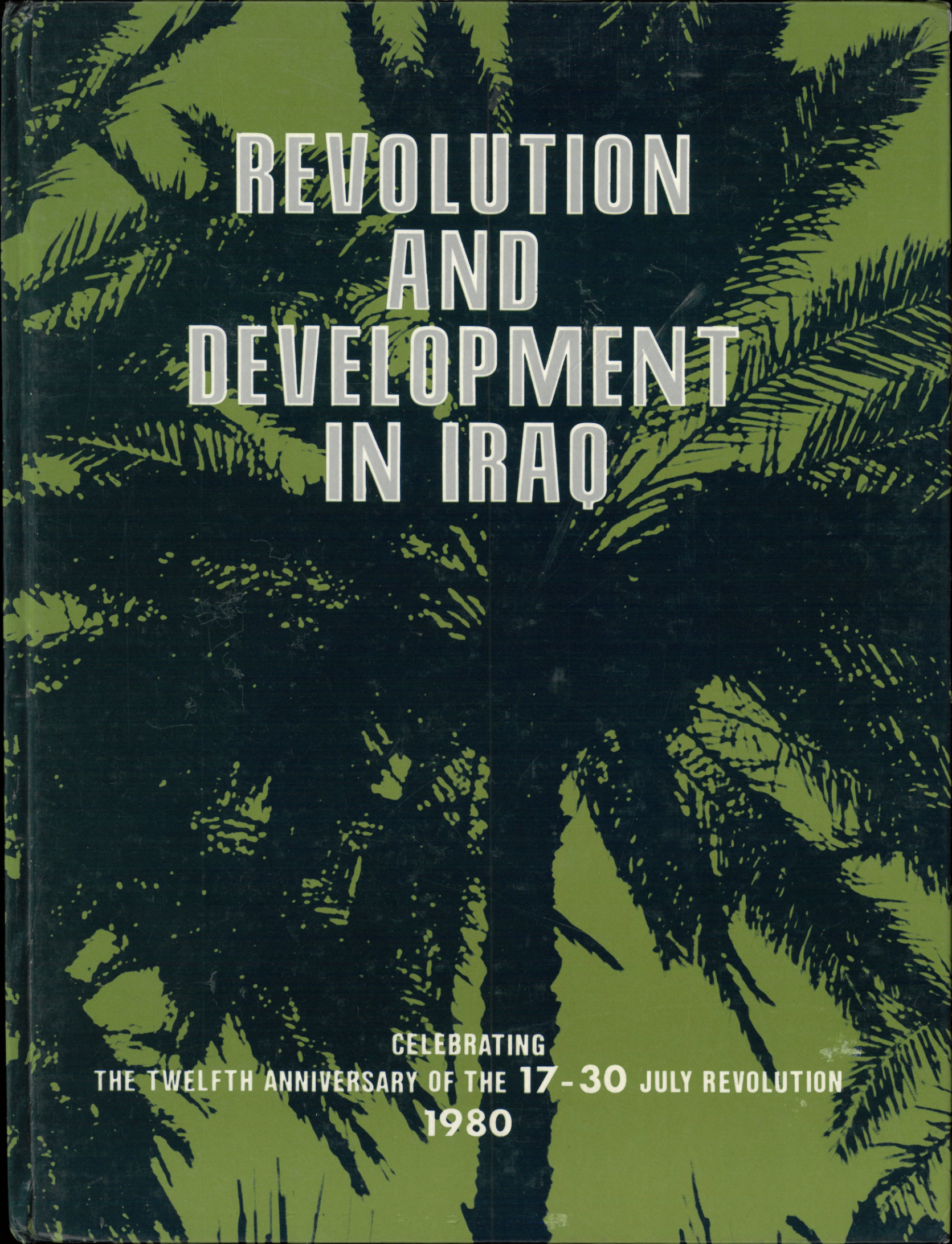
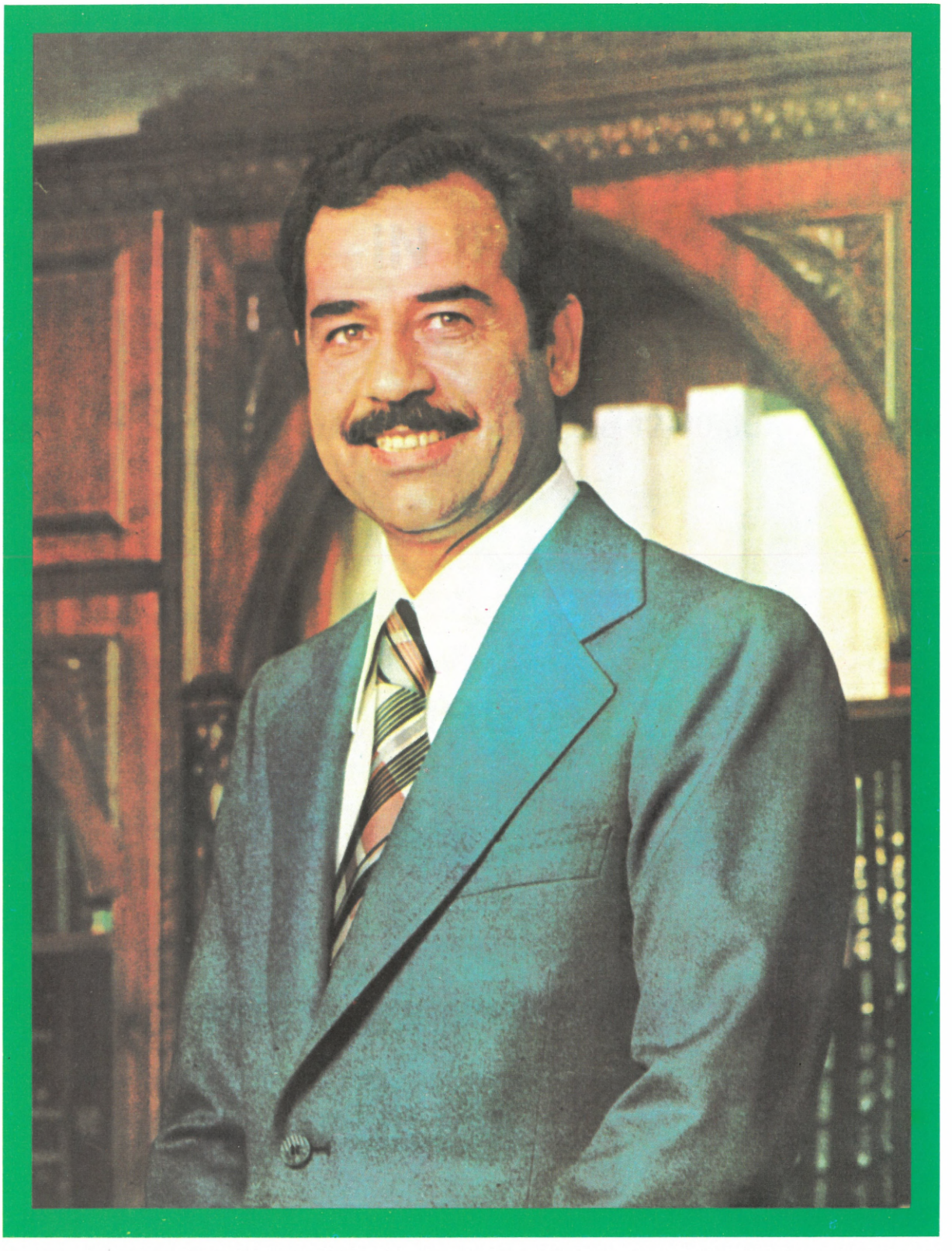

REVOLUTION
AND
DEVELOPMENT
IN IRAQ
CELEBRATING
THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 17-30 JULY REVOLUTION
1980

REVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ



MR. SADDAM HUSSEIN, HEAD OF THE REVOLUTION'S COMMAND COUNCIL,

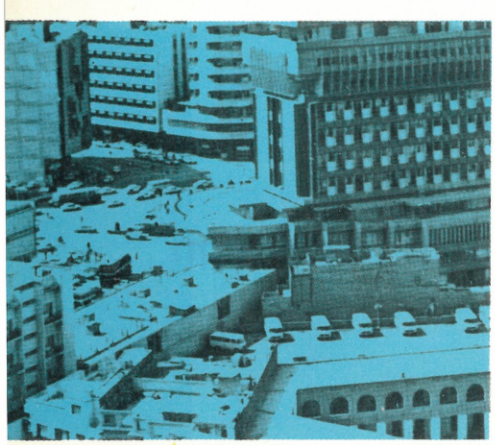
PRESIDENT OF THE IRAQI REPUBLIC

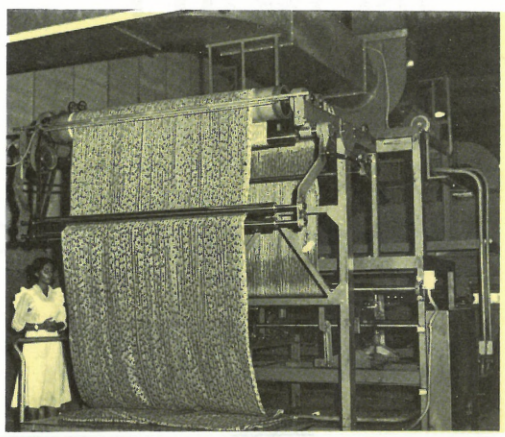
REVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

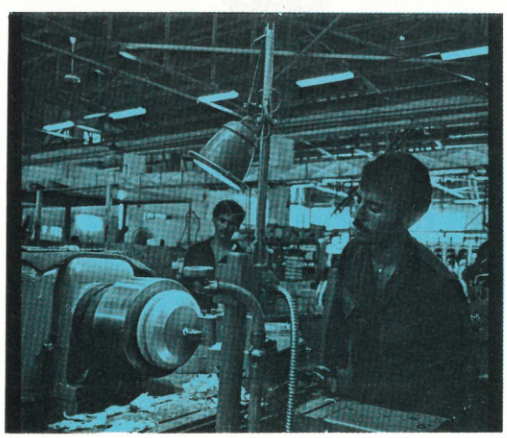
Celebrating the 12th Anniversary of the 17-30 July Revolution

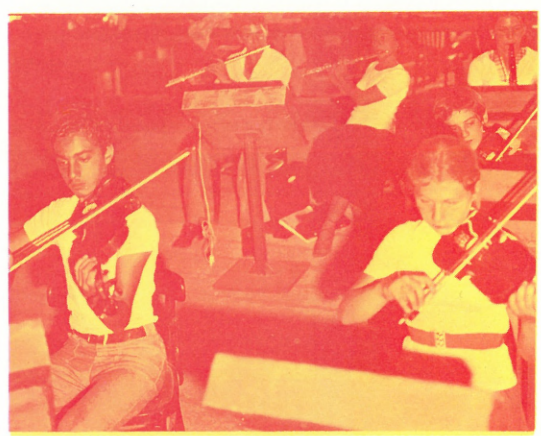
1980

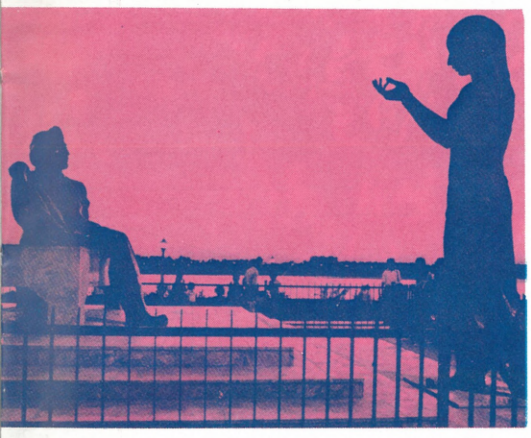
ISSUED BY MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION
PREPARED BY MINISTRY OF PLANNING
BAGHDAD – JULY 1980











Contents

— The National Declaration
— Democratic Transformations
— Towards closer International Relations
— Development Planning in the Perspective of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party
— Iraq.... Situation, Area, Population
— Standard of living
— National Income and per capita income
— Investment
— Oil Policy
— Agricultural Development
— Industrial Development
— Water and Electricity
— Housing
— Transport and Communications
— Development of Commerce
— Education
— Health Care
— Culture and Information
— Revolution and Woman
— Outstanding Dates in the History of the Revolution

The National Declaration

In order to keep the Arab Homeland free from foreign spheres of influence, to emphasize the independence of the people and the land of the Arab Nation, to put its material and human potentialities in the service of its independence and progress, the National Declaration was announced by President—Leader Saddam Hussein on February 8, 1980, the anniversary of the February 8, 1963 Revolution. The Declaration embodies those objectives, forms a working guide and a precise practical and revolutionary programme to save the Arab Nation from Zionist and imperialistic stratagems, and from the attempts of major powers, who are still trying feverishly to extend control over the Arab Homeland, and the Arabian Gulf in particular, owing to the strategic, economic, political and oil advantages in the area. Those attempts aim at the consecration of division, backwardness and weakness, supporting all that by the establishment of foreign military bases in this vital part of the world.

The Arab masses have received the National Declaration with great excitement and support. Between 25-28 March, 1980, a popular conference was held in Baghdad to discuss the Declaration, where it was unanimously adopted. A number of the Arab countries, which realize the struggle of major powers for their own interests, gave their support to this National Declaration.

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful

DECLARATION

In view of the present international situation and its potential future developments, and in the light of the serious possibilities threatening the Arab sovereignty and national security, on the one hand, and world peace and security on the other; and in response to the demands of national responsibility to the Arab nation's land, culture and heritage; and in accordance with the principles of the non-Aligned Movement, Iraq feels called upon to take the initiative by issuing the following declaration, to be taken, first as a charter regulating the national relations among the Arab countries, and secondly as a pledge by the Arab nation to the neighbouring states which declare their respect and commitment to this charter.

The Declaration is based on the following principles:

ONE The rejection of the presence in the Arab homeland of any foreign armies and military forces, or any foreign forces and military bases, or any facilities in any form, or under any pretext or cover, or for any reason whatsoever. Any Arab régime that fails to abide by this principle should be isolated and boycotted politically and economically, and its policies should be resisted by all means available.

TWO Prohibiting the use of armed forces by any Arab state against any other Arab state. All disputes that may arise among Arab states should be settled by peaceful means, and in accordance with the principles of joint national action and the supreme Arab interests.

THREE The principle mentioned in Article 2 applies to the relations of the Arab nation and countries with the neighbouring nations and states. No armed forces should be used to resolve disputes with these states except in defending sovereignty or in self-defence, and in cases where the security and fundamental interests of the Arab countries are threatened.

FOUR Solidarity of all Arab countries in the face of any foreign aggression or violation committed by any foreign power against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of any Arab country. In the event of any foreign power declaring war on any Arab country, all Arab countries should jointly resist and thwart that aggression or violation by all means available, including military action, and a total political and economic embargo, and in all other fields deemed necessary and in the national interest.

FIVE Confirming the commitment of the Arab countries to the international laws and conventions regarding the use of airways, waterways, and territories by any state that is not at war with any Arab country.

SIX Arab countries should keep away from the arenas of international conflicts and wars, and should preserve complete neutrality and non-alignment towards any party in the conflict or war, except when such party violate the Arab territorial sovereignty or rights of Arab countries guaranteed by international laws and conventions. Arab countries should refrain from military participation — wholly or partially — in wars and military disputes, inside or

outside the area, on behalf of any foreign state or party.

SEVEN Commitment of the Arab countries to establish advanced and constructive inter-Arab economic relations, to provide and solidify the common ground for advanced Arab economic structure and Arab unity. Arab countries should avoid any act that may harm these relations or block their continuity and development, regardless of their different systems of government, or the marginal differences that may arise among them, so long as the parties concerned remain committed to the principles of this Declaration.

Arab countries should abide by the principle of national economic integration. Arab countries economically competent should offer all kinds of economic aid to other Arab countries to safeguard against dependence on foreign powers, in a manner impinging upon these countries independence and national will.

EIGHT In presenting the principles of this Declaration, Iraq confirms its readiness to abide by it with respect to every Arab country, and every party committed to it. Iraq is also ready to discuss this Declaration with the Arab brethren, and listen to their comments thereon, to enhance the effectiveness of its principles and deepen its implications.

Iraq also confirms that this Declaration is no substitute for the Arab League Charter or the Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation concluded by the Arab League members. Rather, Iraq deems it a reinforcement of the Charter and Treaty, and a development there up on, in line with the developing international conditions, the dangers threatening the Arab nation and its consequent national repsonsibilities towards the present and future circumstances.

Great People of Iraq

Masses of the Great Arab Nation

In presenting this declaration, Iraq is urged by its national responsibility which supercedes any subjective or regional interest. While we approach the Arab governments with this declaration, as the authority responsible for applying it and abiding by its principles, we deeply believe that these principles cannot be ascertained or become a charter for Arab relations except through the struggle and support of the Arab masses, because the Declaration ensures their basic interests and responds to their national aspirations in liberity and independence, and paves the way for the Arab Unity.

Saddam Hussein

Chairman, RCC, President of the Republic of Iraq

Baghdad
8 Feb. 1980

DEMOCRATIC TRANSFOMRATIONS IN IRAQ

The emergence of the National Assembly is connected with our concept of how to represent the people, which, in turn, is connected with the concept of popular democracy. This question must be connected with the final and mature forms, within the historical stage of such forms and express genuinely the concept of popular democracy in which we believe, and as a form of people's representation.

Saddam Hussein

The Revolution of 17-30 July, 1968 has achieved a creative embodiment of the Party theory of democracy, and has developed that theory through actual practice, to render it an inspiring example for the Arab Revolution, through endeavouring to establish ties with the masses to remove passive impressions formed in previous eras. By reviewing the march of the Party and Revolution in this field we can distinguish these outstanding democratic features and practices:

— Formation of popular organizations like Labour Unions, Agricultural Societies, Student, Women and Vocational Organizations.

— Formation and implementation of Popular Councils in many **Muhafadhas** of the country, which have helped in the creation of better democratic relations between the masses and government systems.

— The sound and democratic solution of the Kurdish question, and ensuring a suitable atmosphere for the Kurdish people to practice national rights, party and political activities, in addition to social and cultural activities on a large scale — all of which was provided for in the March 11 Declaration.

— Ensuring the cultural rights of the Turkmans and the Syriac-speaking citizens by granting them rights which were unprecedented.

— The emergence of the Progressive National Front on the fifth anniversary of the Revolution. This is one of the important democratic achievements effected by the party, and one of the surest steps to democracy in the entire area.

— The emergence of the Legislative and Executive Councils in the Autonomous Region.

— The publication of the Political Report of the Eighth Regional Congress as a historic document minutely diagnosing the actualities of the entire state systems in a manner unknown to any of the political movements in the area.

— The Publication of the law of the National Assembly and Legislative Council for the Autonomous Region. Elections took place on June 20, 1980 to choose representatives of the people.

أمة عربية واحدة ذات رسالة خالدة

TOWARDS CLOSER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

What is wanted is not only that the decisions of the Iraqi State should be right by our scientific and objective calculations; in addition, what is needed is to preserve and develop positive psychological relations between us and the Arab nation; to preserve and strengthen the confidence between us and other international quarters, whose opinion of our decisions is of interest to us; to have our decisions sound sensible, logical and convincing to those quarters, wherever possible.

Saddam Hussein

لا احلاف
عسكرية
لا قواعد
اجنبية

In conformity with the principles laid by the Political Report of the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party the Development plans and programmes in the country have empahsized the direction of the Iraqi economy to play a leading role in the Arab field. The importance of Iraq became apparent in supporting all steps and measures serving Arab economic integration. Iraq has adopted the strategy of joint Arab economic action as a programme for the integration of Arab regional economies. Iraq was also active in encouraging the role and efficieny of organizations and joint Arab companies. Concerning the Arab Economic Unity Council, Iraq has reached the stage of complete exemption of custom duties on commodities produced by members or the Arab Common Market, offering them priorities to set them on high competition levels with all foreign similar or alternative commodities.

