, our Revolution is regarded in essence a peasantry revolution, a revolution that aims to emancipate the millions of peasants from the exploitation and injustices of feudalism.

Naturally the emancipation of this major social force is the salient feature for the democracy of the Revolution and the fundamental condition for the development of our national economy and the consolidation of the new social system.

Article Twelve — To work to take all measures that guarantee enabling the peasants to achieve their rights in the land and to help them exploit it in the best way possible, and providing a proper standard of living and the ensurance of their democratic rights. That necessities:

(a) The accomplishment of the agrarian reform for the interests of the millions of peasants with attention to the interests of the small landowners.

(b) The training of the peasants on the modern methods of agriculture by setting up model schools, training centres and the sending of technicians and guides to the countryside.

(c) The ensurance of the peasants rights in forming their associations, federations and cooperatives on democratic basis.

(d) The combatting of illiteracy and backwardness among the peasants by the setting up of schools,

the extension of transport routes, the supply of light for the villages and supply of pure water as well as the introduction of the means of civilisation to the countryside.

#### CHAPTER FIVE THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The Revolution basically aims at elevating the living standard of the people. Although the realisation of this objective is determined in the first place by the development of the national economy and the consequential abundance in production and increase of the national income, nevertheless, the government can and must urgently design the effective plans — within the limits of the available resources — handle the problems of poverty, unemployment, diseases, ignorance and backwardness in the life of the people.

Article Thirteen — In order to Proceed with Practical Steps to Elevate the Living Standard of the People, the following should be done:

(a) To provide the means of work and living for the artisans, small producers, professionals, intelligentsia and the rest of the strata of the people.

(b) The handling of the housing crisis through the reduction of houses rents and the governments undertaking of housing projects and renting these houses to the citizens with reduced fees or to sell them the houses on long-term payment. The cooperatives and professional establishments should be assisted to build houses for their members. The increase of the capital of the Real Estate Bank correspondingly with the gradual accomplishment of this task.

(c) To provide projects of water and electricity supply and other public utilities in the villages and countryside, and the extension and improvement of the routes of transport and the means of communication.

(d) The abolishment of the indirect taxes on the essential consumery commodities and the providing of the materials of living with cheap prices part of the expenses of which must be subsidised by the government. The government should also interfere to observe and fix the prices of those commodities.

Article Fourteen — In Order to Contribute in Raising the Sanitary Standard of the People, the following should be done:

(a) Free Medical treatment should be provided for all the sons of the people by increasing the number of hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums and treatment units in the cities and countryside. Medical services should be provided by supplying those establishments with sufficient personnel such as doctors, nurses, and assistants as well as medicines and the necessary means of treatment.

(b) Attention must be paid for the protective medicine — by laying down a practical plan for protection against the endemic and infectious diseases and the endeavours to eradicate them. Care should be given to the food of the people and the healthiness of the environment by ridding it of the dirt, marshes and by providing drinkable water.

(c) Medical personnel efficient in their number and scientific standard should be provided — by expanding and opening institutions of medicine, -pharmaceutics, nursing and institutes of training and specialisation in various branches of health, and by increasing the scientific scholarships and making benefit of the scientific experience of the friendly countries in the medical fields.

(d) Medicines which could be produced locally should be provided in addition to the organisation of their trade and the observation of their prices. Modern technical equipments should be provided for the sanitary establishments.

Article Fifteen — In Order to Promote the Policy and Standard of Education and Culture, the following should be done:

(a) The culture and education should be set on a patriotic and democratic direction in addition to the increase of the schools and scientific and technical institutions, the generalisation of compulsory primary education, the raising of the standard of the University and vocational education and the increase of scholarships to the scientifically advanced countries.

(b) To seriously work to eliminate illiteracy by increasing the schools and relying on Governmental and popular apparatus in cooperation with the Teachers Associa-

tion and the Students Union. Necessary measures should be taken to enable the sons of the people to attain culture and education since that is one of their natural rights.

(c) Attention should be paid to the University, its independence be ensured and it should be supplied with the necessary personnel and the necessities of scientific research to ensure a high scientific standard for its professors and students and to set free their scientific efficiencies.

(d) Colleges, vocational schools and institutions of specialisation should be supplied with the necessary laboratories, libraries, specialised professors and other means of scientific research.

(e) Work should be done to revive and develop the progressive Arab ideological heritage and benefit be made from the objective and progressive elements in the human thought and the education and culture should be directed into democratic and patriotic direction. The programmes of education should be made in accord with this objective. Imperialist, fascist and reactionary concepts and tendencies should be combatted. The education should be linked with the practical life and the economic, social and political development of our country.

(f) The strengthening of the relations with the cultural bodies and establishments in the world and particularly in the fraternal Arab countries. The encouragement of the exchange of scientific accomplishment as well as the delegations and scholarships for the sake of promoting the culture in our country and to contribute in publicising the scientific knowledge and the development of human culture.

Article Sixteen — Looking after the welfare of the students — by providing better conditions for academic study, providing the necessities of scientific research which are essential to facilitate their study and raise their cultural standards, the establishment of students hostels for the student in need, the encouragement of efficiencies, the security of work for the students after graduation, the setting up of playgrounds and the theatres. Those who attained the constitutional conditions should be enabled to exercise their political rights. The students should be enabled to organise their students unions and asso-

ciations as well as their scientific, artist and sports teams. The school should be connected with life and the study be connected with productive work.

Article Seventeen — State officials and employees:

The selection of the State functionaries and employees from the loyal elements in the state machinery to look after the interests of the citizens and facilitate their problems. Work should be done to meet the rights of the functionaries and employees on the basis of adopting the principle of qualification and the permission of those who attain the constitutional conditions to exercise their political rights and organise themselves in trade unions special for them that contribute in the defence of their legitimate rights in promotions, transference and appointments and their protection from the arbitrary dismissals and in laying down the law of Civil Service and the Law of Pension. The unjust laws and regulations should be abolished and the functionaries and employees be treated equals in retirement, promotion and other rights. The allowances should be made progressively correspondingly with the members of the family of the functionary or the employe. Houses should be provided for them in rents that correspond to their incomes.

Article Eighteen **The Woman's Rights:**

Working for the woman to enjoy her full political rights to elect and be elected in all the official and non-official bodies (such as the National Assembly, the Municipal councils and others). The application of the principle of equality with man in labour and equal wages and in occupying the posts. Measures should be taken to help the woman get out of the darkness of ignorance and backwardness — by providing chances for education and through a democratic Personal Status Law that protects the woman in marriage, divorce and inheritance. Medical care should be provided for the woman during pregnancy and birth.

Article Nineteen — **Children and Juveniles:**

Caring for the welfare of childhood — by opening Children's welfare houses, kindergartens and by providing schools, playgrounds, medical protection and treatment,

## LAW OF PARTIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

On Friday night, 1st of Jan. 1960, Premier Kassim held a Press Conference in which he promulgated the new Law for Associations and Parties, according to which the political parties will be licensed on the Army Day, the Sixth of this month. This starts to be effective as from Jan. 6th.