In the field of international economic relations, Iraq has developed its relations with the group of developing countries, offering them facilities and priorities over commodities produced by other international groups. Iraq has put its economic and commercial relations with the world in the service of his just

national causes, especially the Palestinian cause. Scores of agreements and protocoles were concluded with various countries amounting to more than 100 such agreements in the period of 1968-78.

In addition to that, the Iraqi Monetary Fund for Foreign Development was established in 1974 offering numerous loans to some developing countries. The capital was raised to 200 million dinars, and the number of loans concluded until 1979 reached 615 million dinars, covering some of the Arab countries, African and Asiatic countries. This does not include what the Fund is offering in the form of loans and aids to developing projects in the developing countries during 1980. And this does not include either the aids extended by the Iraqi Government through the Ministry of Finance to the developing countries, in order to face the deficit in their balance of payments. It does not include, further, the Arab and international loans and committments.

The fund has agreed to offer long term loans without interest to 12 developing countries during 1980, to balance the increase in oil prices during the second half of 1979, comparable to the amounts of oil imported by those countries from Iraq during the said period.

Development Planning in the Perspective of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party

On the comprehensive economic, social and cultural levels, development is considered a central question of prime importance, demanding the concentration of all human and material potentialities, within a comprehensive national plan, and in a perspective of Arab unity and Socialism. Through that is created the unique expamle aimed at by the Party and the Revolution in this country.

Saddam Hussein

The socialist perspective in the philosophy of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party is primarily associated with the nationalist-cultural perspective of an Arab nation with a human message, joining her past, present, and future together.

The Party has considered this connection an objective in the struggle, indicative of the idea of the comprehensive revolution in the Arab Homeland.

Rejecting the evolutionary reform theory, and emphasizing the revolutionary idea, the Party has expressed the particularity of Arab reality, emphasized self-reliance, independence and actual experience, with regard to all conditions and circumstances around the Arab nation at the present stage, and all the necessities of her struggle, within a framework of solidarity and alliance with liberation movements, and progressive systems.

Planning for Development

Through its documents, national and regional congresses, and through a great deal of its literature, the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party has emphasized the importance of sensible and scientific planning of all human and material resources, in order to provide the best conditions of a respectable and free life for the Arab.

Led and firmly established by the Party, since assuming political power in 17-30 July, 1968, the revolutionary experience in Iraq has attained an organic relation between

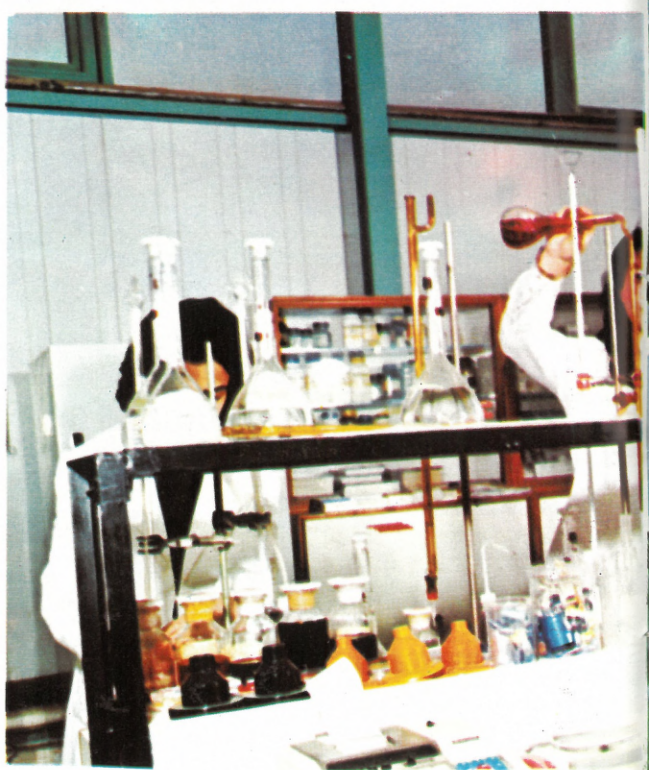
ideology and practice; and has offered actual opportunities for deeper and more comprehensive developments, enriching the Party ideology with new additions, through the leadership of the revolutionary process itself.

Planning in Iraq

During the 'seventies, Iraq effected two comprehensive five-year plans, set in a national Arab perspective. These two plans have achieved rapid and comprehensive developments, showing the role of planning as a means to conduct social and economic activity. They have also presented a deep and practical analysis of all aspects of life, to help in choosing the best solutions in the light of human and material resources available, ensuring their exemplary mobilization for the welfare of society and man. During this period, our country has emphasized the centrality of planning and decentralized execution, taking into consideration the coordination of aims according to stages on the one hand, and coordination of annual, medium and long term plans on the other. These plans were carried out and followed up on scientific and practical bases, ensuring association among various sectors. Educational regional, scientific and technological planning was all carried out within a national Arab perspective.

The strategy of development in Iraq aims at the utmost and competent recruitment of all resources and potentialities available , within a

democratic, national, progressive and human perspective, ensuring rapid and constant economic welfare for the citizens, in the light of human, democratic and cultural relations, which embody the national principles of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. The development strategy in the country is also concerned with strengthening tendencies of economic integration with the rest of the Arab countries, the creation of connecting factors and economic interdependence. An increase in the Iraqi participation in joint investment projects, and in economic, social, and



cultural fields has been an asset to the Arab nation. Iraq has also taken to the assistance of developing countries, by participation in setting up vital development projects in those countries, extending loans to raise the standard of living of their people, setting up economic relations with those and other countries, ensuring the interests of the country and the Arab nation, thus emphasizing the independence of Iraqi policy and its human perspective.

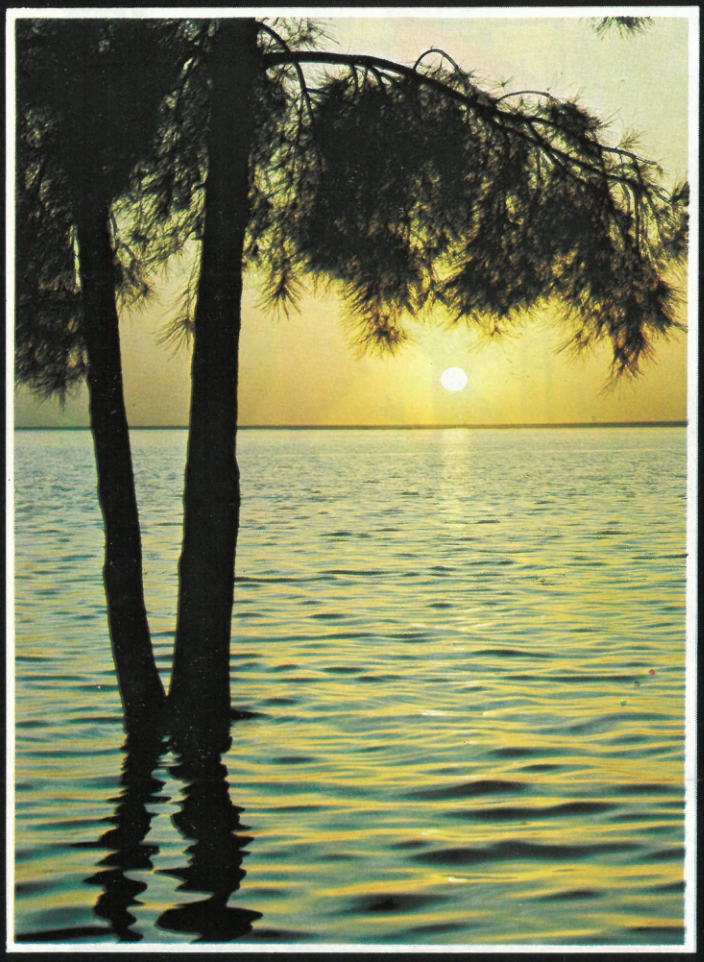
Future Horizons and the Eighties

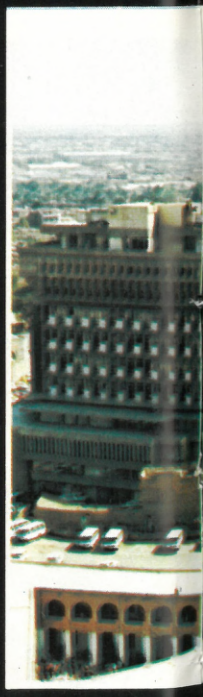
Development strategy in Iraq aims to achieve:

A. A long term plan up to the year 2000, within the strategy of Arab joint economic action, taking into consideration the unity of our Pan-Arab affiliation, our cultural heritage and higher interests in security, economic and social fields.

B. A Five-Year Plan for 1981-5 ensuring a balanced development among various economic sectors, according special interest to rural development, and based on economic coordination and integration among Arab countries.

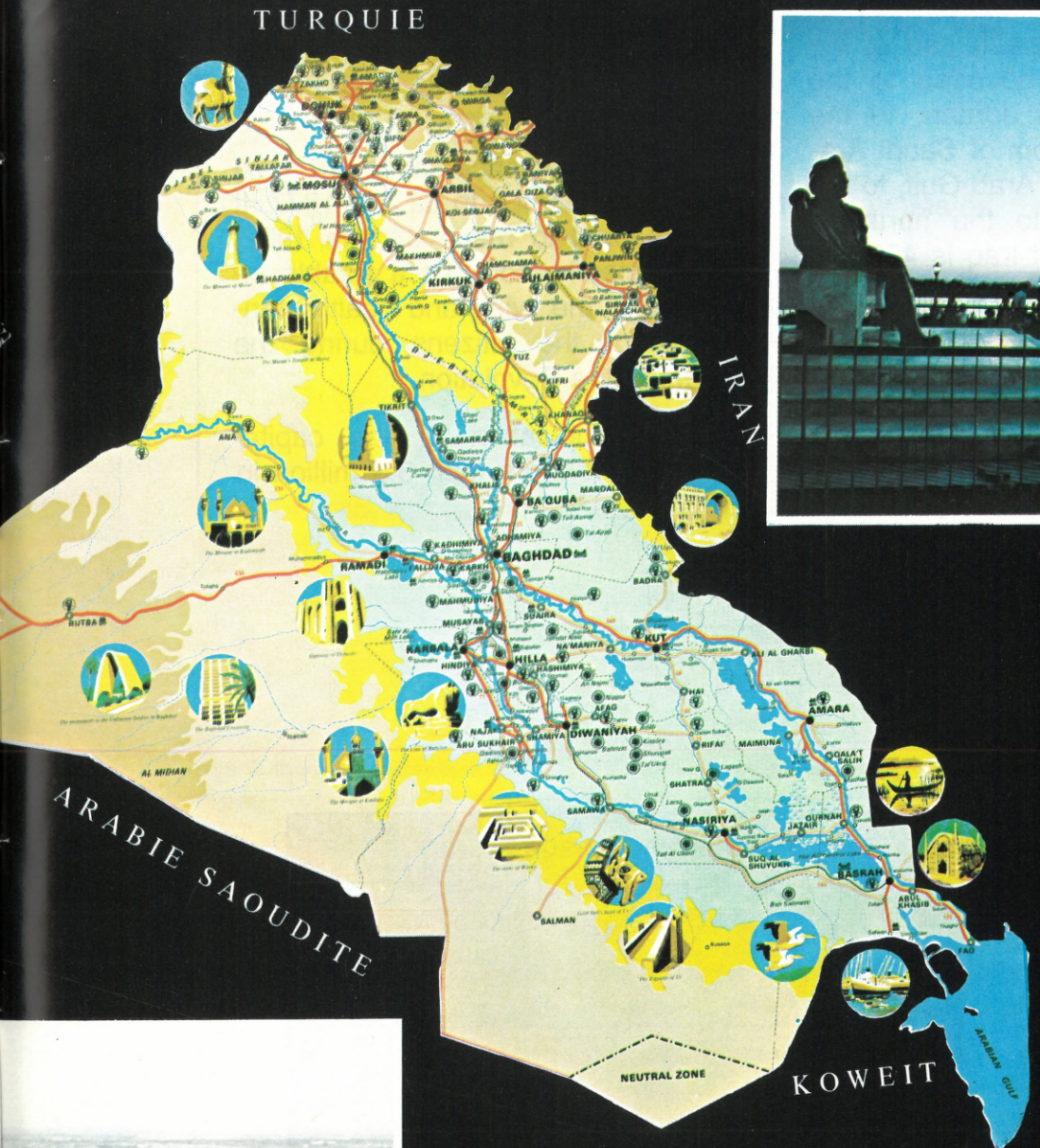
IRAQ... SITUATION, AREA AND POPULATION

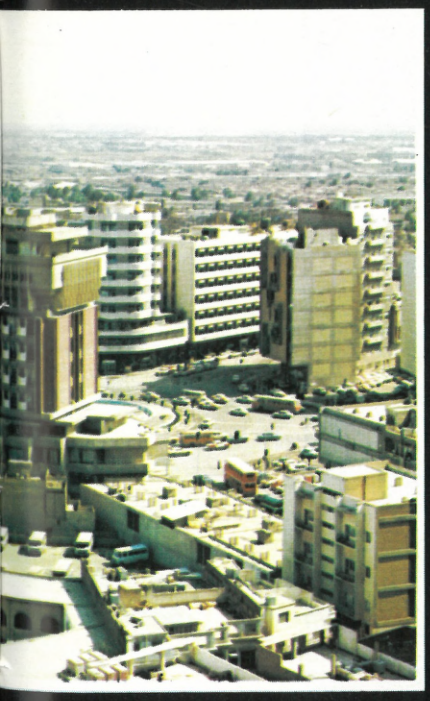




Iraq is once more destined to assume leadership in the service of the Arab nation and the defence of her honour.

Saddam Hussein


TURQUIE
IRAN
ARABIE SAOUDITE
KOWEIT
DOHUK
MOSUL
ARBIL
KIRKUK
SULAIMANIYA
TUZ
KIFRI
TIKRIT
SAMARRA
BA'QUBA
BAGHDAD
RAMADI
KARBALA
HILLA
KUT
AMARA
DIWANIYAH
NASIRIYA
BASRAH
SALMAN
NEUTRAL ZONE
ARABIAN GULF
AL MIDIAN

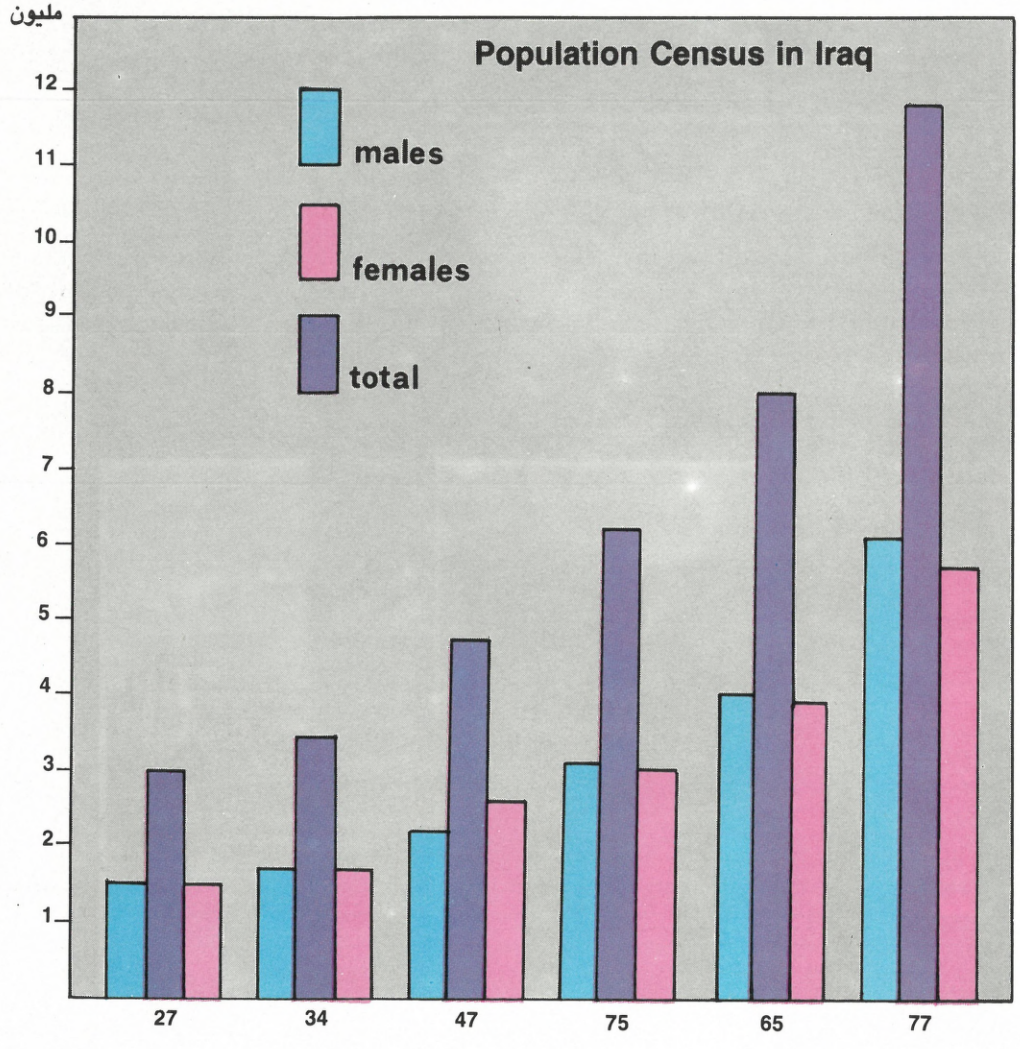


Iraq is an inseparable part of the Arab nation. It is bounded to the west by Syria and Jordan, to the south by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Arab Gulf, to the east by Iran and to the north by Turkey. The area of Iraq is 438,446 square kilometres. Iraq is divided into 18 adminstrative units called **muhafadhas.** Three of these **muhafadhas** are in the Autonomous Region: Arbil, Sulaimaniyah, and Duhok.

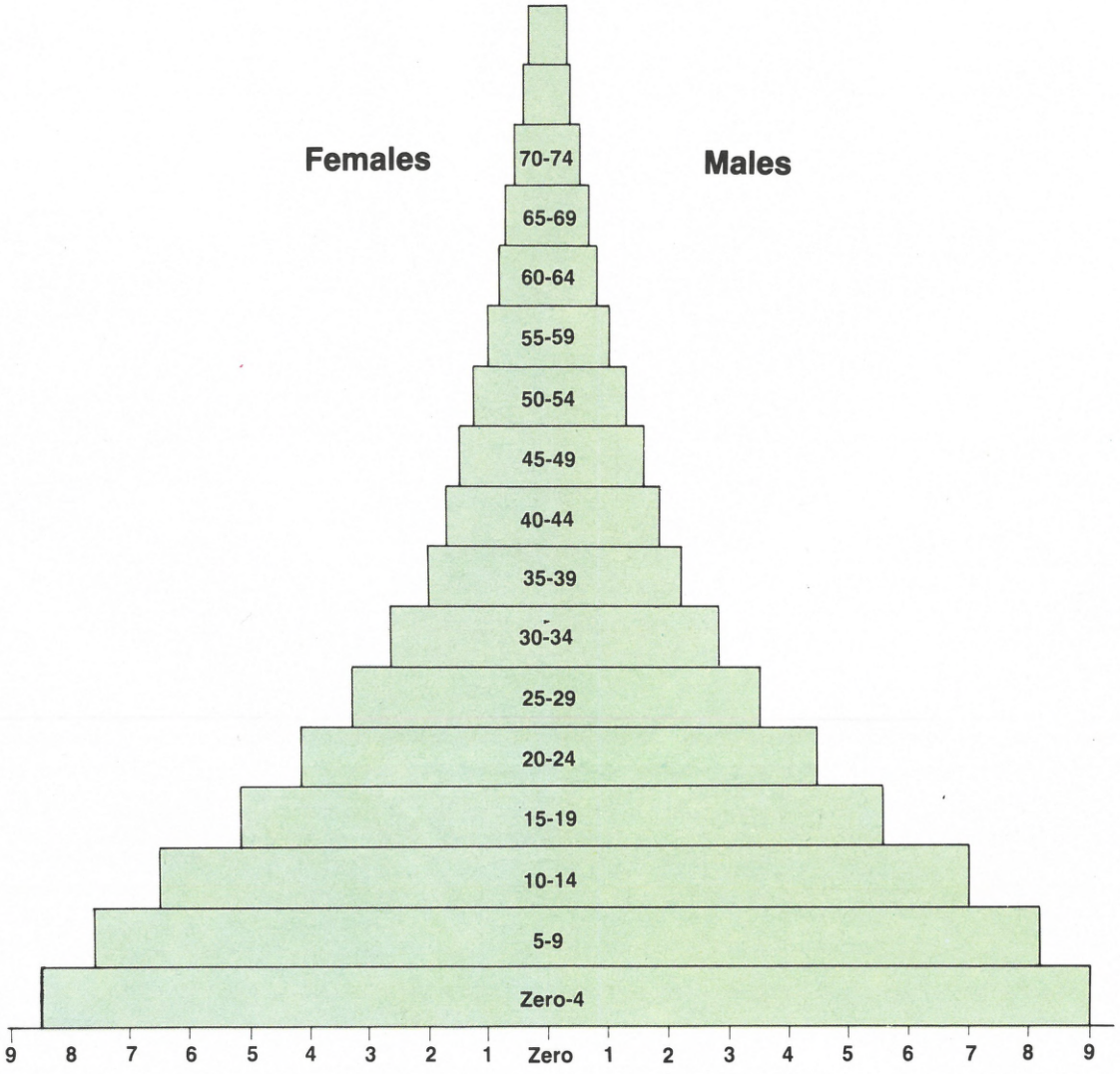
The population of Iraq is more than 13.2 million in 1980, with a population growth rate of 3.3% per annum.

Life expectancy at birth rose from 56.5 in 1968 to 62.2 in 1977. It is expected to reach 63.8 in 1982, which clearly indicates a sizable increase in the living and health standards of the citizens during the years of the Revolution.

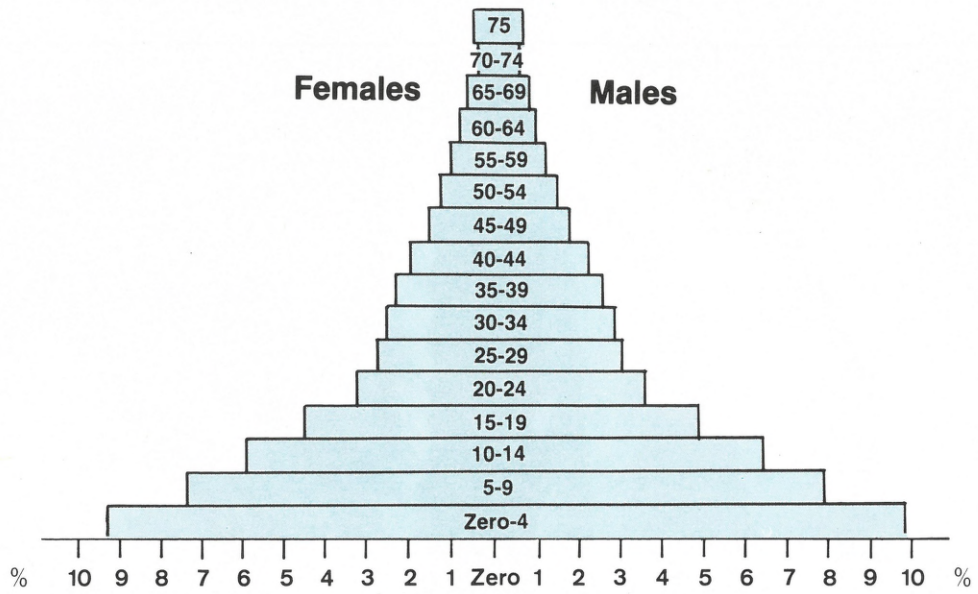
The population of the capital Baghdad is more than 3.3 million in 1980.



Demographic Pyramid of Iraq, 1980



Demographic Pyramid of Iraq, 1968



What is sought is a flourish of living conditions and a prevalence of social welfare in Iraq which should at the same time keep a balance, in their levels and degrees, with Pan-Arab considerations.

Saddam Hussein

Standard of Living

The rise in the average per capita income was a fulfilment of the basic objectives of the economic and social policy, laid down by the leadership of the Party and Revolution, concerning raising the standard of living of the citizens, with emphasis on the low-bracket income groups, and on re-forming the nature of consumption expenditure, in a manner ensuring the highest social returns.

The average wages paid to employees and labourers have sizably increased since pre-revolutionary days. For considerations of socialist applications, those increases covered the basic componenets of society, like labourers and small employees and limited income groups. So minimum wages rose by 122%.

The average income of the industrial labourer rose from ID. 250 in 1968 to about ID.834 in 1979, that is an increase of 234%. The labourers have therefore been offered a chance to develop their economic, social and cultural standards. The monthly consumption expenditure per person increased by 290% in the period of 1972-8, in addition to the achievement of more welfare for the entire citizens. The Revolution has also various legislations.

Over the last twelve years the Revolution has also completed many tourist establishments and created entertainment programmes based on the cultural heritage and benefiting from the natural advantages in our beloved northern areas and the enchanting marshlands of the south.

A look at the structure of consumption will show that the rate of expenditure on food has decreased in 1979 compared to 1976, because of the increase in the rate of expenditure on entertainment and cultural facilities, which reflects a developing tendency in the mode of consumption.

"In the national economy, scientific planning should be used as a means of achieving rapid increase in national income, individual living standards and social justice in income distribution."

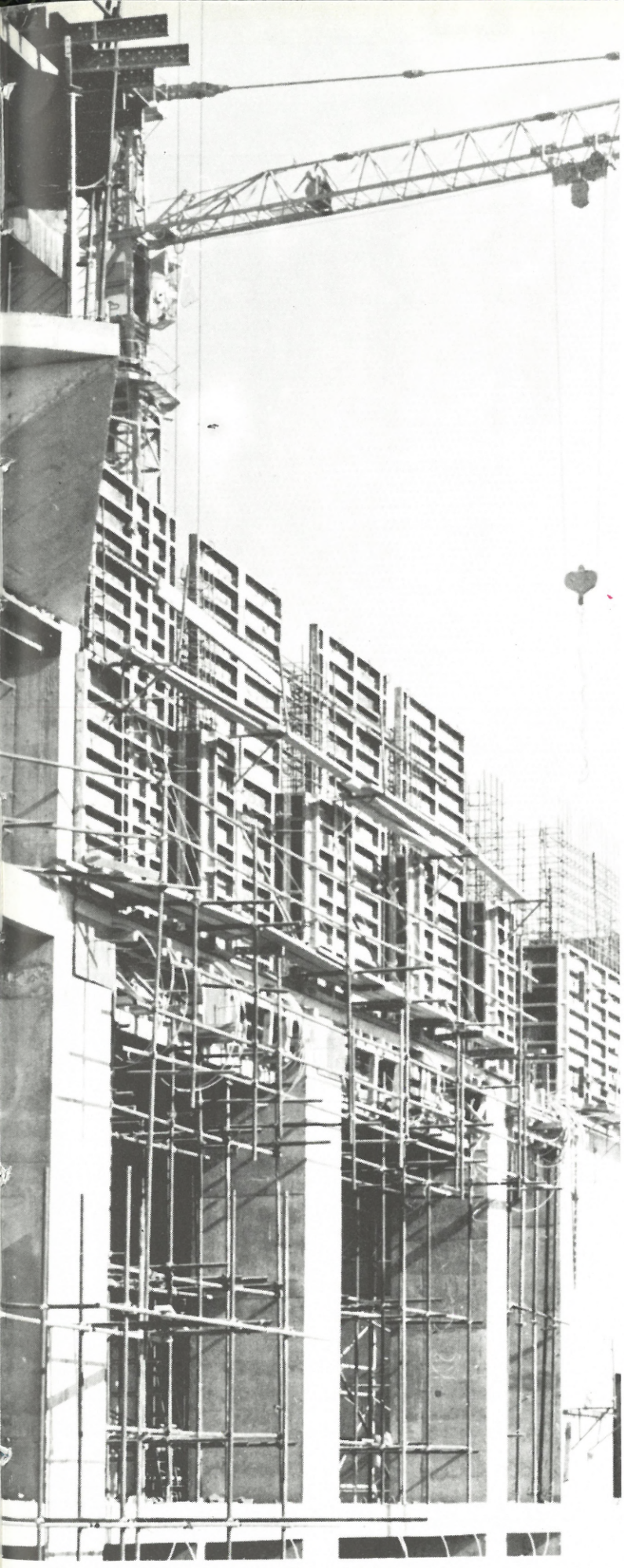
Saddam Hussein

NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME

National income has increased with an average annual rate of growth of 27.7% at current prices in the period of 1969-79. Thus, per capita share in national income increased by 23.5% a year at current prices during that period. In 1969 the average per capita was ID. 92.3, but in 1979 it rose to ID. 763.8 per annum.

The Development of Average Per Capita Share in National Income (current prices)

	1969	1979	Total Increase	%Average annual growth
National Income I.D. million	850	9792	8942	27.7
Average Per capita I.D.1	92.3	763.8	671.5	23.5

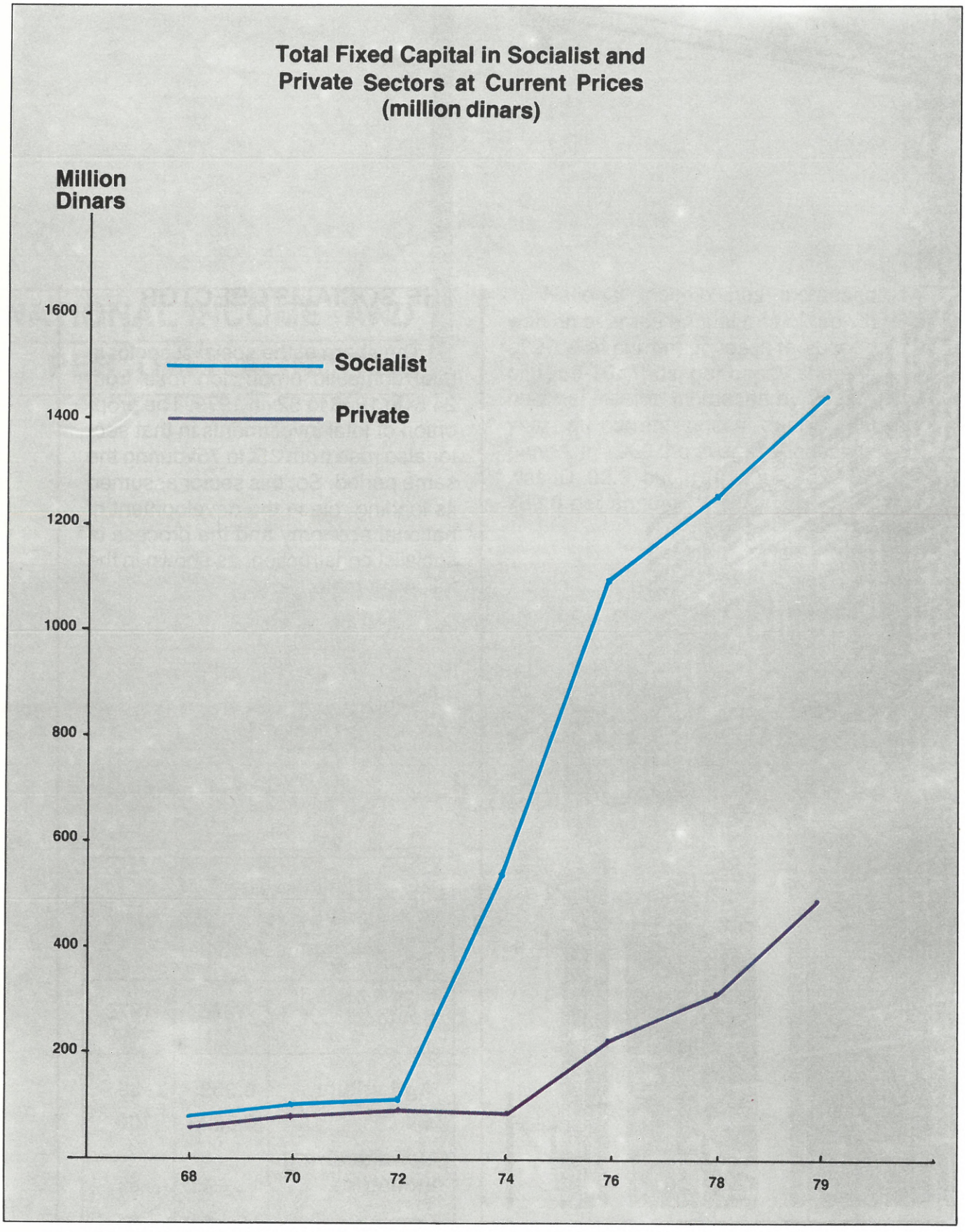


THE SOCIALIST SECTOR

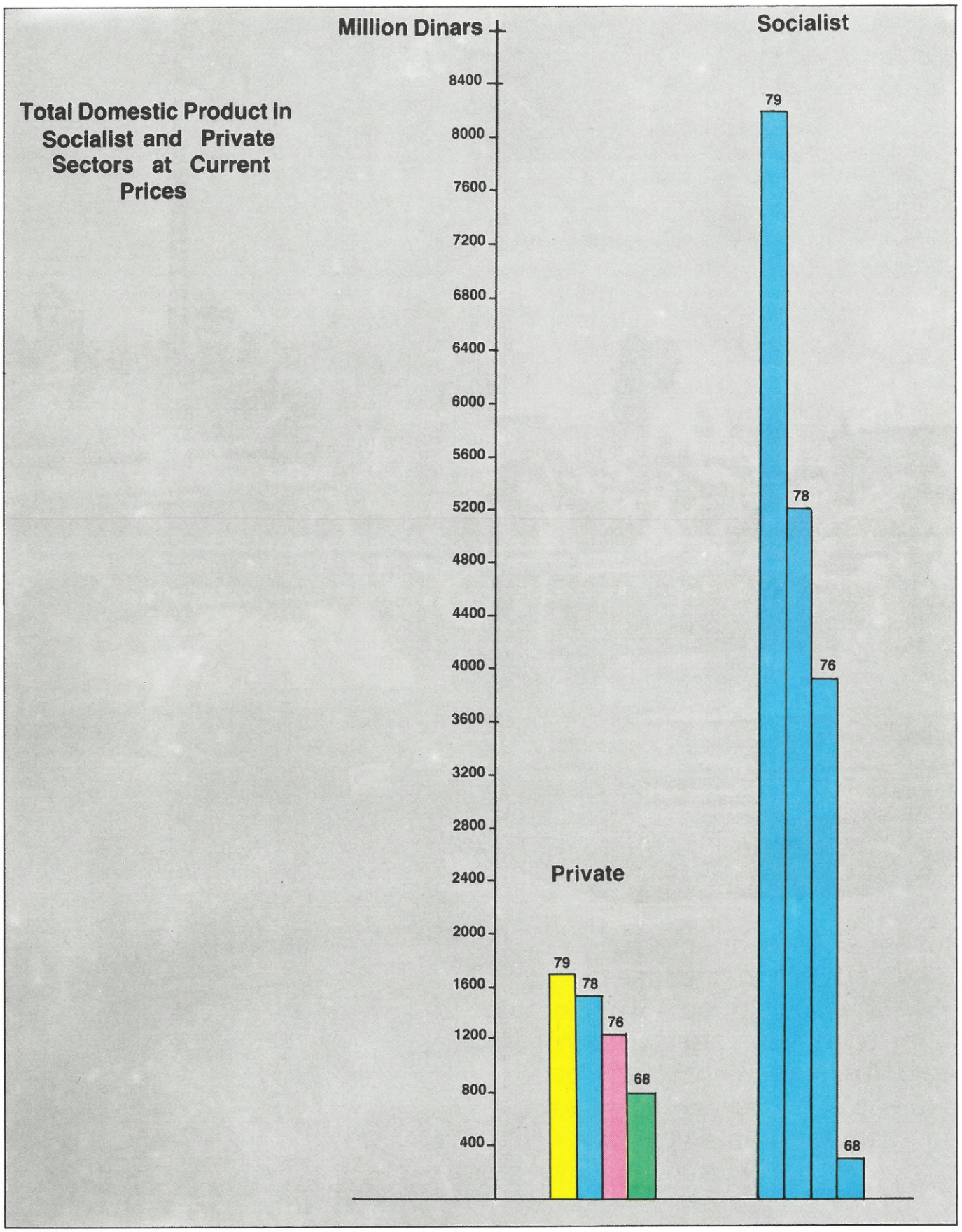
The share of the socialist sector in total domestic production rose from 24.5% in 1968 to 82% in 1979. The proportion of total investments in that sector also rose from 35% to 75% during the same period. So, this sector assumed its leading role in the development of national economy and the process of socialist construction, as shown in the following table:

Relative Share of Socialist Sector in Principal Economic Activities

Sector	1968 %	1979 %
Agriculture	0.003	39
Oil	0.0002	100
Manufacturing Industries	41	53
Commerce	11	61


Total Fixed Capital in Socialist and Private Sectors at Current Prices (million dinars)
Million Dinars
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
Socialist
Private
68
70
72
74
76
78
79

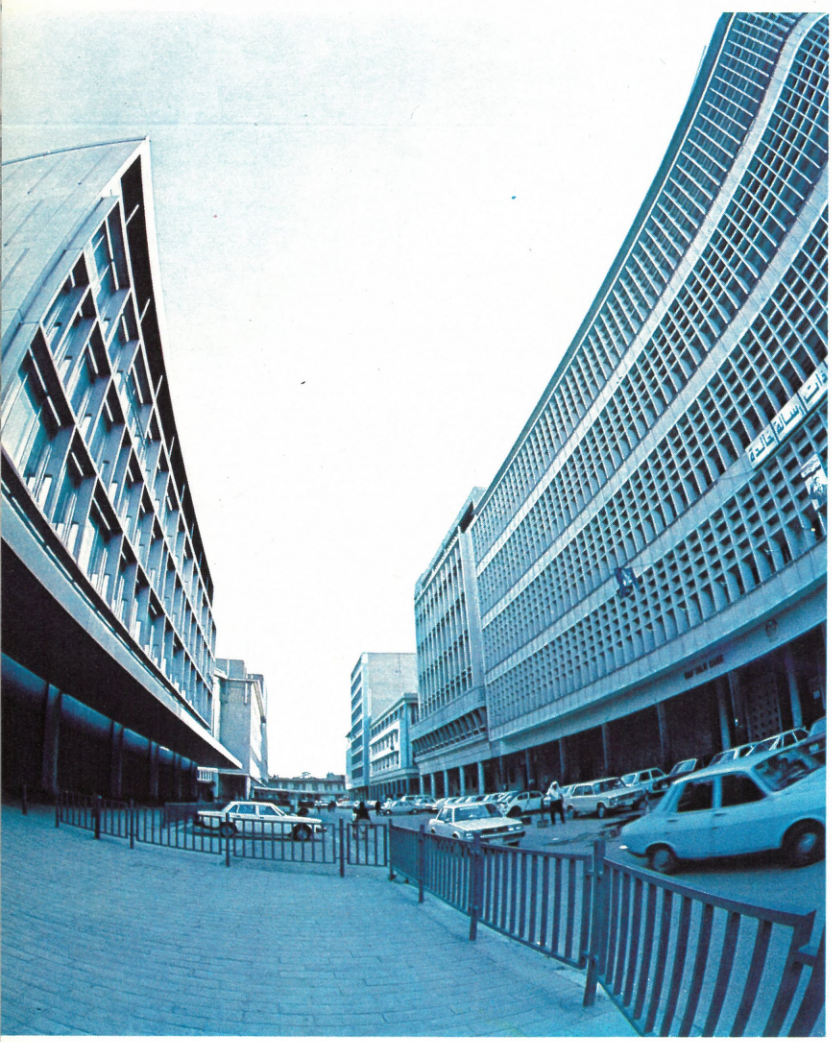
Total Domestic Product in Socialist and Private Sectors at Current Prices



In development, what is meant by investment is the development of the people socially, economically and culturally; and also, letting the people advance constantly, within the context of the general progress of humanity as a whole.