The law regarded the parties as "associations of political aim", and thus be subject to the provisions of this law.

The law stated that the aims of the association should have the following conditions:

1. Must not contradict the independence of the country and its national unity.
2. Must not contradict the Republican system.
3. Must not contradict the requisites of the democratic ruling system.

by safeguarding the children from destitution and crimes as well as the protection of the juveniles from being influenced by the poisons of the degrading books, films and magazines.

### Article Twenty — The Youth:

The reinforcement of the ambition of the youth for a better future, the utilisation of their energies and enthusiasm for work for the reconstruction and flourishing of the country and in the contribution with the official quarters and other establishments in combatting ignorance, backwardness and diseases. The handling of the economic and social problems of the youth. The education of the youth in the spirit of democracy patriotism and the principles of peace, freedom and friendship among the peoples. The creation of the means to ensure the development of their artistic, literary, scientific and sports abilities. The salvation of the youth from the evils of unemployment and social corruption and ideological backwardness in addition to enabling them to exercise their political rights and organise their unions and associations for the purpose of accomplishing these objectives.

### Article Twenty One — The Settlement of the Nomads:

The settlement of the nomads and the transformation of the shepherds nomads into cattle graziers on

4. Must not aim to sow dissension or discord among the various Iraqi nationalities, religious communities or groups.

The means which the association should seek were stated by the law, "The association must endeavour to accomplish its aims through peaceful democratic means in accordance with the rules of the Constitution and the valid laws".

Any contravention of these provisions would entitle the Minister of Interior to demand the disbandment of the association. The final decision of disbandment rests, however, with the High Court of Appeal.

The associations can get their license by presenting their application to the Minister of Interior signed by ten founding members (in case of the parties, the application must be supported by fifty

modern means in meadows to be set by the government, and the attraction of the others to enter the occupation of cultivation and to emancipate them from ignorance, backwardness and the fetters of decayed tribal traditions to make them gradually accustomed for cooperatives and urban life.

### Article Twenty Two — Arts and Literature:

The direction of arts and literature for the service of the people and the Revolution — by encouraging production and creativeness among individuals groups and teams, by facilitating publication, construction of theatres, presentation of presents and bonuses for the gifted ones, by the protection of the patent of literature and art, by attending to and developing the new efficiencies, by fighting reactionary and imperialist trends in literature and arts and their protection from degradation, by defending the freedom of thought and thinkers and the literary and artistic values, by promoting the exchange with the literary, artistic and scientific circles in the world for the contribution in serving human civilisation and for encouraging understanding and rapprochement among nations and the plantation of the spirit of friendship and peace among the peoples.

persons who are fit to be members of the party). When thirty days pass on the application of the request, the association is regarded as licensed provided that the Minister of Interior does not make an objection within this period. The Minister of Interior has the right to demand the amendment of the constitution of the association or object to some of its founding members. In case of a dispute takes place, the final decision rests with the high Court of Appeal.

The law stipulated that founding members must call for a general meeting within three months of licensing the association and must conduct the elections of the various committees at the presence of a judge. The results of the election should be communicated to the Minister of Interior.

The law provided that the association has the right to form branches in the provinces of Iraq provided it gets the consent of the Governor of that province. The Governor only has the right to object in cases when the request conflicts the constitution of the association or when the members of the branch do not have the constitutional requisites. The decision of the Governor can be resumed with the High Court of Appeal.

Furthermore, the law provided that associations of similar aims can merge into a general association on decision of their general committees.

The law stated that "no association is permitted to join or participate in an association, club or any establishment whose headquarters are outside Iraq without the permission of the Minister of Interior".

The law stated that "general committee of the association has the right to decide the disbandment of the association". Moreover, "The association may be disbanded by a decision of the Court of First Instance on a request presented by the Minister of Interior or the one whom he authorises", in cases that the association failed to function its activity after one year of its licensing or ceases its activity for one year without reasonable justification; in case it contravened conditions in aims; in case it kept ex-

## PEOPLES COURT TRIES PLOTTERS

On 2 6th of December 1959, the People's Court held its first session for the trial of the conspirators accused for plotting to assassinate Premier Kassim and subvert the structure of the Iraqi Republic. The accused have taken part in the attempt to assassinate Premier Kassim made on 7th of Oct. last. The Court revealed in its sessions held so far that the conspiracy was engineered by imperialism using as its tools the gang of the so-called Baath Arab Socialist Party with direct participation of the UAR.

The Prosecutor of the Court, Col. Majid Amin delivered the speech of the prosecution revealing the details of the conspiracy and its roots and demanded the application of death sentences on 53 of the 57 accused tried in presence and all the 21 accused tried in absentia. The facts revealed by the Military Prosecutor were later confirmed by accused themselves.

The military Prosecutor revealed in his speech that the Regional leadership of the Baath Party adopted in the middle of April, 1959 a decision to assassinate Premier Kassim, because "he was the first stumbling block which confronts them whenever they wanted to change the course of the country and direct it towards compromise with imperialism". One of the accused was assigned to communicate the plan to the UAR through its second Secretary and assistance. The Baath

tary Tawfiq Abaza (who was expelled from Iraq on the 11th of Oct. — I.R.) in order to present it to the UAR officials and ask for their approval also sent one of the fugitive accused to Syria to meet Syria's Interior Minister Sarraj and present the plan to him. The Prosecutor added that a cable was "received from Nasser declaring his approval of the plan and the readiness of the UAR to meet the demands of the Baath Party in Iraq". After that a gang for executing the plan was appointed. One of the fugitive accused was sent to the UAR to be trained on sabotage activity and the use of arms and explosives. On his return he started training the rest of the gang on the use of arms in the middle of May, 1959.

The gang continued its plans and contacts with the UAR authorities both through the Embassy and through direct delegations. They decided to assassinate Premier Kassim in Rashid street and thus hired an apartment in that street to direct their actions. The Prosecutor pointed out that they have "given up the plan because they were satisfied with the political atmosphere", around June or July.

The Prosecutor declared that when the Premier announced (in his speech to the Reserved Officers College on Aug. 13th) his determination not to allow any setback for the democratic forces and when he declared his support for the Peo-

ple's Court and its President and when the just sentences of the Court were executed, the gang "resumed its plan and designed a new scheme which only slightly differs from the original one". Indeed they received a cable from the UAR urging them to speed up the execution. The gang made its attempt on the life of the Premier on the evening of Oct. 7th.

The accused confirmed in their admissions the details presented by the Prosecutor. We shall give in the next issue a report of the more important parts of the testimonies and professions of some witnesses.