Saddam Hussein

INVESTMENT



The available financial resources have basically been directed towards creating a new modern Iraq through comprehensive economic and social development to benefit the mass of the people, to serve our national aims, to strengthen the developing countries' economic institutions and to support liberation movements throughout the world.

Total investment in the first Development Plan (1970-75) and the Second Plan (1976-80) amounted to 18201·6 million Iraqi dinars, or an average annual investment of more than 1655 million Iraqi dinars. In comparison, the total investment in all plans and annual programmes before the Revolution - that is about 20 years - amounted to 1896 million Iraqi dinars, or an annual average of about 95 million Iraqi dinars.

A great leap forward was made in the investments allocated to the 1980 annual plan. These amounted to 5240 million Iraqi dinars, which is 176% more than total investments allocated to all development plans before the Revolution. This confirms the long-term ambition of the revolutionary leadership to achieve profound economic and social changes.

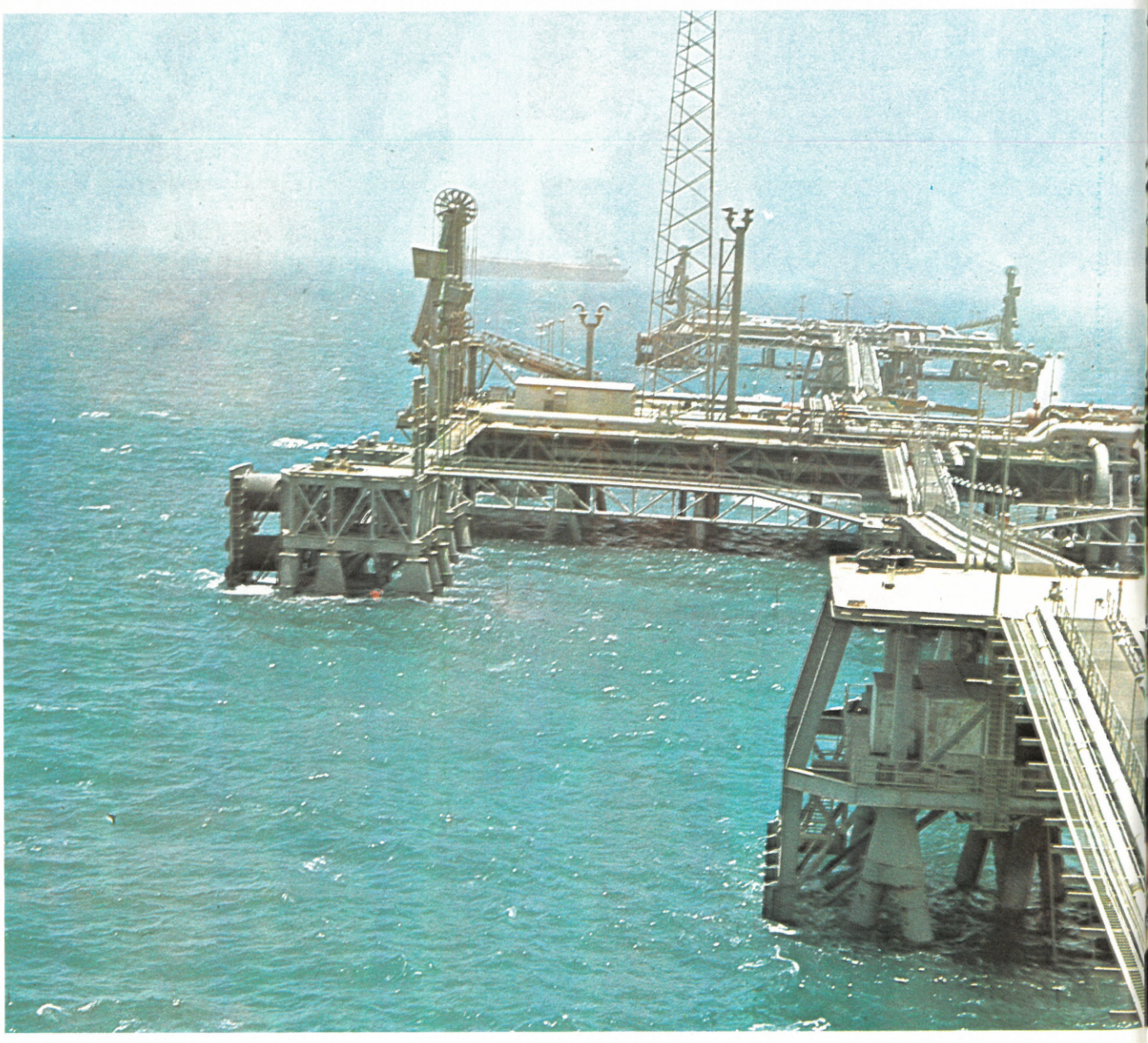
Central Bank of Iraq
Central Bank of Iraq
One Dinar
البنك المركزي العراقي
البنك المركزي العراقي
دينار واحد
Five Dinars

In our oil policy, the central motto is: Of the last two barrels produced in the world, one barrel shall be Iraqi.

Saddam Hussein

OIL POLICY

Iraq occupies the fifth place among oil - producing countries of the world. Inspite of the importance of its oil wealth, Iraq was for a long time unable to use it to transform its econo-

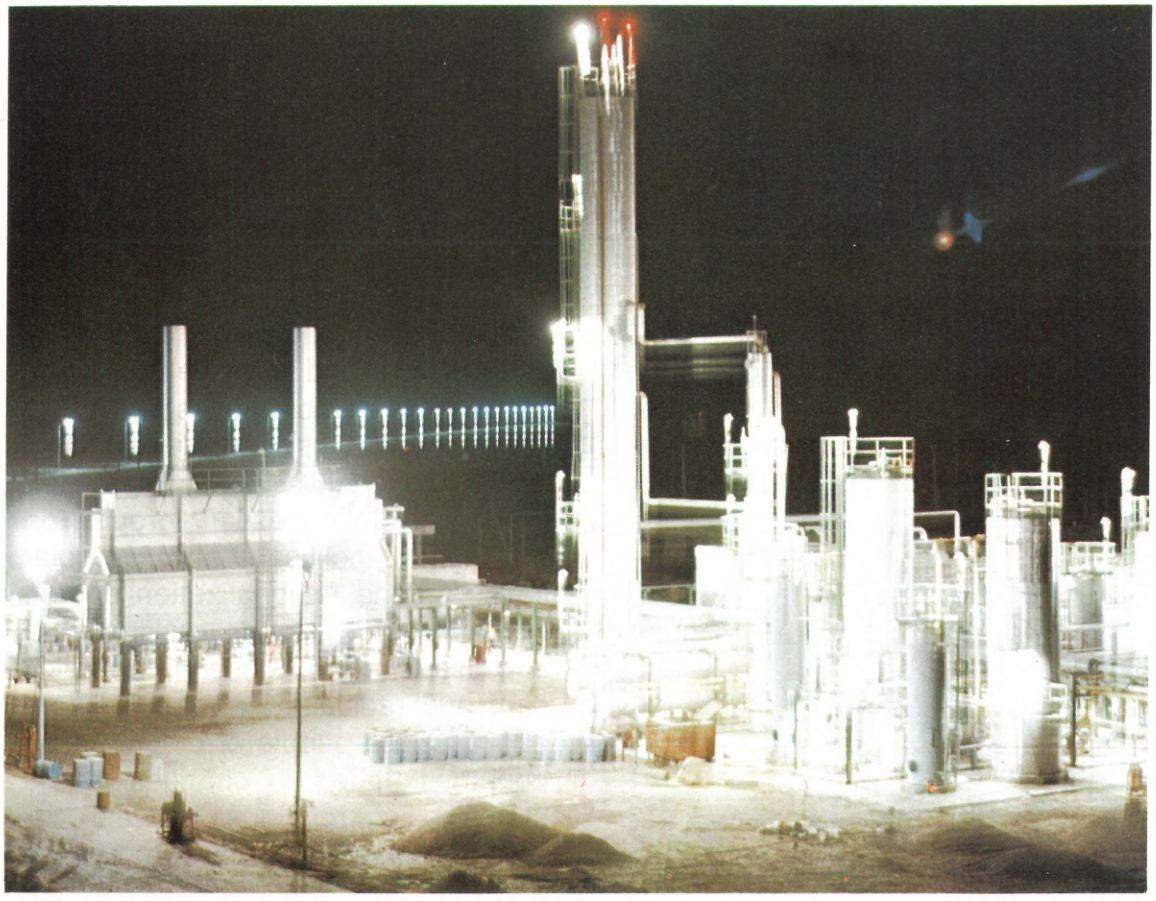


mic and social structures, and emerge from its state of under development to achieve political and economic independence and end the control of this resource by world monopolies.

A severe and decisive confrontation with the oil monopolies was one of the principal tasks of the Revolution of 17-30 July 1968. Thus it started preparing the necessary ground on economic, political and popular levels for the nationalization decree of June 1st and for making it a success, with the consequent significant and radical changes it brought about for the people of oil-producing countries. It led to changes in the structure of relations between oil producing and consuming countries and marked the final demise of the discriminating and monopolistic relationships which prevailed at that time.

In the sphere of international oil-policy, Iraq exposed the plans of the imperialist states and monopolistic companies and called for the reform of price levels and a fundamental review of the structure of oil relationships between the producing countries and consuming and industrial states, especially through the linking of oil prices to the prices of industrial goods subject to continuous inflation.

Iraq has played a fundamental role in the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the adoption of the decision to follow the practice of announcing prices unilaterally in order, on the one hand, to break away from the monopolistic control of the international oil companies, and, on the other, to increase the amount of investment in development in these



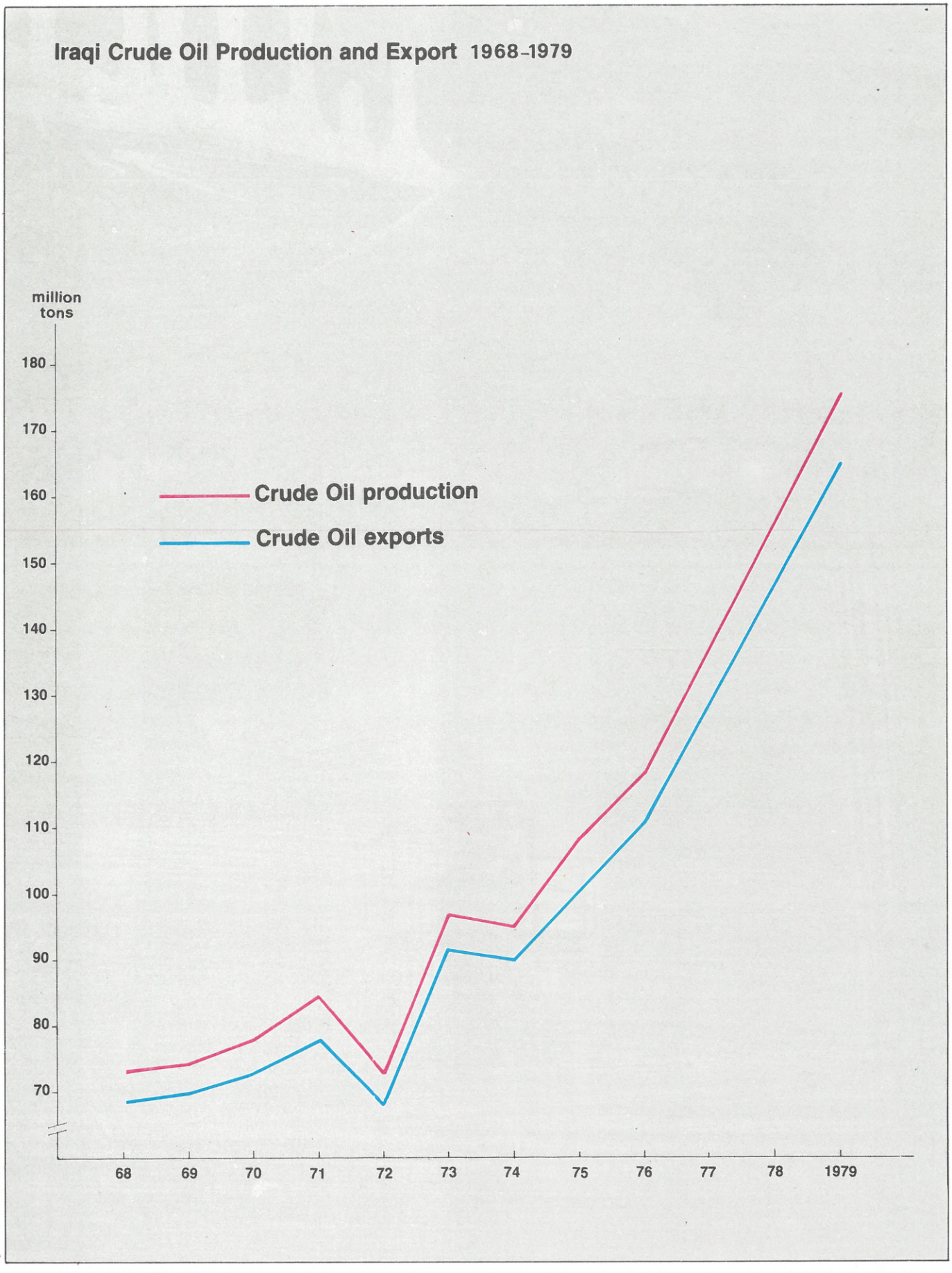
countries.

Before the issue of the nationalization decree, the monopolistic oil companies exerted pressure on Iraq to prevent it from adopting this decisive measure in relation to its oil wealth. In many circles it was believed that the national cadres would be unable to manage the oil operations but the Revolution destroyed this myth and our national cadres were able to prove their high ability and creative capacity to continue the production and marketing of Iraqi crude oil and by improved methods to surpass by a large extent the pre-nationalization levels of production. The output of crude oil rose from 73 million tons in 1968 to about 175 million tons in 1979.

Iraq plays a distinguished part in directing the OPEC policy to secure the oil interests of the oil producing and developing countires. Iraq will be the host of the OPEC Summit Conference to be held in Baghdad in November 1980.

Revolutionary Iraq is now working to make radical changes in its economic structure to transform its one-sided economy relying on the export of oil as the principal source of finance to a diversified economy with a balanced industrial and agricultural base by a policy of linking oil revenues and production to development needs, creating new permanent economic sources and ensuring that the decisions of the State fully prevail.

Iraqi Crude Oil Production and Export 1968-1979



For obvious reasons, Iraq cannot be an advanced industrial country, capable of development in the industrial field, without ensuring strong connections between the stages of industrial development and the desired flourish in agriculture.

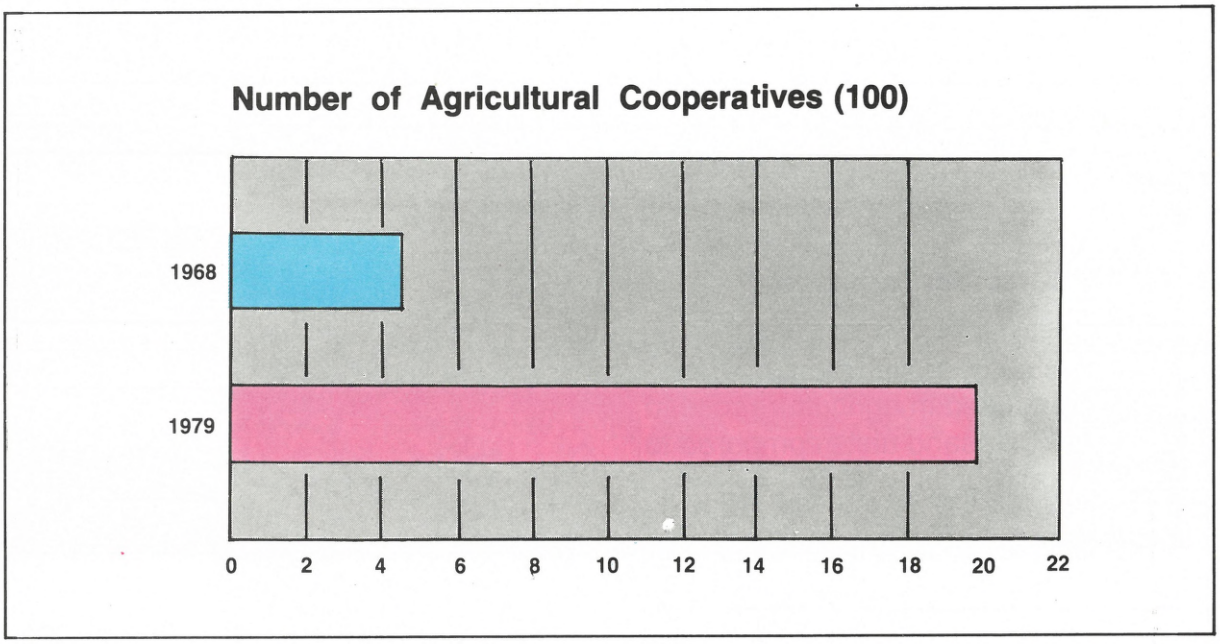
Saddam Hussein

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Revolution has taken major steps to establish and deepen the scientific bases of modern agriculture, and to provide the needs for its development. The Agricultural Development Plan covers numerous projects, of which these are the most significant.

The Agricultural Cooperative Movement

The number of Agricultural Cooperatives increased from 473 in 1968 to 1987 in 1979. The number of members rose from 63 thousand in 1968 to 355 thousand in 1979.



Irrigation, Drainage and Land Reclamation Projects

Mowsil Dam:

The project aims to regulate the flow of the Tigris river, to safeguard against flood, to generate hydro-electric energy, and to provide irrigation water for the Jazeera Project. This dam has a total storage capacity of 10.7 billion cubic metres. Work is expected to start late in 1980.

Hadeetha Dam:

The project aims to regulate the flow of the Euphrates river, to generate hydro-electric energy, and to provide irrigation water for the agricultural lands in the Euphrates basin. The dam has a total storage capacity of 6.4 billion cubic metres. Work was started early in 1978, and it is expected to finish completely in 1985.

Land Reclamation:

Works covered by the 1976-80 financial plan are expected to reach 3320 donums of irrigation and drainage systems. Area of reclaimed land is expected to reach about 900 thousand donums by the end of 1980. The next Five Year Plan (1981-5) is expected to reclaim and prepare for use areas of land reaching 2045 donums.

Chemical Fertilizers

About 252 thousand tons of chemical fertilizers were provided for various producing sectors in agriculture, compared to 30 thousand tons in 1968.

Agricultural Mechanization

The number of tractors and harvesters used in agriculture rose to about 24 thousand units compared to 10 thousand units in 1968.

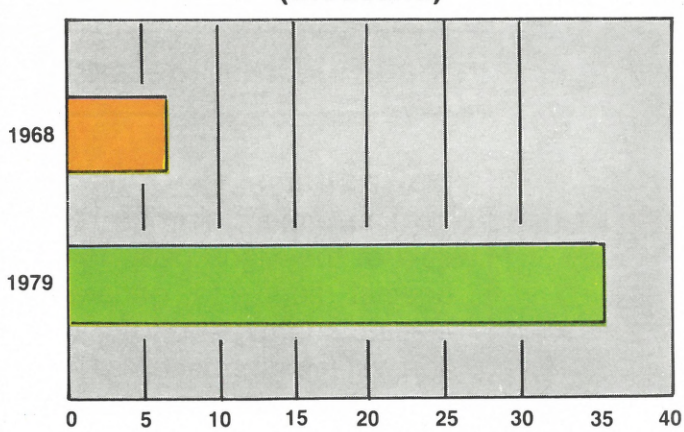
Loans

Amount of loans granted to farmers and agricultural cooperatives by the Cooperative Agricultural Bank reached 31.7 million dinars in 1979 compared to a previous 1.9 million.