Witnesses and the accused themselves confirmed the charges and the details of the plan as were revealed by the Military Prosecutor in his speech. The accused confirmed that the decision to assassinate Premier Kassim was adopted in the middle of April 1959 by the Regional Leadership of the Baath Party in Iraq. They admitted that the plan was communicated to the UAR both through the Embassy of the UAR in Baghdad and through direct contacts with the authorities in Syria by delegations who are deputised by the Baath Party in Iraq. The accused testified that they were trained on the use of Party in Iraq. The accused testified that they were trained on the use of arms in Musayeb some 30 miles south of Baghdad, that they hired an apartment in Rashid Street for the execution of their plan.

One witness — who is one of the chief executors assigned to implement the plan — Shakir Hulawia testified, "I have gone to Syria on 28-7-1959 and contacted Mohammad Kabboul who used to work in the UAR Embassy in Baghdad. (He was expelled from Iraq after Shawaif plot last April in view of his participation in that conspiracy — I.R.) I had already learnt in Iraq that Kabboul had a knowledge about the affair. I understood from him regarding the assassination of Kassim that Sarraj (ex-Interior minister of Syria) supports the idea while Nasser did not support it. But before my return to Baghdad, Kabboul told me that a cable came from Cairo saying, 'we are ready to meet the requests of the Baath Party in Iraq provided a delegate is sent

activity during his official working hour and in his governmental department and that he should be absolutely neutral in treating people on official business. Students are not permitted to perform party activity on the premises of their colleges.

The law stated, "the parties have the right to agree among themselves on common points of political activity and have the right to cooperate within the limits they find fit to accomplish their common aims".

The law further stated, "The party has the right, immediately as it is formed to publish a political newspaper that expresses its opinions". The law stated that the inner rules of the parties must be democratic.

plosives or firearms in its headquarters; or in case it failed to fulfill its pledges. This decision can, however, be resumed with the High Court of Appeal whose decision will be final.

The law gave additional provisions which are applicable exclusively for the parties. It stated, "Members of the armed forces and those working under their command, the magistrates, the staff of the foreign service, the primary and secondary schools, students and their equivalents, and the heads of the administrative units are not allowed to join any political party and no party is allowed to accept them as members". All others have the right to join any party they liked. The law further demanded that no state functionary is allowed to perform party

from the leadership with a written letter from Fuad el-Rikabi”.

The accused went on to reveal what would follow in the plan after the assassination of Premier Kassim. “They told us that after the execution of the plan, the Army, which pretends to support Premier Kassim, will control the situation and things will get calm, and they will form a cabinet that includes Fuad el-Rikabi”, the accused stated in his testimony before the Court. The accused added that the supervisor of the plan, accused Iyad Said Thabet gave them the details of the plan. He said “Iyad Thabet told us during the elucidation of the plan that there are some supplementary actions which the Army could do such as blowing all the routes which lead to Baghdad with the exception of the Baghdad — Ramadi route, and thereby prevent any military troops from entering Baghdad”. The accused explained that the Baghdad — Ramadi route was excepted because it furnished “the link between Iraq and UAR and thus it is maintained to ensure the arrival of aids from the ‘Liberation Army’ in the UAR”.

The accused further admitted that the conspirators were supposed to “encircle the Sovereignty Council and force them to sign a written request from the UAR to protect Iraq. This request was to be dispatched by the wireless of the UAR embassy in Baghdad and the UAR would consequently send its aircrafts since this request is an official one”.

Other accused testified that the conspirators received money from the UAR embassy in Baghdad of the sum of 4,000 Iraqi Dinars which they spent on buying motor cars and machine guns, and that machine guns with ammunition and hand grenades were sent from the UAR to the accused.

#### Zero Hour of the Conspiracy:

The conspirators admitted during their testimonies that it was planned that the sign of the success of the assassination attempt would be communicated by one member of the gang who execute the shooting to the conspirators and this will signal the “commencement of the Zero Hour. Then the police

troops which are agreed upon by the conspirators come down to the streets and occupy the key posts in Baghdad in the pretence of maintaining the security. At the same time, the conspirators arrest Maj. Gen. Ahmad Saleh al-Abdi (the Military Government and Chief of Army Staff — I.R.) and force him to issue the first proclamation and announce the formation of the Revolutionary Command Council and relegate some civilian officials and Army officers on the retired list and replace them by formerly retired ones. In case Gen. Abdi refuses these demands — which is an expected probability — then another popular military man will be brought to do this job”, said one of the conspirators in his written testimony.

#### Role of British Imperialism in the conspiracy:

The same aforementioned conspirator testified that the conspirators received arms from the British embassy. This conspirator is a brother of the conspirator who was killed during the shooting on Premier Kassim on 7th of October. He testified that his brother justified their reception of arms from the British embassy by alleging that the Bulgarian embassy was distributing arms on the communists (sic!).

The British Press and Radios much lamented the Briton Leslie March who was arrested by the Iraqi authorities for charges of being implicated in the plot. They claimed that he was innocent and had nothing to do with the whole affair. Yet the witnesses — and some of them are accused who took actual part in the conspiracy — testified that they had contacts with this “businessman” from Britain.

One witness testified that he was introduced by a friend of his, Kadhum al-Azzawi (who is one of accused) to this Briton. The Briton wanted the witness to give him information and one day he asked him to go to Kerbala and Najaf — after the execution of death sentence on Tabakchali and his gang last September —, “because there is something like a revolt over there and I want you to get me a report

on the situation there”. The witness added that he promised to do that but did not go there. Two days later Leslie March contacted him and told him that he was watching him and knew that he did not go to Kerbala as he was asked to do. March added saying to him, “I sent your name to London and they will allocate large appropriations for you and give you a furnished house in return of these services if you do them to us”. The witness added that on the same day the conspiracy was executed March had a serious meeting with one of the accused conspirators at 7 p.m., i.e. half an hour after the actual shooting on Premier Kassim took place. The witness also recalled a conversation only two days before the attempt on the life of Premier Kassim was made, in which Briton Leslie March said pointing to the photograph of Premier Kassim, “This will go after two days and I will take to Jamaica — his birthplace — for three months on my expense”. Saying such thing two days before the conspiracy cannot be regarded as a prophesy.

Other witnesses testified the information about the activity of this British spy and identified him as the head of a British espionage network in the Iraqi Republic which includes other Britons and agents.

The trials revealed that the Baath Party was responsible for the atrocities which took place in Kirkuk last July. They had their agents and rings in the city cooperating with other reactionary gangs such as the Touranists and Tashnaq in organising those murders and looting, as they were also behind other incidents of disorder in various parts of Iraq.

The Court is still proceeding in the trial of these accused and it is rich with evidence to prove all charges. All the cunning attempts of the accused to deny the charges or to restrict them to the persons of the gang of execution had failed. The real motivating hands behind the conspiracy are appearing evidently from the course of the trials. The Court held several closed sessions to hear some important testimonies of the accused.

## LIGHT ON THE PLOT

This editorial appeared in *Ittihad el-Shaab* on 29-12-1959

The popular masses and the various quarters of public opinion follow with profound concern and attention the sessions of the People's Court which commenced the trials of those accused for plotting on the life of Premier Kassim and the safety of the Republic.

Only in two sessions facts were clearly shown and many realities have been demonstrated. In spite of the pretensions of some of those who professed to be naive and simple and in spite of the attempt of the accused who admitted their crimes to confine the case in the arrested persons and to keep the case within a very narrow framework, yet the facts and realities appear in the Peoples Court to confirm the faith loyal citizens in the correctness of the conclusions and calls of warning which were made during the past months.

The conspirators have first and foremost spared us the need to establish axioms regarding the date and circumstances of the implementation of the plotting scheme. They have admitted that the preparations for plotting started since May and this confirms the correctness of our conclusions which stated that in spite of the numeration of conspiracies, they are all in reality one conspiracy of connected links and strings and they appear in slightly various forms in accordance with the political circumstances and the experiences which the imperialist reactionary grouping gain.

Although the conspirators chose the 7th of October as the date to press the trigger, nevertheless, the period extending between May and October shows that the Iraqi Republic, its faithful patriotic forces, revolutionary gains, loyal sons who are honestly and sincerely defending the Republic, were all under heavy assaults of a reactionary imperialist scheme. That scheme was mainly founded on vilifications, slanders and distractions for the sake of instigation and incitement so as to undermine the republic by providing the most convenient circum-

stances for plotting. Therefore it was not strange that one of the conspirators admitted before the Peoples Court the role of the People's Resistance showing that the existence of this armed detachment of the young generation was restricting on the conspirators the chances for their activity. We have stressed more than oftenly on the importance of the role of the People's Resistance in paralysing the activities of the conspirators and in safeguarding the Republic. We have also focussed the attention on the mean intentions which lie behind the denunciation of the People's Resistance and the fanning of fear from its existence.

We have already stressed that the vilifications and lies against the democratic organisations were only aiming to sabotage the democratic system and to abolish the mass apparatus of the people and their guarding eyes which check and paralyse the movement of the conspiracies.

The conspirators have, secondly, proved that they received their instructions from the enemies of the Republic in Iraq in order to organise the plan of conspiracy. They strove to create “closed areas” such as Ramadi Province in order to ensure the maintenance of the Western frontiers open for the infiltrators, their arms and influence and the same goes for Aadhamiya and Musayeb to ensure places for training and hiding the instruments for plotting, namely arms of various kinds.

Although some of the accused tried to claim that the attacks which took place in those areas were taking place by isolated personal motivations, or as some people have the intelligence to say, as a result of personal revenge, yet the professions of the conspirators have shown things as they truly are. Among the professions of the dangerous conspirators was their decision to blow the routes of communication except the route to Ramadi which they wanted to maintain so as to transport arms and for the entry of the armed forces from the UAR. That accounts for the actions of the conspirators to sabotage stability and tranquility in this provin-

ce where the citizens and the democratic organisations were subjected to various kinds of terror and repression under the pretence that the “population” of Ramadi are “Kassemites” and they do want the “communists” to stay in their province.

Among the professions were some which stated that the conspirators were trained in Musayeb and used to buy arms from that area. It happened afterwards that sincere citizens were arrested in that area and the democratic organisations in Musayeb were subjected to various kinds of persecution by the reactionary cliques.

Such professions make the citizens convinced of the correctness of the stand and measures for which we have been calling and convinced in the correctness of our analysis to the nature of the criminal incidents which were staged in those areas as well as the correctness of our warning regarding the danger emanating from the continuance in the administrative and executive machinery of some elements who concealed the reactionary activity and facilitated its tasks by such methods as inventing incidents to accuse the citizens and the democratic organisations. We have stressed more than once that the incidents which took place in many cities of the republic were basically the product of the imperialists and the other agents as a prelude to pass their conspiracies.

Thirdly, the conspirators have shown that they employed the slogan of “combatting communism” as a guise to conceal their crimes from public opinion and to lure the honest citizens who are driven behind the mirage of the slogans which are concealed in Arabism, Nationalism and Religion. This slogan was used too much. The liberties and dignities of citizens were subjected to various kinds of attacks and persecution. Some citizen were fought in the source of their living. Citizens were threatened with death and many of them fell martyrs by the bullets of the enemies of the Republic. There were many endeavours to subvert the agricultural and industrial production in

order to sabotage the Agrarian Reform and suppress the national capital. Efforts were made to get rid of the patriotic education policy because of its hostility to imperialism. Crimes were committed in Kirkuk, Hindiya, Musayeb, Sumawa and others and the responsibility for them was attempted to be placed on the communists and the democratic militants. The democratic organisations were charged with various and dirtiest accusations. All these efforts were to distract the attention from the real conspirators by concentrating the fire on the democratic organisations and the sincere patriotic forces. The plan of "paper support" and false loyalty to the Republic and its patriotic leadership was organised. The conspirators admitted that the plan was laid down for assassination and if it failed, a campaign would be organised in accordance with the plan of the leadership of the Baath Party and the other gangs to denounce the plotting and to pretend rejoicing in the escape of Premier Kassim so as to hide the trails of the crime and to place its responsibility on the communists. This was what we have witnessed in the rumours which were circulated at the time and what was written in the black newspapers. Pressure was even exerted on the Broadcasting station to broadcast their cables. All that was to distract the attention from the real conspirators and to cast doubt on the patriotism of the democratic organisation. The rumours which were staged against the democratic organisations were even accompanied by actual measures against the organisations such as the Tailors' Trade Union at the moments which followed the shooting of bullets on the 7th of October.

The conspirators have, fourthly, proved that they were on close contacts with more than one embassy, whether of the UAR or others such as the British and the American in order to receive arms and money and to prepare for armed intervention under the pretence of "preventing bloodshed"! That is why they vilified the friendly states, the Soviet Union and Peoples China, and they did not refrain from accusing the Chinese friends of engineering the fires and assassinations in Kirkuk after Mosul. They did not refrain from accusing the Bulgarian Embassy, for example, in order to

distract the attention from the embassies which equipped and financed the conspirators.

Fifthly, the conspirators have shown how easy the infiltration was. They have also demonstrated the role of the infiltrators and those who cross the borders in the assassinations and conspiracies at time when outrages were stepped up against the refugees who are loyal to our republic the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Jordanians, the Iranians and others who were persecuted and their passports were withdrawn.

Sixthly, the conspirators have exploited in the ugliest way the policy of tolerance and kindness. In addition to what they have revealed, one may recall the statements of the Premier in his Press Conference in which he said that one of the reports of the conspirators stated "we have benefited and must continue to benefit from the kindness shown by the leader and his release of the detainees and prisoners and this is a convenient chance for creating breach of dissension and dissatisfaction".

We were among those who expressed the attention to the fact that the hostile forces were exploiting the policy of tolerance and fineness when the enemies of the Republic can understand nothing apart from the policy of firmness and suppression. As for tolerance and kindness, they are for those who "commit mistakes" and "drift" and prove their repentance afterwards. But the conspirators were not of this category.