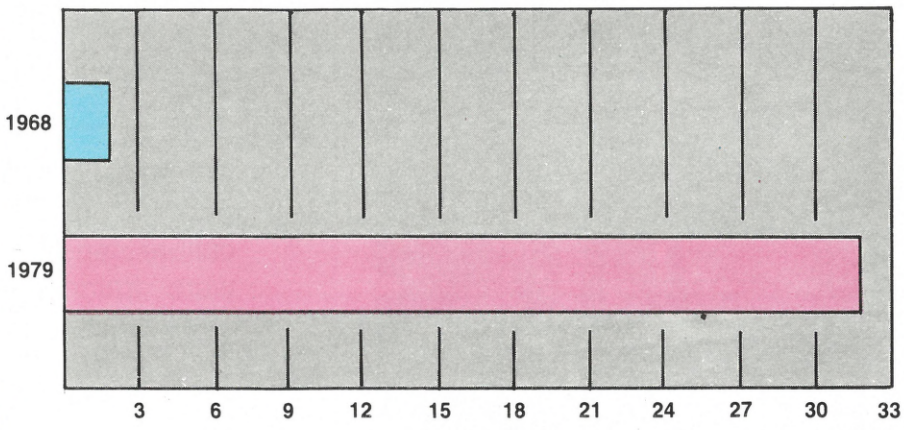
Agricultural Pest Control

Area covered by agricultural pest control reached 7.3 million donums in 1979.

Number of Cooperative Farmers (thousand)



Amount of Loans Granted by the Cooperative Agricultural Bank (million dinars)



Livestock Resources

— 18 projects were set up to raise lambs and calfs. In 1979 the number of sheep and goats raised reached 404 thousand, in addition to fattening 114 thousand lambs, and 11 thousand calfs.

— 8 large centres for raising milking cows, and one for raising buffaloes, were established. Each centre has a capacity of raising 800 first grade milking cows with a production capacity of 3500 tons of milk per annum for each centre.

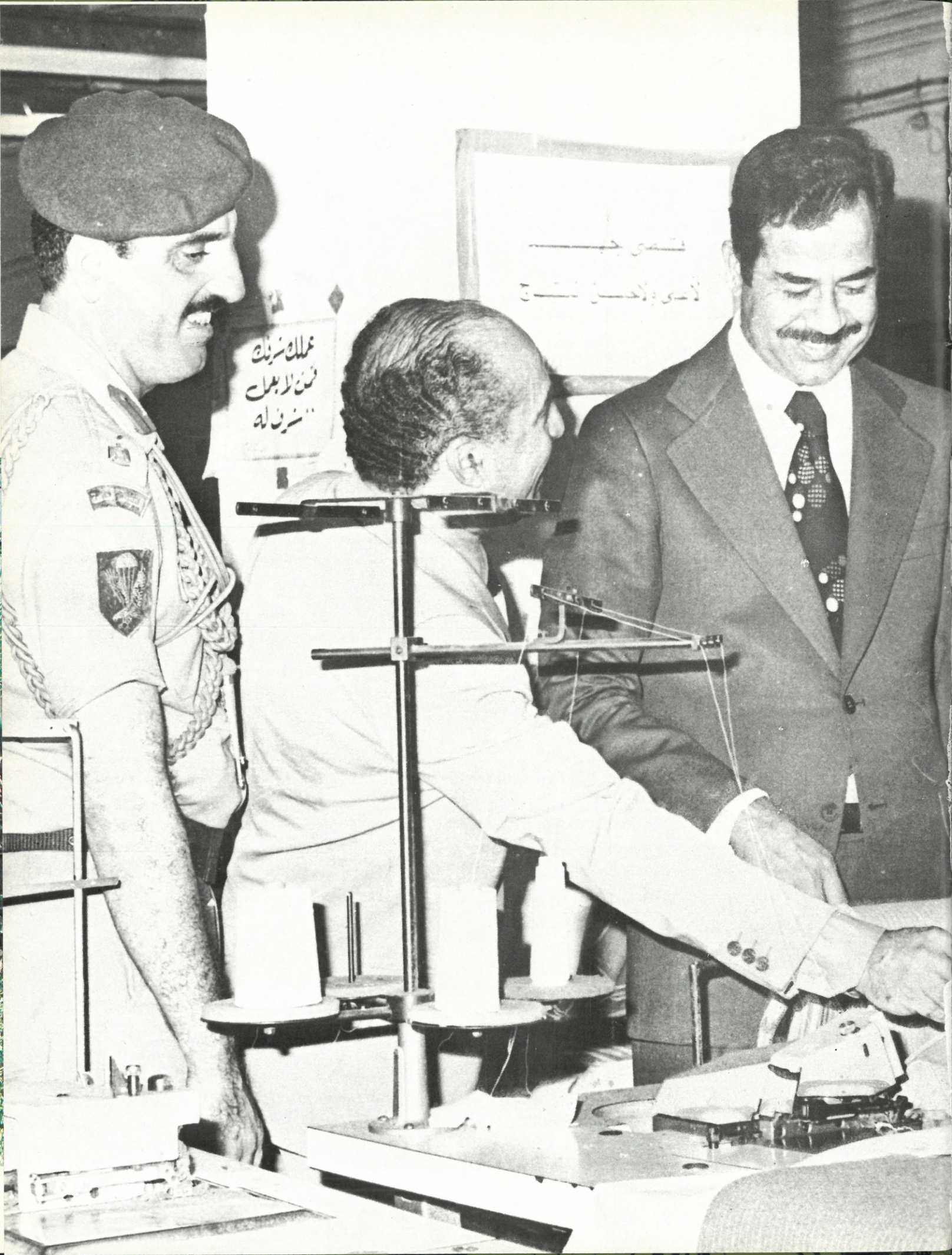
— Baghdad Modern Slaughterhouse was established with a daily capacity of5000 sheep and goats and 550 cows and buffaloes. There are five modern slaughterhouses under construction in the **muhafadhas** each with a capacity of 3000 sheep and goats, and 250 cows and buffaloes.

— 18 projects were established for the production of animal fodder in various **muhafadhas** of the country, with a total annual production capacity reaching 571 thousand tons.

— Egg production reached more than 1000 million, which is 16 times more than the period of 1968-79. Poultry meat production reached 61 thousand tons in 1979 compared to 4 thousand tons in 1968.

Training

— In 1979, a total of 4873 employees of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform were trained at the institutes and training centres of the State Training Board. The courses covered livestock resources, agricultural cooperation, forestry, gardening, agricultural mechanization and administration.


عملك شريف
فن لا يعمل
"شرف له

We should manufacture things in our own way, and according to our national aims and aspirations. We should not refrain from manufacturing all we can buy, nor manufacture all we can, according to direct technical and economic calculations, apart from the comprehensive strategic perspective.

Saddam Hussein

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In its early years the Revolution concentrated on developing existing industries, operating them efficiently and speeding up the completion of projects in hand related to them, and emphasized the need to intensify the process of socialist transformation in this sector to play its leading role in achieving the desired growth. The Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) has the following aims for the industrial sector:

1) The creation of an economic surplus to enable the industrial sector and especially manufacturing industries to play an effective role in financing the investments of the development plans.
2) Meeting the needs of agricultural expansion with tools, machines and fertilizers and also to supply irrigation and drainage projects with their requirements of industrial materials.
3) Manufacturing raw materials and agricultural products and participation in the diversification of the structure of output and exports.
4) The achievement of a process of complementary development by industry and agriculture through sharing in the expansion and changing of the technological structure of the agricultural sector as a means of ensuring the productivity of land and of labour and the provision to industry of its needs of raw materials.
5) Fulfilling the growing needs of the local market for industrial goods for both production and consumption in all sectors and

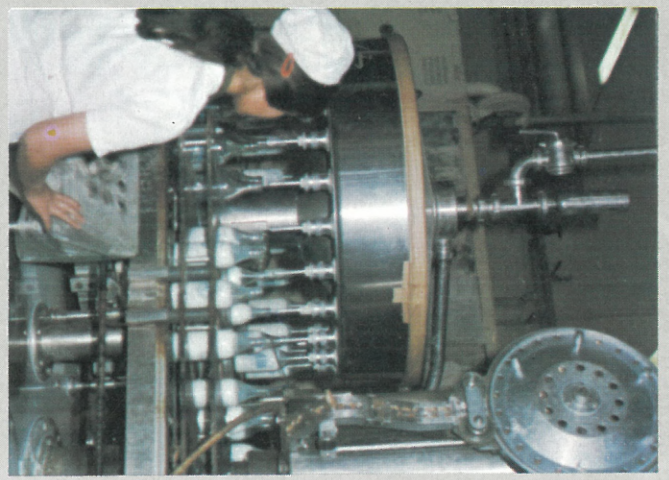
The Revolution
has Laid the Foundations
of a Progressive National Industry

aiming for the local industrial production to replace goods imported from abroad.

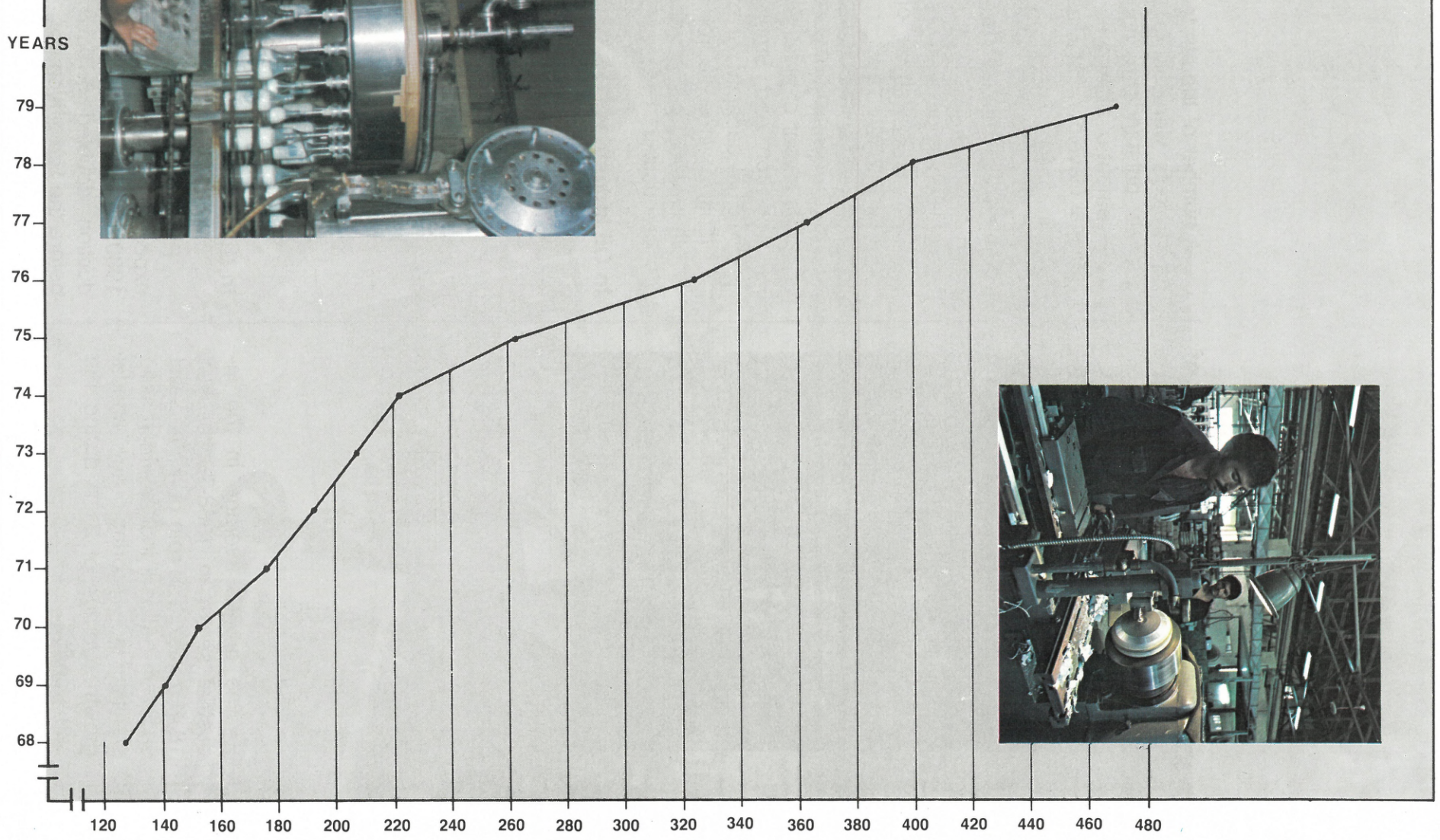
6) Establishing the fundamental bases of an advanced national industry with the capacity to support and strengthen the Iraqi region's defence capability within the framework of the national aim of the Revolution's policy in the field of Arab coordination and integration.

7) The absorption of the surplus of labour in all sectors through the changes effected by the development plans in technical standards.

In this sphere the Revolution has been able, in spite to the legacy of severe backwardness inherited by the industrial sector, to achieve radical results by completing projects already started, putting them into operation and making them profitable. Such projects include paper manufacture, sulphur mining, agricultural implements, artificial silk, cotton and silk weaving, etc. In addition, existing industries were expanded and their level of productivity increased. The Revolution also endeavoured to strengthen Arab coordination and integration by sharing in joint Arab projects and by adopting positive vigorous attitudes in Pan-Arab associations and organizations for co-ordination and cooperation in various industrial fields.



Standard of Production Size in manufacturing Industries Base Year 1962 = 100



Outstanding Aspects of Industrial Development

The growth average in the industrial sector in 1968-79 reached 18.4% a year. The role of the socialist sector in national industry increased significantly, scoring an annual growth average of 21.1% during the same period.

A number of the strategic industrial projects were completed, forming an outstanding weight in the achievement of objectives laid in the National Development Plan of 1976-80.

The most important projects completed in the last two years of the Plan are:

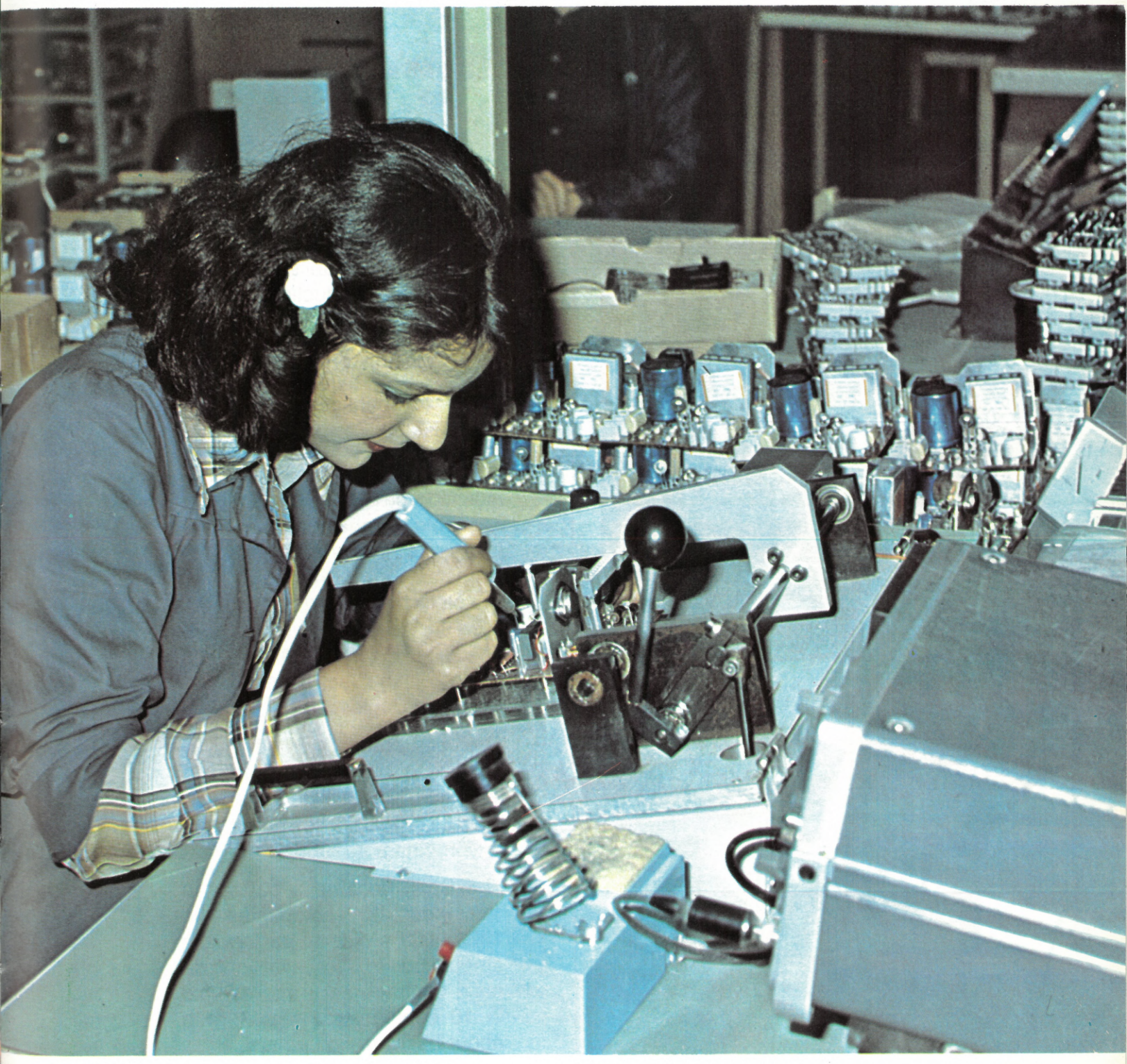
— The chemical Fertilizers Project with a capacity of one million tons a year.
— The Petro-chemical Complex, with a capacity of 150 thousand tons a year of plastics.
— The Iron and Steel Complex, with a capacity of 1.2 million tons a year of iron and 400 thousand tons a year of steel products

In Oil Industries

— A refinery capacity of 3.5 million tons a year was added. Two grease refineries were completed and operated with a capacity of 160 thousand tons a year.
— The Wires and Cables Project was completed.
— Aluminium Sheets and Sectors Project was completed.

In Construction Industries

Planned production of cement is expected to reach 6.3 million tons in 1980. So in that year, cement production doubled 5 times its size before the Revolution.



Private and Mixed Industrial Sectors

Industrial Bank

The Industrial Bank supports the Private and Mixed sectors within the role given to it by the National Development Plan. This is achieved by the following means:

— Lending to establish projects and improve production.