The conspirators took advantage of every circumstance without anything to restrict their activity or damages. That is why we have called for vigilance and for sharpening the vigilance. We have intensified our warnings on the implications of incidents which seemed worthless and insignificant at time when the call for vigilance was called panicking and invention of incidents to arouse the sentiments.

While public opinion follows the trials of the conspirators, they are convinced that these are but instruments of execution. We have already pointed out the importance of extending the investigation in order to find the real motivators and criminals. That is why we find the broadest popular masses following the details of the trials in the endeavour to infer the facts. It is a

task which is confronting the peoples Court with cunning conspirators who are trying to confine the plotting in few individuals who carried sub-machine guns.

The expansion of the investigation in search for the original criminals and instigators gains serious significance at these days in particular because facts outside and inside our borders indicate that the imperialists, the covetous and their agents are once again renewing their feverish activity against the safety of our Republic which necessitates the highest vigilance to be displayed by the people and the utmost firmness to be shown by the authority towards the suspicious elements.

### Letter From Premier Castros Office

December 22, 1959  
Havana, Cuba,

The Editor,  
Iraqi Review,  
c/o Ittihad al-Shaab,  
Baghdad, Iraq.  
Dear Mr. Editor:

**The Prime Minister of Cuba, Dr. Fidel Castro, has asked me to thank you for the copy of the "IRAQI REVIEW" which you sent to him. We shall read its pages with a great deal of interest.**

**We notice on page 5 that you celebrated recently the first anniversary of your Agrarian Reform, which we celebrate in a few months also.**

**According to your Minister of Agrarian Reform, whose last name is Kubba, "the aims of the Agrarian Reform are part of the nature of the revolution, which is aimed at ending colonialism on the one hand and putting an end to feudalism on the other".**

**We have been impressed by the fact that 2.5 per cent of your landowners owned before 91 per cent of the land. Such a situation demanded that the interests of society be placed above any private interest.**

Yours sincerely,

## LIGHT ON THE IRANIAN PROVOCATIONS

### From Speeches of Premier and Official Statements.

In the last issue of the Iraqi Review we published a summary of the Foreign Ministry statement on the borders disputes with Iran. Iran's provocations against Iraq have been since stepped up. Thus we give here quotations from the official authorities of the Iraqi Republic regarding the aggressive stand of Iran which is part of a new imperialist design to subvert the Iraqi Republic.

In a speech delivered at a party held by the 19th Infantry Brigade of the Iraqi Army on the 23rd of December 1959, Premier Kassim asserted that "we are a neutral and peaceful state and will commit aggression on no one, but all evidence indicate that imperialism and the covetous are preparing to commit aggression on us". The Premier warned imperialism and its stooges that Iraq will give them a lesson in case they attacked it.

The Premier reiterated his advice to "those who started concentrating their troops on our borders to resort to their senses, otherwise blows will be struck to them successively until the land of the Fatherland is restored one foot after the other. They are like the one who is working in the dark without any sense".

The Premier cast light on the reason that drove those quarters to provoke Iraq. He stated, "They have lost their senses and did not give any account for the peoples who surged, the peoples who were liberated and got consciousness and freedom. This freedom will penetrate to their own peoples and their peoples will deal with the oppressors".

The Premier pointed out that the consolidation of the Iraqi Republic and its embarkment on a constructive programme to reconstruct the economies of the country and elevate the standards of living of the people, have "frightened the enemy, and therefore they started conspiring against us once again. We shall smash any conspiracy from outside the borders. At home

we have become a single block which cannot be divided". The Premier stressed that the Iranian Government was trying to engage the Iranian people in these artificial outrages. "They wanted to preoccupy their peoples who are suffering from the yoke of darkness, poverty, ignorance and diseases and who are suffering from the pressure on them from everywhere and from the domination of imperialism on their resources". The Premier expressed his strong confidence that the Iranian people will settle the account with their traitors who betrayed their interests.

### Imperialism Behind the Provocations:

The Premier cited the aggression of Iran on Iraq and its violation of Iraqi territory. "It started attacking our citizens and attacking the international conventions. We know who is driving her. We shall crush her and crush those who drive her".

The Premier made it clear that imperialism was behind these aggressive designs. He said, "Their country is a colony of the enemies and it is a colony of imperialism. They want to distract their peoples by matters that keep them away from the national objectives ...". The Premier added "The reason for provoking our Republic is their fear that the light of freedom, liberation and consciousness will spread from the immortal Iraqi Republic to their country".

The Premier, time and again, advised the Iranian Government to stop this dangerous game and stop playing the instrument of imperialist aggression on Iraq.

However, the Premier did not belittle the danger lying behind these aggressive designs. He appealed to the masses of the people to be on the alert. He told his audience, "When I am addressing you at this moment, I am addressing every soldier, every officer and every loyal worker and everyone all over the country to be ready to defend the integrity of the rafterland".

And again in another speech de-

livered on 28th of December last, the Premier talked about this matter. He refuted the allegations that Iraq dispatched troops to Basra and other areas on the border with Iran. The Premier said, "The radios are alleging that we sent our troops to Basra area to attack our brothers the Iranian people and to control that area, while the whole world knows that we did not dispatch until this moment a single soldier to that area. But we can smash any covetous in any moment ... We know how to move our troops and how to employ them in the decisive moments. I have advised those to resort to their senses, but it seems that they have been lured by the troops they possess and started threatening the security of the region with danger. The consequences will fall on them and they will be condemned by history with shame".

On the 27th of December, the Military Governor General and Chief of the Army Staff, Maj. Gen. Abdi gave a statement regarding Iran's provocations. He said that the Iranians have commenced to concentrate their troops on our Southern borders in the area of Kassaba and the river Al-Khennin near Shatt al-Arab. He added that Iraq was not worried about these concentrations because it was a neutralist and peaceful country that has no aggressive designs against anyone, but "we are quite capable of crushing anyone trespassing on our borders". Referring to the lies broadcast by Teheran Radio attacking Iraqi officials, General Abdi said "Let the hired Teheran radio know that we have promised God and our honest Leader, General Kassim to be his loyal soldiers and will follow him to the end ... Let the hired Teheran radio know that we shall all perish for the sake of our Republic and our honest leader Abdul Karim Kassim".

This issue was discussed by an editorial of Ittihad el-Shaab which the reader will find on another place of this issue.



## Third Congress of Students Union

### Premier Great Congress

Maj. Gen. Abdul Karim Qassim, the Premier Minister, hailed Iraqi students and students all over the world in the course of his speech on Saturday 2nd of Jan. during the opening of the 3rd conference of the General Students' Union in the Iraq Republic. The opening ceremony was attended by Cabinet Ministers, senior members of the teaching staff, a large number of guests and about 400 students from the different parts of Iraq.

In his speech, the Premier exhorted students to be and not to allow dissenters among their ranks. The Premier described the students as being the support of the Homeland. He said that the sons of this Homeland have become one inseparable bloc, and that the elements of treason and plotting were scheming against Iraq from abroad.

The Premier added that "we have made preparations to protect the fabric of the immortal Iraqi Republic by dividing the Homeland into sectors to be the graveyard of the covetous". He affirmed that we are peaceful and aggress on none. Pointing to those who wanted to deceive this people — those to whom bloodshed was nothing, His Excellency asked who was the one that was losing and said that the losers were the sons of the people, for those who wanted to deceive this people are pleased at every loss, embarrassment and confusion that takes place among our ranks.

The Premier said the Iraqi Republic would be a support to those struggling for liberation. He said that peoples should defend their being. He added that the people from inside the house knew best about it (the house) and that it was by them that the heavy burden to safeguard their house was shouldered. Referring to the Algerian's bitter struggle for liberation, His Excellency said that we are supporting the Algerians and will remain to do so without aiming at a selfish interest but at the general interest of the immortal Iraq Republic and the Arab people.

The Premier declared to the Arab public opinion that the Arab League Charter had recognized Pa-

lestine's Independence in 1945 "but no sooner had 1948 come than the covetous and the thieves partitioned this land between themselves". He said that he intended to have this published in magazines and newspapers so that the people and the sons of Palestine would have a look at it. The Leader of the 14th July Revolution said that Israel stole the heart of Palestine while the other thieves stole its parts. He told the students that "before you are all graduated, Palestine will have regained its full Independence". Calling upon the Palestinians to work for the sake of their homeland, the Leader said that we have made preparations to help them in money, arms and in laying down plans. He asked all the sincere Iraqis as well as the Arab States and the people of Palestine to work for the sake of reviving the name of Palestine to be a state within the Arab orbit. He pointed out that the United Nations has decided that Palestine be partitioned and its fate determined, having taken this decision without first referring to the people; He said that it was high time for the sons of Palestine to determine their own fate. He added that no force in the world could prevent any people from struggling to regain their homeland.

The Premier then called upon students to be tolerant, patient and co-operative for the benefit of this country. The Premier's speech was interrupted several times by applause and cheers.

### Minister Speech

Then Staff Brigadier Muhiddin Abdul Hamid, the Minister of Education, gave a speech in which he saluted the students and expressed his hope that the year 1960 would bring all happiness to the Iraqi people and the Arab homeland. His Excellency stressed that the students' elections lately was a successful experience for all students. He added that any organization's survival depended on its democratic pursuance.

The Minister of Education urged the conferees to be always vigilant and not to let splitters to disunite them.

Afterwards Sayid Abdul Karim, the President of the Students' Un-

ion, gave a speech in which he referred to the circumstances in which this conference is held, and expressed his pleasure at the Premier's patronage of the conference. He recommended students to be patient and loyal and called upon them to attend to their studies. He pointed out that the country was in need of specialists. Then he expressed the students' gratefulness for the Ministry of Education and H.E. the Minister for being co-operative with the Union.

Next to speak was Sayid Najib Muhiddin, the President of the Teacher's Association. He expressed his hope that the conferees will pass resolutions that will help raise the scientific standard in the Iraq Republic. He made a pledge to students on behalf of all teachers to look after and work for them.

### Algerian Delegate

Next to take the stand was the delegate of the Algerian Moslem Students' Union. He talked about the heroic struggle of the Algerian people against imperialism. He saluted the students of Iraq and described them as being the pioneers of vindication against imperialism and the bearers of the banner of struggle during the exterminated regime. He then paid tribute to the praiseworthy stand of the Iraqi students in their support for the Algerian cause. He praised the support and the help offered by the Iraqi people under the leadership of Premier Abdul Karim Qassim to the struggling Algerians. He said "To the great Leader, to Iraq, Government and people, and to the Ministry of Education, I extend, on behalf of the Algerian students and people, deep gratefulness".

### Fraternal Delegate

The delegate of the Tunisian Students' Union delivered a speech in which he stressed Arab solidarity and said that this solidarity was necessitated by the Arab realism in our peoples' battle against imperialism and feudalism. He added that this solidarity was not a hope but a fact inspired by the causes of Palestine, Algeria and Oman as well as by all liberation movements in the Arab Nation.

Continued on Page 20

### Vocational Training Agreement between the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union Signed.

The Technical Aid Agreement between the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union was signed on Dec. 27th, 1959. The agreement calls on the Soviet Union to organize vocational and technical training centres, to provide technicians and skilled labour for industry in the Iraqi Republic.

The agreement was signed by Brigadier Muhiyiddin Abdul Hamid, Minister of Education, for the Iraqi side, and by Mr. Zelenko, Minister of Vocational Training and head of the negotiating Soviet Government delegation, for the Soviet side. In the ceremony after the signing of the agreement, Brigadier Muhiyiddin Abdul Hamid delivered a short speech in which he expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory results of the negotiations and for the good spirit they had shown during negotiations and also for the valuable assistance they have accorded the Republic of Iraq, which assistance "can be considered as complementary to the economic and Cultural agreements signed previously between our two friendly countries, as a result of which many Iraqi students are now studying in the Soviet Union, while Soviet technicians have been giving valuable service to the development of industry and agriculture in our Republic. It would not be long before the results of this co-operation will become visible in all fields".

Mr. Zelenko, Head of Soviet Union's Negotiating Delegation and Minister of Vocational Training, delivered a speech in which he said that the agreement constituted a new step in the development of the relations of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq. The agreement, he maintained, was an evidence assuring the successful realization and fruitful execution of the Iraq — Soviet Union agreement for Technical and Economic Co-operation signed early last year.

It was mentioned that Article 1 of the agreement calls on the Soviet Government, through the Soviet establishments, to provide technical assistance to Iraqi establishments to organize vocational and technical training centres to prepare skilled labour and technicians from among Iraqi nationals. Number of students, specialization, date of deliver-

### Iraqi Peace Partisans Acclaim Algerian Peoples' Struggle.

In a statement issued on Friday 1st of Jan. 1960, the peace partisans in the Iraq Republic saluted the struggle of the Arab people and the peoples of the world who are fighting for freedom and for a peaceful life ridden of war and its threats. They also acclaimed the heroic Algerian peoples' struggle which is now in its fifth year, and called for a doubling of the efforts made to help the Algerian revolution materially and morally.

### L.D.W.R. Decides to Hold Second Conference of 8th March Next.

The 2nd conference of the League for the Defence of Women's Rights will be held on Mother's Day next March 8th.

This decision was taken by the League's Higher Committee in its meeting late last month. Invitations to the conference will be extended to women organizations in the Arab countries as well as to the World Democratic Women's Federation.

Worth mentioning is that the elections of the League's local committees will be held throughout the country on the 15th Instant. Election of the areas, qadhas and nahiyats committees will take place during the last six days of this month. Election of sub-committees will be held on 1st Friday after the Spring vacations.