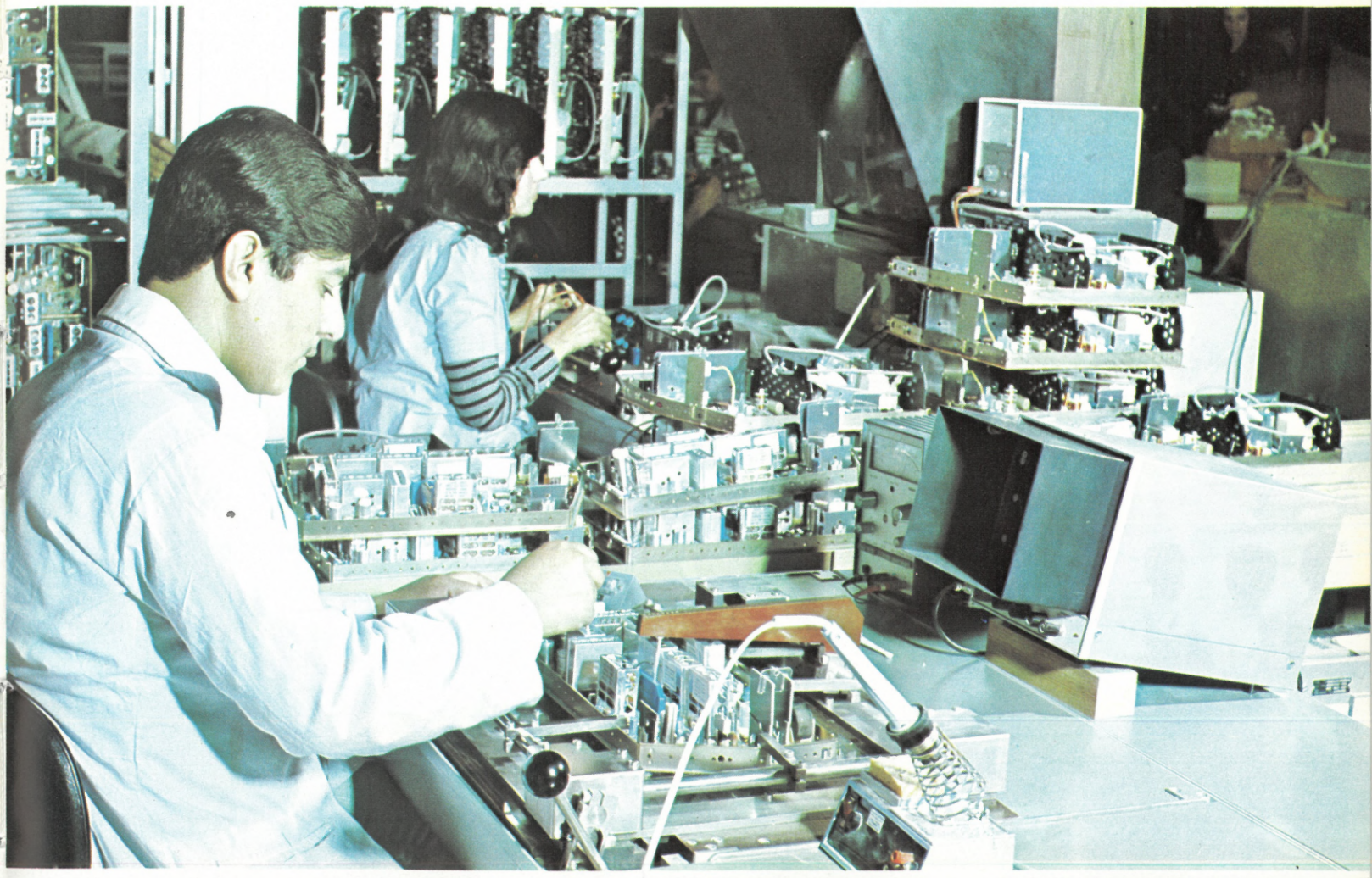
— Participation as founder or partner in industrial projects.

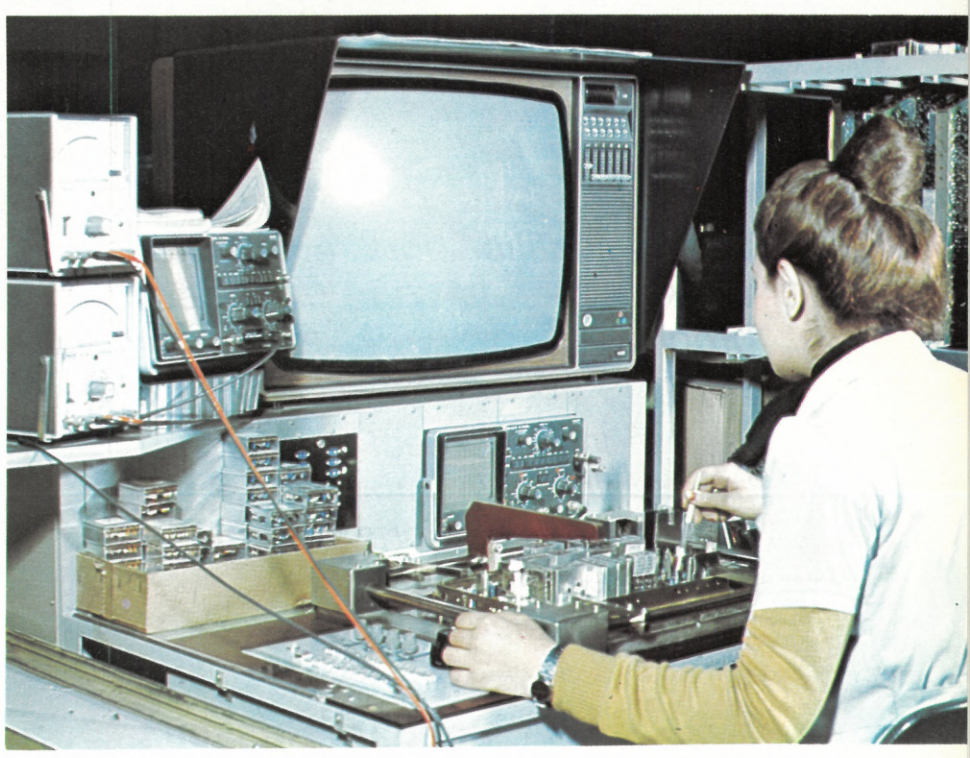
— Practising banking activities in the industrial sector.

— Granting facilities and credits to industrial projects owners.
The role of the Bank has increased in the later years, especially after the July 1968 Revolution, fulfilling the objectives for which it was founded. The following figures indicate some of the activities of the Industrial Bank

— The open credits granted by the Bank to industrial projects reached 70.2 million dinars in 1979, compared to about 1.6 million dinars in 1968.

— The Bank became a partner in 17 industrial companies in 1979, with a size of partnership amounting to 16.3 million dinars, compared to a partnership in 10 companies in 1968, with about half a million dinars.



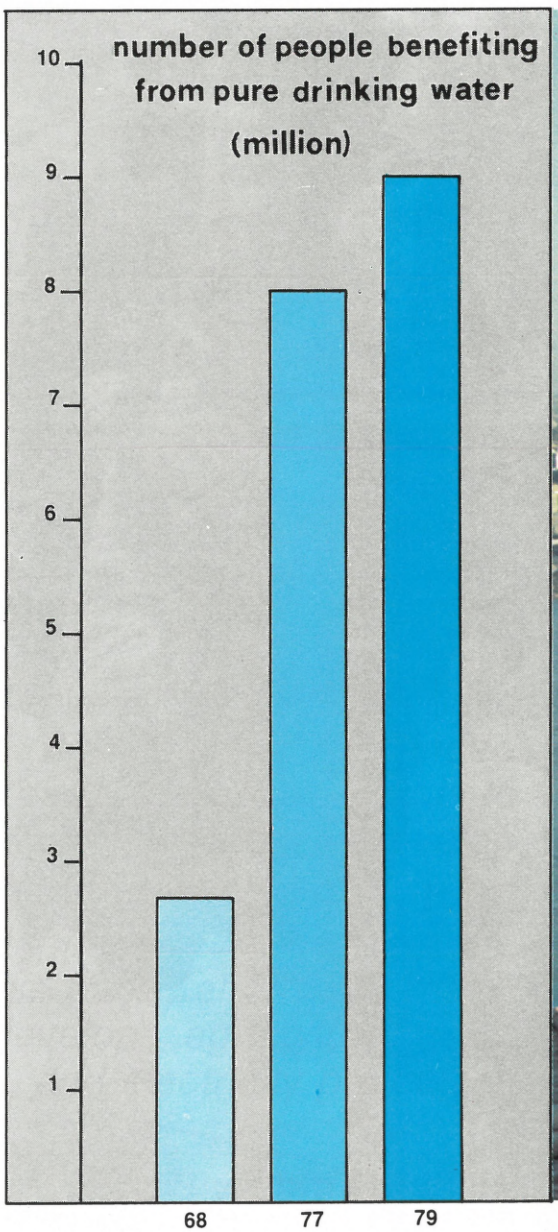


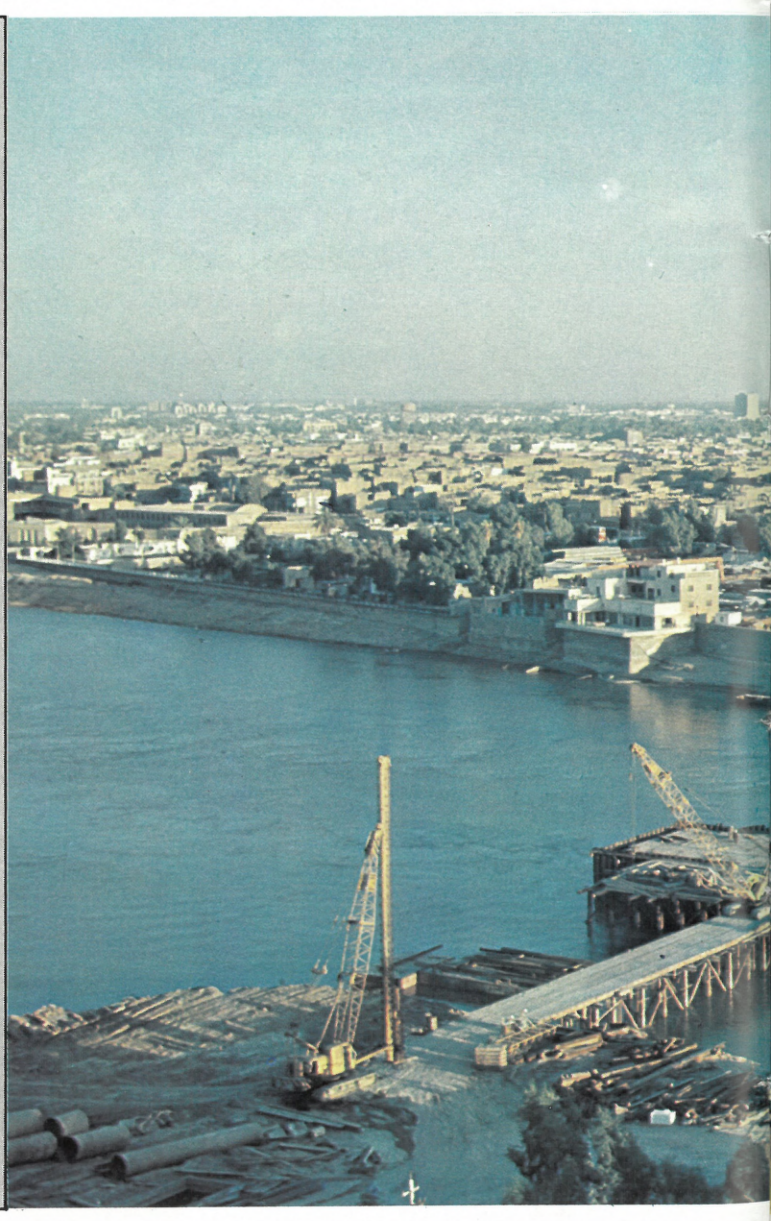
The scientific and economic view depends on balanced programmes of work. That is to say it is not proper to develop the industrial sector without developing the other sectors. On this basis, efforts are made to develop agriculture, services, and electricity projects.

Saddam Hussein

WATER AND ELECTRICITY

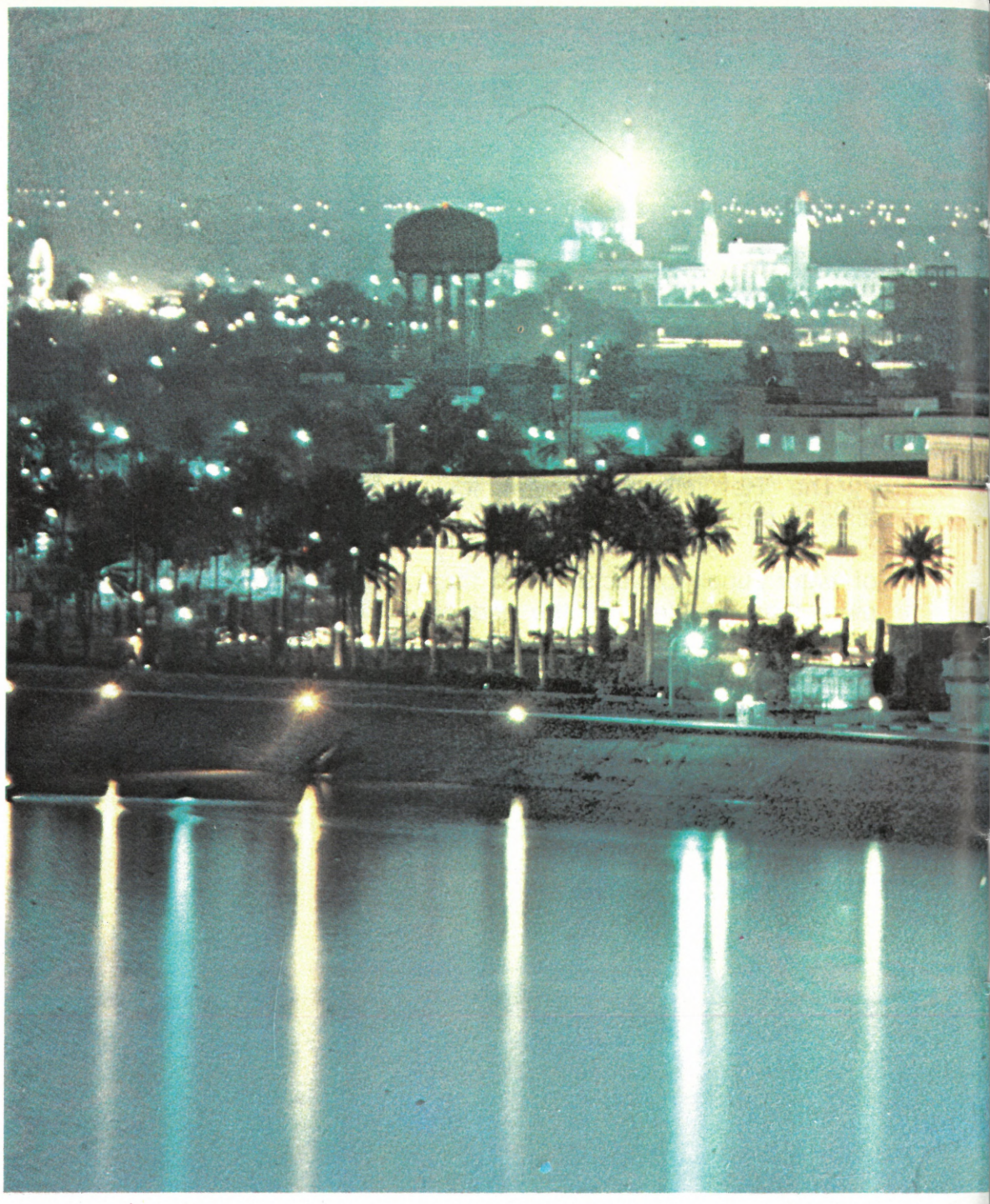
The provision of the desired quantities of water and electricity to citizens has a major influence on economic and social standards. The Revolution has taken great interest in this matter and has achieved the following results:





Drinking Water

The Revolutionary government aims to provide drinking water to all citizens by 1985. The total capacity of water supply projects in Iraq has more than doubled. By the end of 1979 more than 2 million cubic metres of drinking water were supplied everyday, compared to 0.75 million cubic metres in 1968. The number of people benefiting from pure drinking water reached to about 9 million. The proportion of urban population

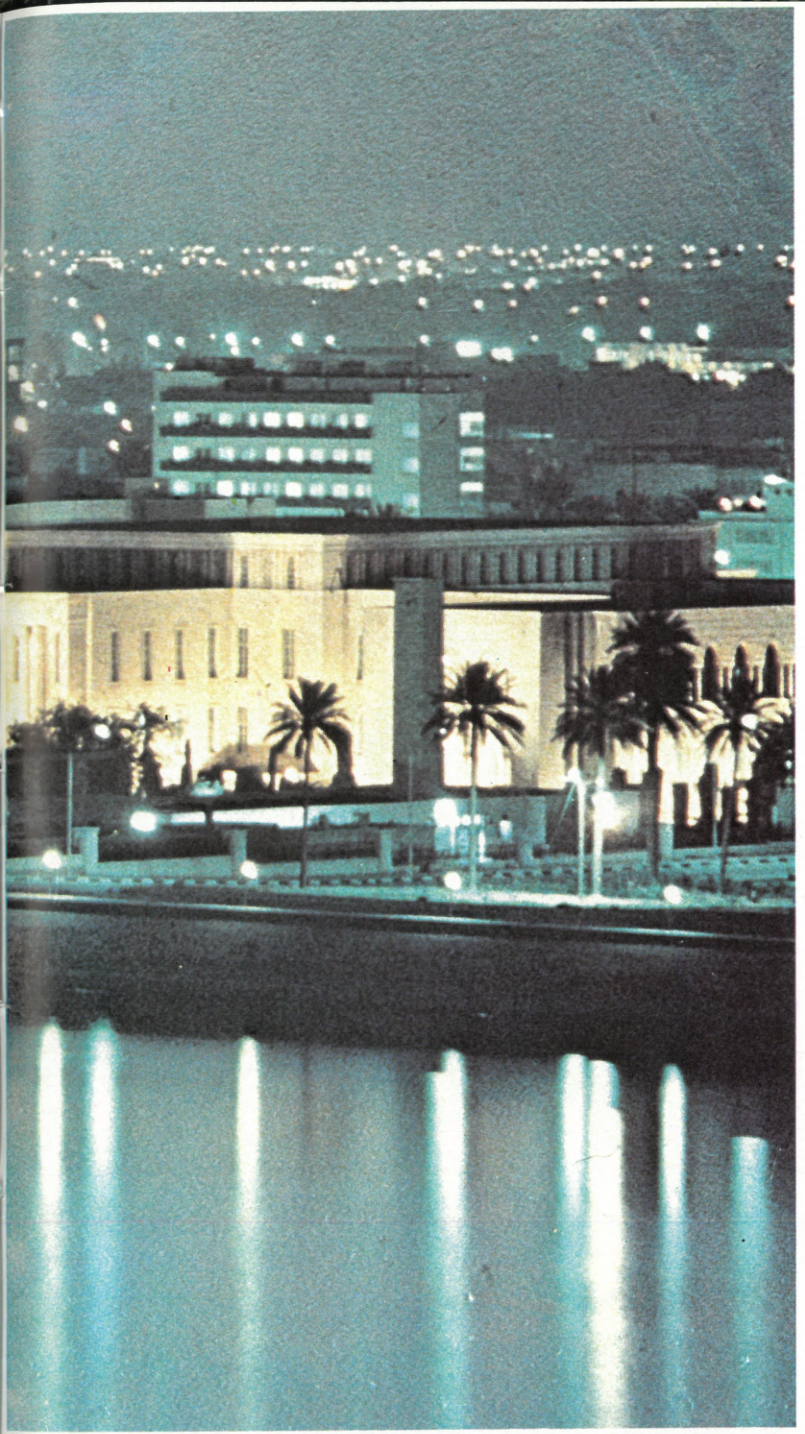


receiving pure water reached to about 95%. Concentrated efforts are being made to raise the number of people using pure water in villages and the countryside through the creation of water-reservoirs. 600 such reservoirs were set up and operated, and some neighbouring villages were provided from near by city projects. Central water projects were set up for villages and the countryside, five of which were completed, and 20 new ones are expected to be ready in the near future.

At present 200 projects are under way to provide drinking water to the citizens. The following table shows the users of water supply projects in the years 1968-1979.

Sewerage

The revolution's government aims to provide sewerage services



to all citizens. Before the Revolution there was no project for such vital services. But now there is a great interest in this matter and work is underway in numerous city projects, where eight are under construction in various **muhafadhas.** Centres for processing sewage water are being enlarged in various areas.

Electricity Supply and Rural Electrification

The Revolution aims to supply all citizens with electricity. Owing to the neglect of the Iraqi countryside before the Revolution, the Party leadership has taken exceptional interest in providing rural areas with general services and electric power in particular. The capacity of generating electricity was 560 mega watts in 1968, but it reached 3790 mega watts in 1980, that is 6 times more than pre revolution days. The capacity is expected to reach 6400 mega watts in 1985. The consumption of electric power has increased to four times its size before the Revolution. The average consumption of electric power by the Iraqi citizen has become 738 kilowatt hours compared to 150 kilowatt hours in 1968.