This L.N.A. correspondent has learned that celebrations will be held all over Iraq on 8th March, 1960, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of World Mother's Day.

ing equipment for training, production and other items are provided for in the supplement which is an inseparable part of the agreement. Article 2 calls on Soviet establishments to provide technical assistance to organize training centres through preparing designs and plans to the Iraqi establishments for organizing training centres, as well as to provide all equipment for training together with items connected therewith such as text books etc. Soviet specialists will be sent to Iraq to assist in organizing vocational and technical training centres, and will act as teachers in the theoretical field, and as trainers in the practical field.

The Soviet establishments will assist in arranging special courses in the Iraqi Republic to prepare

### Premier's Message on New Year:

In a statement given to the Iraqi News Agency on Friday, 1st of Jan. 1960, Premier Kassim extended his greetings on the occasion of the New Year. The Premier said:

I should like to express my exultation in the New Year which has embraced our Republic at a time when she is getting stronger and more impregnable, having become a part of the liberated world, contributing towards safeguarding peace in the world, working for brotherhood amongst all and for the sake of the honourable values, and struggling along with the rest of the liberated world to help peoples elsewhere in the world to attain freedom and obtain their rights.

The signs witnessed by 1959 are announcing the good tidings of an alleviation in the international tension and the elimination of the danger of war. Enmity among the big powers has begun to recede. The visits exchanged by them as well as the international conferences and the negotiations for disarmament, discontinuation of nuclear tests and holding of the Summit Conference, have all been a good sign of consolidating peace in the world. We hope that if everyone harboured good intentions, and all those responsible statesmen endeavoured to create better circumstances, the new year would witness tranquility, peace and a great good to all human beings.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my heartfelt greetings and warm felicitations to our honourable countrymen throughout the immortal Republic, praying to the Almighty that they will share the blessings of a happy, peaceful life in the banner of freedom, and that the new year will be one in which our Republic will flourish. Moreover I wish the brother Arab peoples progress, flourish, peace and happiness and hope that, in maintaining solidarity with them for the good, freedom and sovereignty of the Arab Homeland, we shall be able to contribute towards serving world peace, civilization and humanity.

teachers for theoretical studies and trainers for practical training. Iraqi specialists will be accepted in the Soviet Union for the same purposes.

## EDITORIALS OF THE ARABIC EDITION

### The Necessity for National Cooperation in the Legislation Of the Constitution, the Laws and the Party Life:

30-12-1959

In the course of the discussions and debates of the patriotic press to the question of the legislation of the Constitution and the Law of Parties and Associations, the stands and inclinations of these press and quarters started crystallising step by step. They have almost reached unanimity on how should these laws which will organise our future constitutional, parliamentary and party life, be and the means which should be pursued for their legislation.

They are about to attain unanimity on identifying the democratic means which ought to be followed in legislating the Constitution and the Law of Parties and Associations, namely by the participation of representatives of the patriotic forces in committees to study them and to lay down the drafts for the constitution and present them to public opinion for discussion and to express their opinions before passing them for the final stages of legislation. As regards the Constitution, in addition to the above, it should be approved by a Constituent Assembly that democratically represents the true will of the people as to make the referendum as an established relativity by taking the opinion of the people on the contents of the constitution article by article through a National Assembly to perform this task, while the so-called, "plebescite" without a National Assembly does not provide the people with the chance to discuss it article by article and support the correct ones and refuse the incorrect ones.

They are unanimous that these laws must aim to ensure the consolidation and safeguarding of our national independence and republican system and its democratic liberal course and reflect the will of our people including all national classes and strata and fraternal nationalities and minorities. They should grant equal chances for all citizens and reinforce the national unity by ensuring the rights of the people of various classes

and strata and various fraternal nationalities and minorities. As regards the Constitution, the loyal patriotic quarters maintain that it should derive its nature from the liberal and democratic nature of our Revolution and must express the interests and ambitions of our people and must secure the supremacy of the will of the people and facilitate the possibility of the people's censorship on the authority.

As regards the Law of Parties and Associations, there is almost unanimity that the peoples rights must not be encroached with regards the functioning of party organisations, and that no group of citizens or sector of people must be precluded from that. That all parties which represent the patriotic forces which are loyal to the republic must be licensed that is to say all the parties which are loyal to the democratic and liberal course of the republic and which express and defend the social national classes and strata. Unanimity is almost attained on the necessity of depriving the enemies of the fatherland and the people of this right and on the necessity to grant the freedom of the parties to lay down their programmes and inner rules in accordance with the public national interest without their subjugation to the censorship which disturbs democracy and the freedom of party activity. Their existence must not be subjected to the will of the ruling authority which is assumed — in accordance with the democratic concept — to represent the point of view of one party or more.

Our saying that the patriotic press are about to attain unanimity on how should the laws be, does not mean the absence of differences or variance in the points of view among the sectors of the national movement concerning some stands and attitudes of details, some of which are serious, especially those which concern the depth and the extent of the inclusion of the democratic rights to all the sectors of the national movement and with regards the exceptions which are given by some to some sections of the citizens and occupations.

But this difference which can-

not be annulled or overlooked in view of the difference of the circumstances, class interests and aims and the ideological basis, does not conflict with the unanimity on the broad lines which is regarded as a very important point in our opinion. It opens for the patriotic forces the way of political and party life which is healthy and prevailed by national fraternity and response in the objectives. It will draw clear lines to distinguish between the enemies and the friends, between the patriotic forces which are sincere to the independence of the fatherland and its liberal course on the one hand, and the enemies from the agents and reactionaries and conspirators. In addition it will facilitate for the patriotic authority the task of legislating the constitution and other laws on democratic basis that derive their nature from the liberal and democratic nature of our revolution and accords with the objectives of the revolution and our republican system.

### Let us make 1960 the year of peace, Democracy and Freedom

1-1-1960

Today the buds of the New Year are being opened for mankind. With this cheerful opening, the hearts of all honest peoples in the world are filled with admiration and appreciation for the generous sacrifices offered by world liberalisation caravan for the sake of the victory of the causes of peace and freedom. These noble people are more confident and convinced in the inevitability of the final victory, the liquidation of imperialist domination everywhere where mankind is rising to destroy those fetters and shackles.

With the outset of the New Year, mankind reviews its victories everywhere. It finds that there are more possibilities for the establishment of world peace and the defenders of peace are forging ahead finding in the victories of mankind who launched its rocket to the moon and in the visit of Nikita Khrushchov to the United States and his noble plan for total and complete disarmament, what confirms the inevitability of the victory of the cause of world peace by the opening of the path for peaceful negotiations

and the increase of the fields and means of peaceful coexistence.

Together with the rise of the New Year, mankind meets with the victories of the peoples everywhere. They find the Arab liberalisation procession marching steadfastly in the land of revolutionary Algeria, and in militant Oman and Syria. They find the victories of the Arab peoples follow each other. Morocco wins her independence. The peoples of the world are lifting their axes to destroy the falling wall of imperialism and to proceed to light in Cuba and Paraguay, the countries of Latin America, in Cameroon and Liberia and in the countries of Asia and Africa.

Together with the rise of the New Year, the Iraqi Republic gets more consolidated finding itself more powerful after it destroyed two conspiracies in one year: the conspiracy of April 8th in Mosul and the conspiracy of the 7th of October in Rashid Street. It finds that the broadest masses of the people are getting confident and convinced in the victory over the conspirators despite their varied and base means.

The Iraqi Republic looks forward to the days of 1960 preparing its energies and abilities to liquidate the rings of treason and plotting and to keep the star of democracy shining on our land and dispelling the darkness of rotten reaction.

The Iraqi Republic receives her New Year when it came out dignified and triumphant from a fourth conspiracy and when the Leader of the country Abdul Karim Kassim escaped the bullets of crime and treason. It receives the New Year when the conditions for the national unity were provided for the people. The importance of that unity is growing day by day with the succession of the criminal endeavours of the enemies of the Republic in London, Washington, Paris, Tel Aviv, Cairo or Teheran, and when the people became more convinced in the danger of the conspiracies regardless of their source and methods.

The Iraqi Republic receives the New Year when it has national obligations whether in the backing of the fraternal Algerian people, in supporting the Arab people in Oman, or working for the defence of the Arab people in Palestine and the sponsoring of the call for the

formation of a government that represents the Arabs of Palestine or in striving for the establishment of an Arab solidarity of struggle that creates the most convenient circumstances for the unity of the joint Arab struggle.

The Republic has important and serious patriotic obligations whether in safeguarding our borders, consolidating our gains, the accomplishment of the best conditions for fraternity among Arabs, Kurds and Turcomans, or in reinforcing the democratic course by announcing a democratic permanent constitution and the establishment of the party life and broad political freedoms so as the republic can set out under the leadership of Premier Kassim, towards stability and prosperity and the revival of national capital.

A greeting to the faithful sons of the people, to the workers and peasants, to the professionals and artisans, to the students and intelligentsia, to the industrialists, merchants and national landowners and to the various nationalities. A congratulation to the bold army — to its honest officers and faithful soldiers. Let us work in solidarity for a year of peace and democracy.

A congratulation to the valiant peoples of the world and their liberated governments foremost among which the Soviet Union and People's China who stood on the side of the peoples of the globe and who extended to us sincere aids.

### A FRUIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY 3-1-1960

Yesterday the third congress for the Iraqi students was held. It was the first democratic organisational activity to be performed in the new year at time when the republic is getting ready to pay farewell for the last days of the transitional period.

The Iraqi students, like any group of the people, have lived a little more than year of exceptional circumstances which are encountered by every revolution like our own. Thus they gained brilliant experiences which confirmed the correctness of the faith of the people in the importance of the organisational activity, and its regarding as a weapon which unites the forces and brings the ideas closer together and coordinates the plans and acti-

vities and make the small rivers of the national movement pour their waters in the democratic estuary.

The new congress came as a new confirmation to testify to the ability of the various circles of the people in organisation and in exercising their liberties and rights and the creation of guarantees to undertake their duties. The difference in opinion cannot deny the importance of democracy; in fact it confirms that the broadness of democracy provides the chance for the solution of any problem and the arrival to general agreements within the framework of organised democratic and conscious activity.

Premier Kassim paid his attention to the democratic organisations. Thus he inaugurated the students congress thereby reinforcing the importance of the democratic course of the Republic.

There is no doubt that the students movement, like any conscious movement in the country, was the target — during the period of the preparation for the reactionary and imperialist scheme — of a campaign of vilifications and slanders which were expressed in all and varied forms and fields. If we wanted to attribute any "positive" aspect of this campaign we can say that it revealed first and foremost how deep — rooted and powerfully — established the democratic movement of the people was. It showed the originality of the inclination towards democracy in the Iraqi society. The democratic movement stood unshakable in face of the dirtiest hostile campaign. Its persistence was reinforced by the victories accomplished by the democratic organisations. We have in fact witnessed vigorous activities for the preparations for congresses and for exerting efforts to unite the opinions on the electoral lists in the elections of the democratic organisations. This movement is directed at present to get ready for the reception of the new era that follows the transitional period, to which the masses of the people are longing to exercise their rights in accordance with the requisites for safeguarding the republic. This brings terror and anxiety to the imperialist and reactionary circles who fear the peoples enjoyment to their rights under normal circumstances that necessitates first and foremost the existence of conditions of stabi-

lity and tranquility on the basis of the victory of the democratic course. In other words this is to take place on the basis of restricting on the enemies of the Republic and the liquidation of their rings so as the loyal patriotic forces can accomplish close cooperation with the authority for the promotion of the peoples enjoyment to their political rights.

It should be stressed that the experience of organisational activity for one year or more has furnished brilliant evidence that made the entirety of the people confident of the fact that the political liberties will provide more chances to avoid complications and intricacies. That is because the chance for legal activity will confront the patriotic forces with the duty of unit-

ing the ranks which will facilitate the activity of the social non-party organisations because it will create more convenient circumstances to help these democratic organisations grasp the various patriotic trends that are adopted by the majority of members of the democratic organisations.

The experience of one year or more indicated the reason of hatred harboured by the enemies of the Republic to the person of the hero of the Revolution Abdul Karim Kassim in particular, for they have found in him a valiant patriotic fighter who defends the national independence and the national unity as well as the democratic course which our Republic takes as its guide.

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Then Sayid Nuzad Saib salutingly addressed the conference on behalf of the Kurdish Student's Association in Europe. After that greetings telegrams from different organizations and bodies were read.

Afterwards Sayid Jiri Pelikan, President of the International Union of Students, gave a speech in which he greeted the Iraqi students and their Union and offered the warmest congratulations in the name of the I.U.S., to Premier Abdul Karim Qassim on his escape from the plot. Pelikan then affirmed friendship and co-operation between I.U.S. and the Iraqi Students' Union.

The conference will hold session for a period of three days.

## Two Patriotic Parties Apply for Licence

On Saturday 9th of Jan., the founding Committee of the National Democratic Party applied a request to the Ministry of Interior to license their Party in accordance with the Law of Parties and Associations. The request was accompanied by the programme and constitution of the Party. The founding committee was composed of Messrs: Moham-

mad Hadid, Husain Jamil, Hudaib Al-Haj Hmoud, Jaafar Al-Badr, Awwad Ali Al-Najm, Khadduri Khadduri, Mudhahir Al-Azzawi, Abdulla Abbas, Yussif Al-Haj Elias, Nail Samhiri, Salman Al-Azzawi, Arrak Al-Zikum, Mohammad Al-Saadaun and Dr. Hasan Zakaria.

A similar request was applied by the founding committee of the De-

mocratic Party for Iraqi Kurdistan. The founding committee is composed of Messrs: Mulla Mustafa Al-Barzani, Ibrahim Ahmad Mohamad, Nuri Siddiq Shawis, Omar Mustafa, Ali Abdulla, Saleh Abdulla Yussiffi, Mulla Abdulla Ismail, Hilmi Sherif Ali, Ismail Arif and Shamsuddin el-Mufti together with fifty supporters.