...the provision of housing units on a large scale, directly through the State, or by facilities granted by the State to the citizens, within the policy of granting loans and lands at a nominal price, or freely.

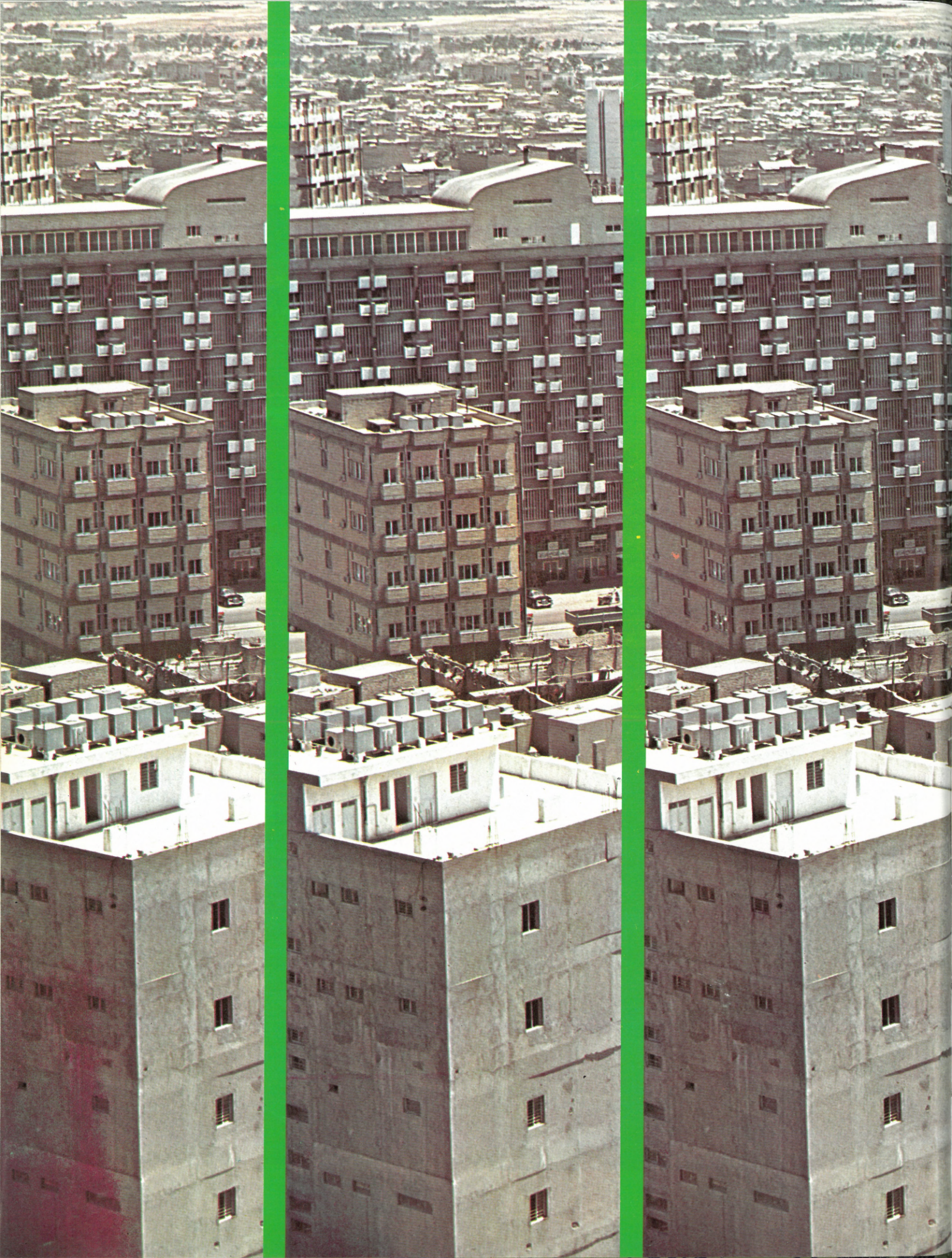
Saddam Hussein

HOUSING

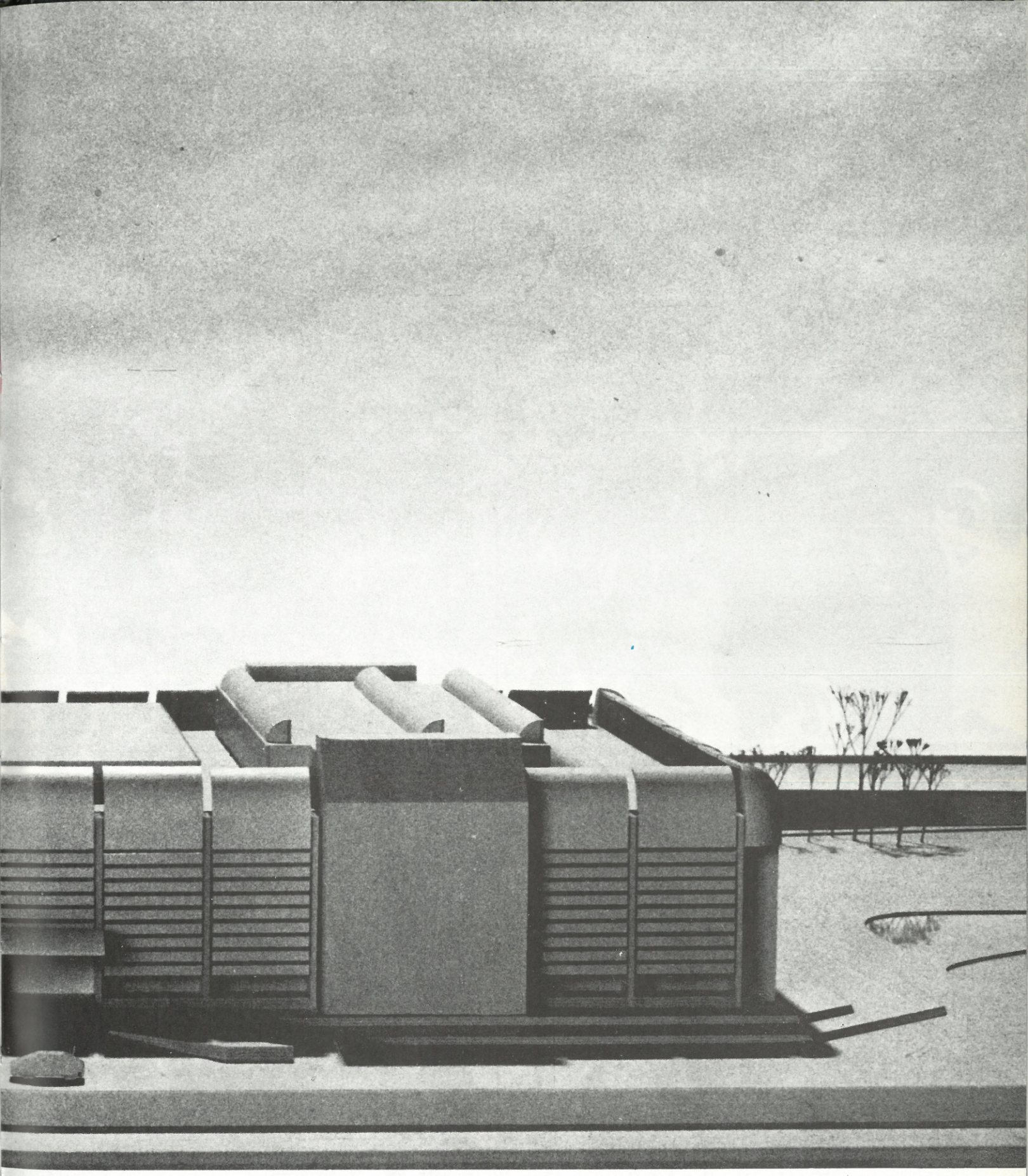
The Revolution has devoted special attention to provide suitable housing to the citizens, as this sector was neglected during the sixties. Allotments for the housing sector in the National Development Plan (1970-74) reached 4.1% of the total allotments for building and services sector, compared to 0.6% only in the Five Year Plan of 1965-9. In compliance with resolutions taken by the Eighth Regional Congress of the ABSP in 1974, the Socialist Sector increased participation in providing housing units to citizens.

Comparing housing allotments in the last two years of the National Development Plan (1976-80) we notice the increase in investment in this sector, which reflects the interest of the leadership to solve the housing problem. The annual allotment for 1980 has increased by 129% more than 1979.

In the private sector, and by the help of loans granted to the citizens by the Real Estate Bank, the number of houses built rose greatly in the period of 1968-1979. The number of building and repair permits rose from 30486 to 126905, that is by an increase rate of 316%.



Al-Mansour Baghdad Hotel
Completed in 1980



Premises of the Congress Palace, where the seventh congress of the non-aligned countries will be held in 1982. The building area is about 40 thousand square metres. Construction and furnishing will cost about 38 million dinars. The premises will be ready in late 1981.

The State's share of your labour is returned to you in the form of roads, electricity, water, schools, and health.

Saddam Hussein

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Revolution has made substantial achievements in this sector in the past years. The socialist sector has come to play a prominent part in it both inside the country and abroad. Necessary requirements were provided to raise the standard of performance and remove the bottlenecks which used to obstruct the desired progress. The principal achievements in this sector are as follows:

Roads

The paved road network has been increased from 4500 kilometres in 1968 to 12000 kilometres in 1980. In the next Five Year Plan the following will be achieved.

— The entire Speedway no. 1 which by-passes towns (1200 kilometres). Work will start on Speedway 2 (550 kilometres).
— Development of the present network of principal and by-roads.
— Addition of secondary passages to the main roads (1600 kilometres).
— Provision of traffic signs and international safety measures
— Raising the efficiency of the roads according to class.
— Provision of control measures

necessary for permitted weights.

— Building new principal and secondary roads to the total length of 3600 kilometres, with 9000 kilometres of rural roads.

— Dealing with traffic bottlenecks in the streets of Baghdad by completion of a speedway network according to basic requirements and further treatment of bottlenecks in crossroads.

Road Transport

The socialist sector played no role in road transport before the Revolution, but it is now playing a commanding role in this activity, especially in the transport of goods. It was able to transport about 3.7 million tons of goods in 1979. It has also transported 53 million road passengers between towns in 1979 compared to 3 million such passengers in 1972.

Private transport vehicles in Iraq doubled more than three folds. In 1968 the number was 102 thousand vehicles, but this went up to 313 thousand in 1979. The Speedy Transport Project (metro) in Baghdad will get underway in the next Five Year Plan.

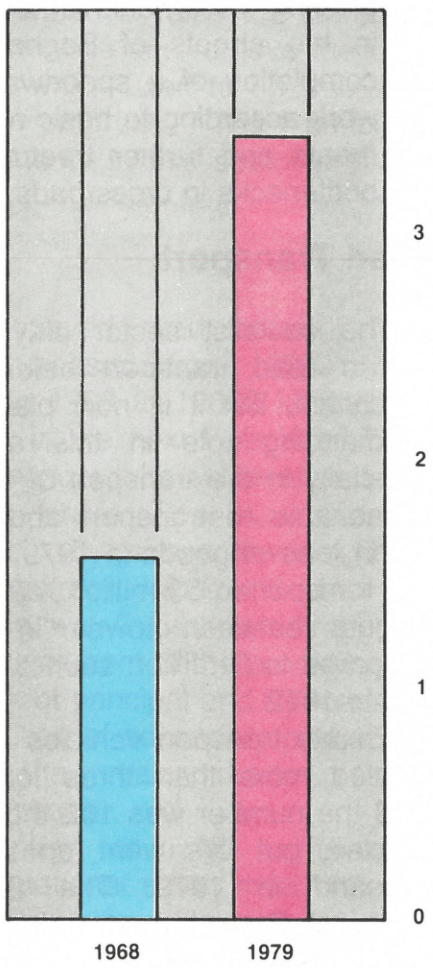
Railways

The rail network has been improved and extended. Modern technological methods have been introduced such as automatic signals system and rail maintenance equipment. The capacity for passengers and goods has been increased through the provision of various types of modern carriages, coaches and freight wagons. The number of rail passengers has increased from 1.6 million in 1968 to 3.4 million in 1979 — that is an increase of 113%. The amount of freight has increased from 3 million tons in 1968 to 6.5 million tons in 1979. At present, the Baghdad — Husaiba — Akkashat Railway Project is under way, extending to 512 kilometres. New rail network will be started to join most of the major towns in the country by the end of 1985.

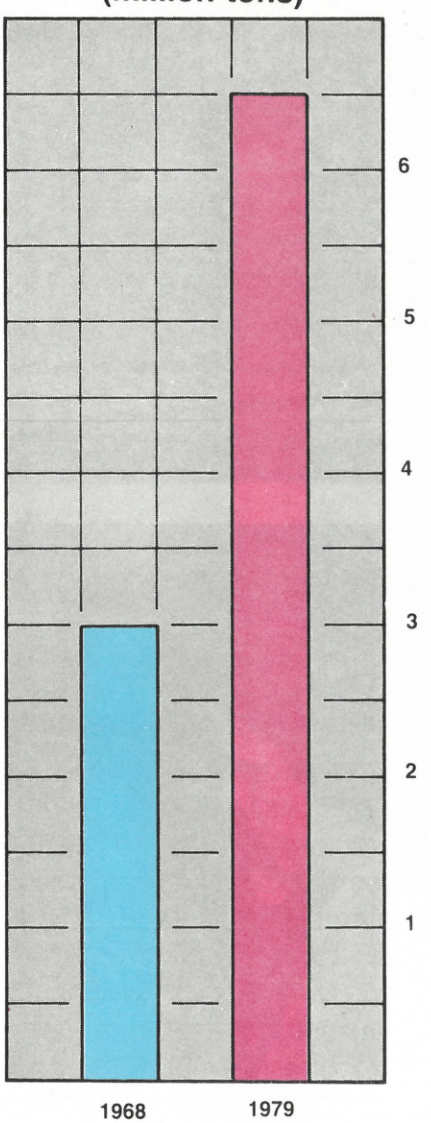
Ports and Water Transport

The amount of goods imported through the Iraqi ports has increased by 455%, the amount of goods exported by 225% compared to 1970. In the next Five Year Plan, the number of docks will go up to 64.

Number of Railway Passengers (million)



Quantities of Goods Transported by Rail (million tons)



The Iraqi mercantile fleet has also increased in tonnage 9 times compared to 1968.

— A State Corporation for River Transport was established and was provided with vessels and barges. Wharfs were built on the Tigris to help in the transport of goods in this cheaper manner, and also to ease the pressure on other means of transport.

Civil Aviation and Air Transport

There has been a notable development in this field. The number of passengers on Iraqi Airways has increased more than six folds compared to 1968. The next Five Year Plan in this field aims at:

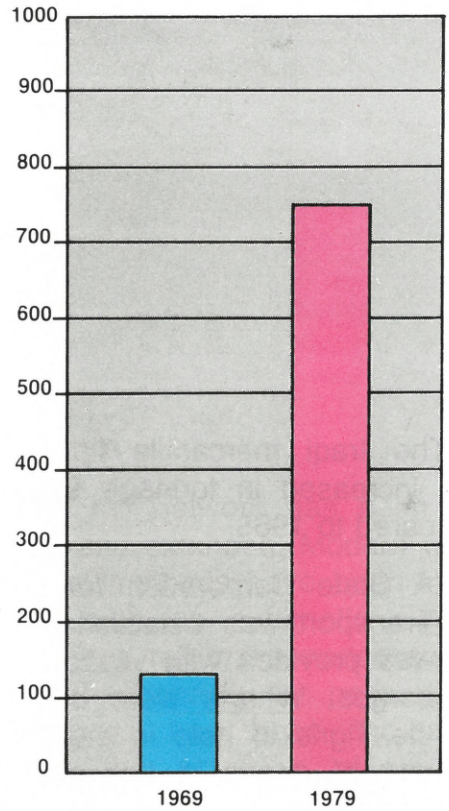
— The completion of Baghdad International Airport.

— Building a number of airports in various **muhafadhas** in the country.

— Expansion in home and international air transport to reach 1.5 million passengers in 1985.

number of passengers
travelling via Iraqi airways

(in thousands)



Telecommunications

The years of the Revolution have witnessed great development in both quality and quantity in this field. The capacity of the telephone system has been increased from 1.35 telephone for each 100 citizens in 1970 to about 3 telephones for each 100 citizens in 1980. This is expected to reach 7/100 in 1985.

Radio and Television

The scope of broadcasting was limited, and it only covered some parts of the country. In recent years the broadcasting network has been extended to cover all parts of the country. The radio broadcasting has also been extended to cover the countries of the Arab Homeland and various parts of the world. Satellites are used to carry television programmes and news. Colour television has been introduced, and TV broadcasting has come to help in educational and cultural purposes.

صفاة غازية
صفاة غازية

We are not against expansion in commodities consumed by the Iraqi people, or against increase in the volume of consumption within planned and acceptable limits. Such practice is rather an outcome of economic prosperity, and an expression of the methods and principles of the Revolution.

Saddam Hussein

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE

There has been a wide scale development since the Revolution in both domestic and foreign trade. The commercial sector has been linked with other sectors to serve the needs of development. Since the Revolution, imports have been subject to annual plans, which in 1980 amounted to more than 4000 million dinars, that is four times what it was in 1975. The major developments have been as follows:

Foreign Trade

There has been a great advance in this field, both in volume and the types of goods exported and imported. It has been raised nine times more than what it was in 1968. The socialist sector has played a leading and influential part in this field.

Imports

These have been directed to meet domestic needs for consumer

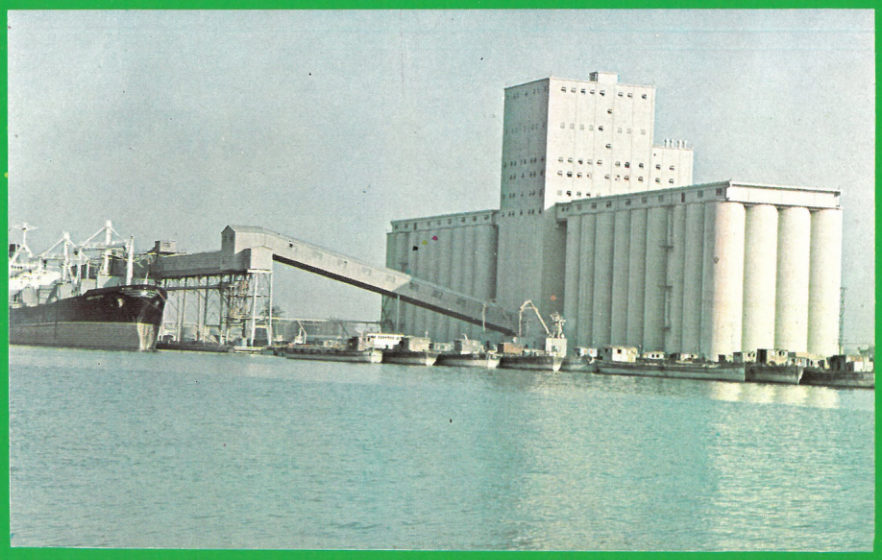
goods, for the requirements of investment and for the implementation of development projects which are being carried out on an unprecedented scale in the country. The value of imports has increased from 144 million dinars in 1968 to 1432 million dinars in 1979- which is ten times what it was. Capital Goods formed 47 ٪ ot toal imports. The socialist sector's share has risen from 41 ٪ of total imports in 1968 to 89 ٪ in 1979.

Exports

Non-Oil exports have effected a great increase in 1979, since they reached 3.5 times more than what they were in 1968. Industrial and semi-industrial goods formed 7.5٪ of total exports. The share of the socialist sector rose to more than 90٪ of total exports.

Domestic Trade

In the recent period, efforts have been concentrated on organizing and developing a network for the distribution and sale of food products, essential consumer goods, and intermediate goods. The socialist sector has played a principal part in this field as its share has reached more than 1627 million dinars, that is 53٪ of the total sales in domestic trade. Cooperative Consumer Societies have been developed and supported with an eye on geographic distribution, and their sales went up ten folds more.



ATHAR

In studying any educational theory, formulated anywhere in the world, we have to take into consideration to study that theory, not merely by copying it, but by actual interaction, in order to form a special skill in general culture, helping us to formulate an educational theory connected with our national characteristics in the Arab Homeland, and to be in the service of the nation.

Saddam Hussein

EDUCATION

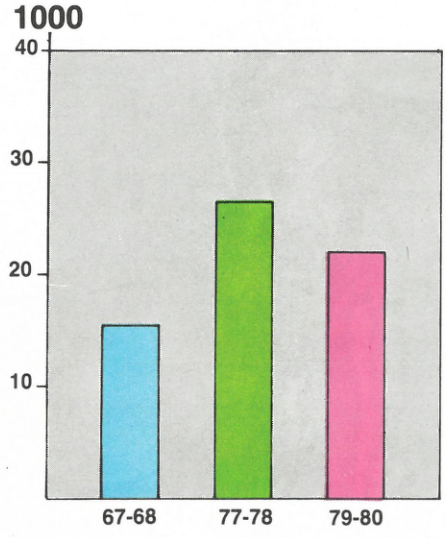
During the past ten years, the Revolution has scored major achievements in the field of education. Education has expanded and developed rapidly, starting from kindergartens up to university and higher education. Free education was extended to all citizens.

Vocational education has been the subject of special attention to provide requirements for extensive development. The structure of educational system has been revised to harmonize with the objectives of the Party and Revolution. Allotments for the sector of education went up to 87 million dinars in the 1970-75 plan, and up to 726 million dinars in the 1976-80 plan, effecting a rise of 831%.

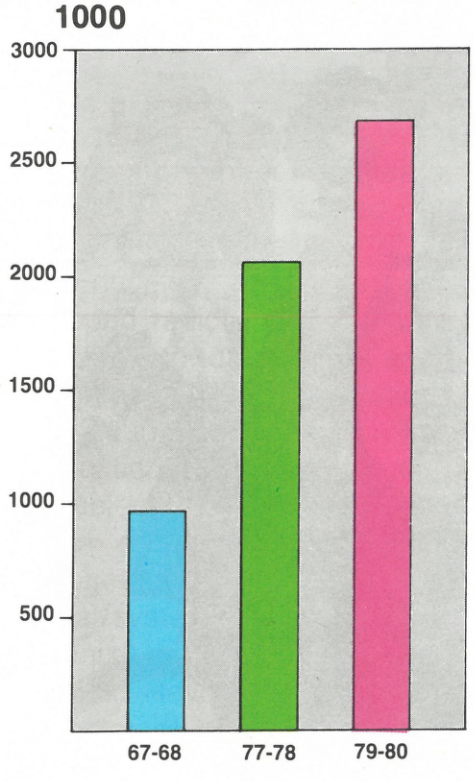
The number of students in all stages of education went up to 3.752.250 in 1979-80, compared to 1.321.419 in 1967-8, forming a rise of 184%.

No. of Students in Various Levels

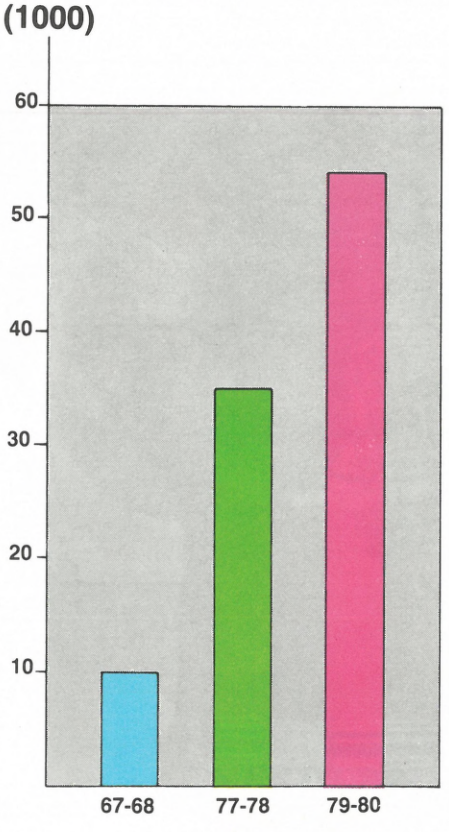
Teachers' Training



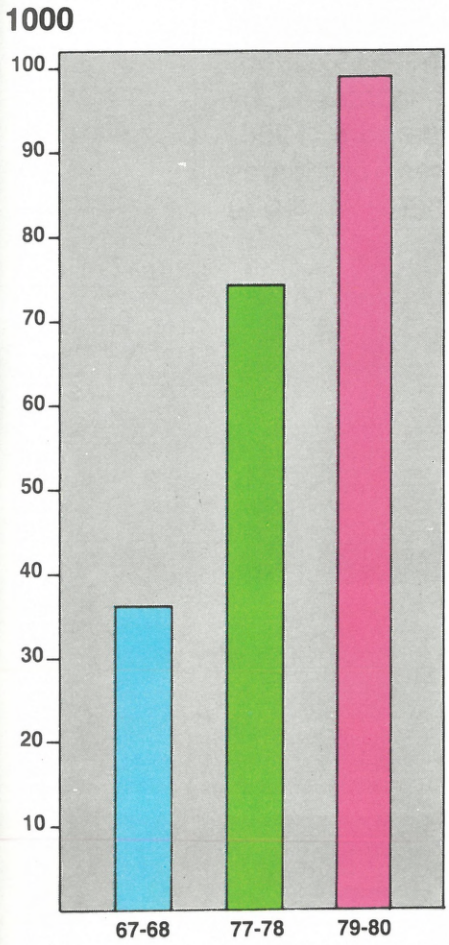
Primary Education



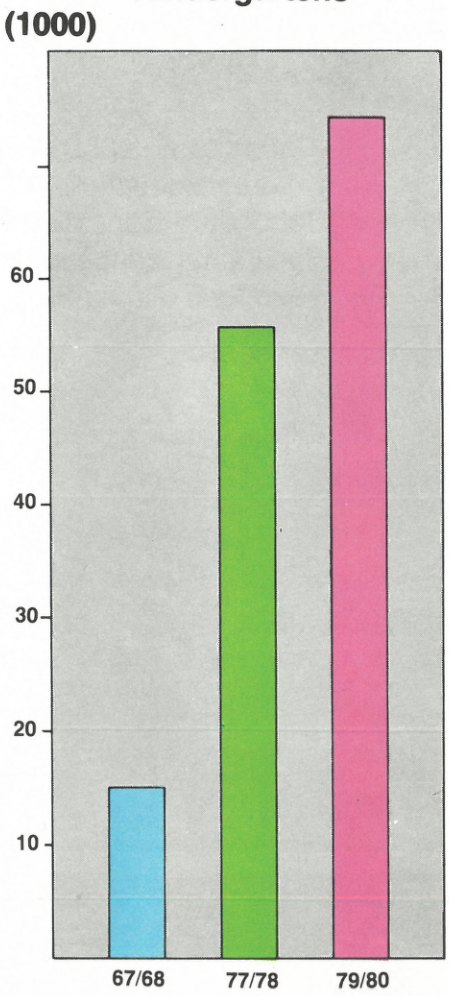
Vocational Education



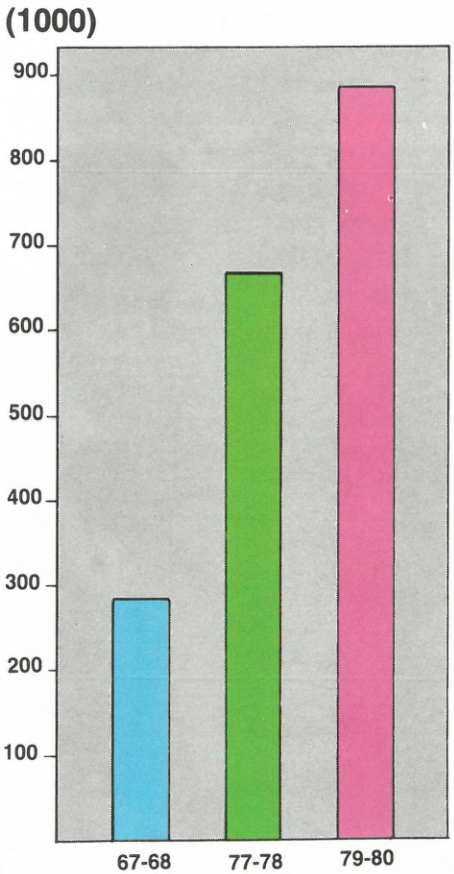
University Education (Colleges & Institutes)



Number of children in Kindergartens



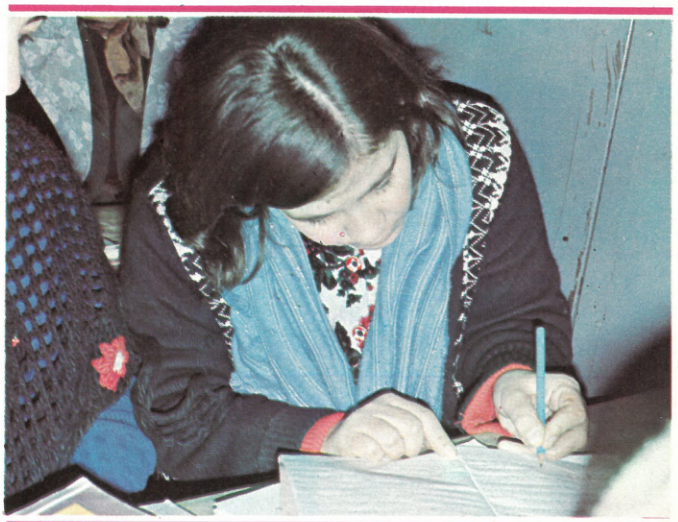
Secondary Education



Following is the percentage increase in the number of students in the various stages of education (1967-8/ 1979-80)

— Kindergartens 353%
— Primary Education 163%
— Secondary Education 253%
— Vocational Education 429%
— Teacher Training 52%
— University Education 174%
— Graduate Education 595% (Compared to 1972)
— Graduate engineers increased 416% in 1979 compared to 1968.
— Graduate doctors increased by 120% in 1979 compared to 1968.
— Technical institutes graduates increased by 1529% in 1979 compared to 1968.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY AND POPULAR SCHOOLS



The leadership of Party and Revolution has devoted special interest to the Comprehensive National Campaign for the Eradication of Illiteracy by direct supervision and opening of numerous centres in various parts of the country, and by providing all requirements. Such centres reached 26729 in number in 1980, compared to 255 centres in 1968 — an increase of 26474 centres. It is noteworthy that the efforts of the Party and Revolution in the field of eradicating illiteracy have scored a very high percentage in bringing down the number of illiterates in the 15-45 years age-level. After the graduation of great numbers of learners from illiteracy Eradication Centres, Popular Schools were set up for them, reaching 1885 schools in 1979. A great number of men and women joined these schools to obtain their Primary School Certificates.

What sense is there in talking about socialism while people remian without social security?! What is the value of principles when a sick or handicapped employee or labourer is thrown into the street without a source of health care by the State?!

Saddam Hussein

HEALTH CARE

The Country has witnessed a tangible progress in health services extended to citizens all over the country. In conformity with the socialist programme of the Revolution, a health insurance law and a medical qualification law have been decreed. A number of public and specialist consultancy clinics have been opened for the service of citizens, where health services are offered free to all.

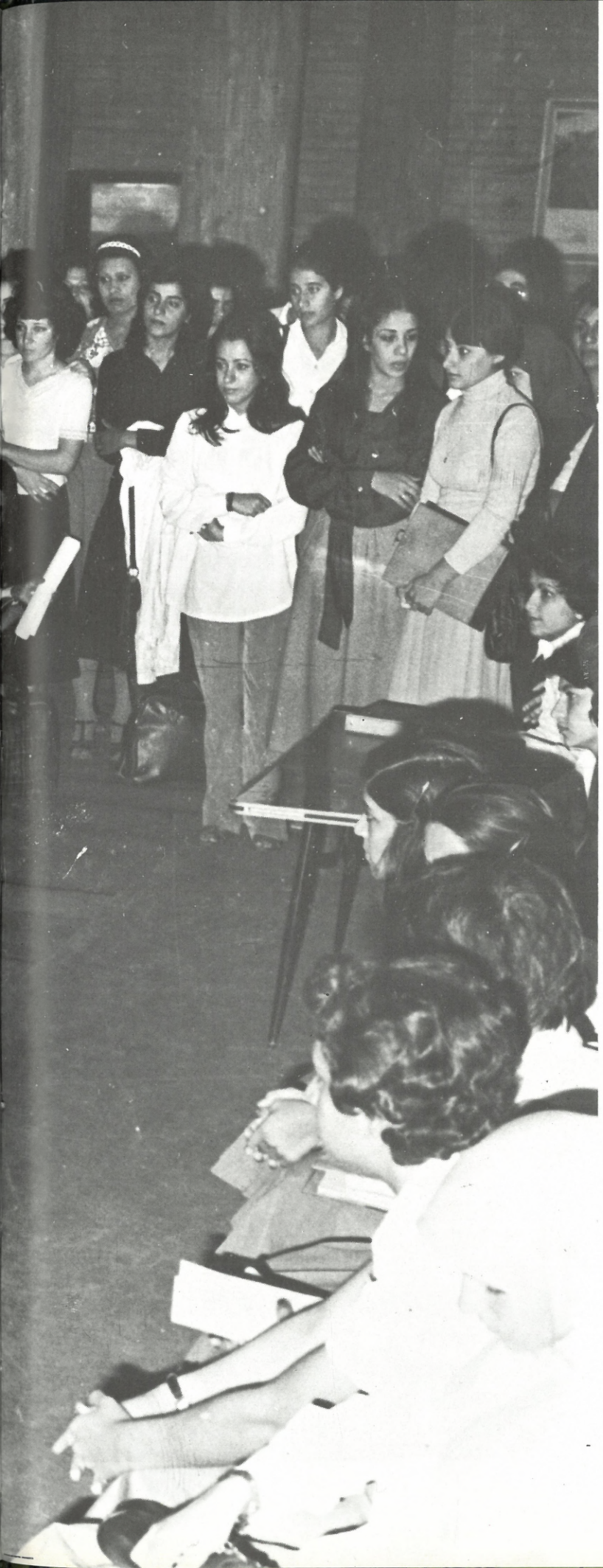
The Revolution has devoted special interest to the care of maternity and childhood, especially in the countryside and the poorer sections of the population.

Hospital beds increased by 52% in 1979 compared to 1968.

Other health institutions increased by 15% compared to the years before the Revolution.

The Revolution has also provided necessary cadres of doctors and dentists to work with the Ministry of Health. Their number rose by 216% compared to the years before the Revolution.

Therefore, the ratio of doctors to the population has now become one doctor to about 1738 citizens compared to 1/4200 in 1968.



Despite backward conditions which handicapped a great deal of her energies, the woman in our country has really played a distinguished part in the struggle of our people for liberation from colonialism, and to get rid of reactionary and dictatorial systems, and to achieve the national aims in Unity, Liberty and Socialism.

Saddam Hussein

THE REVOLUTION AND WOMAN

The Political Report of the 8th Regional Congress of the Party in Iraq affirms the impossiblity of carrying out radical, genuine and comprehensive changes in society unless woman is liberated and enabled to play her vital role in the struggle for liberation, progress and socialism. Hence laws were passed which open up a broad path before her, freeing her from her bonds, making her equal to the man and giving her adequate opportunities for an economically independent existence. The most important of these laws were: the Law of Personal Status, the Labour Law, the Agrarian Reform Law, the decision allowing women to join the armed forces and the decision granting female workers and employees holidays before and after childbirth.

The Revolution has also taken care that in woman's participation at work and in her organizations there should be the necessary conditions to enable her to perform her work in the desired way. It has provided nurseries and maternity homes, child and social care centres on the principle of preserving and protecting the family and creating a new generation on progressive and revolutionary foundations.

Woman's role in the political, economic and social activity has

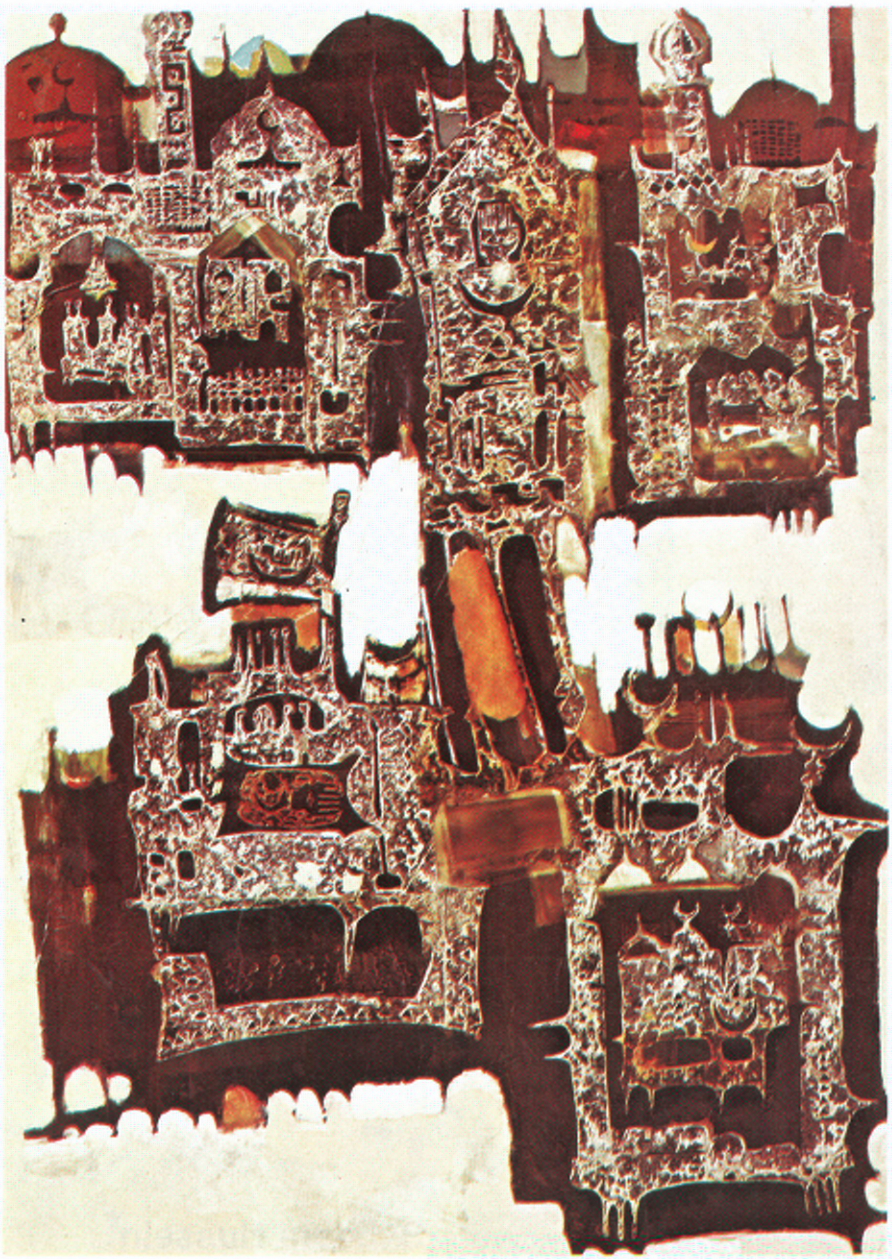
markedly increased. In the field of education she has made great advances.

In industrial, economic and commercial sectors, the wom's participation has notably increased. In specialized fields, the rate of women participation has particularly increased in the fields of physics chemistry, education, medical professions, accountancy, economics and statistics. The woman has proved competent and skillful in these fields.

The aspirations of our people require that we redouble our efforts and leap forward from the present towards a brighter future.

Saddam Hussein

CULTURE AND INFORMATION



In accordance with a plan to support and develop the sector of culture and information in the country, being the vitally active system of information about various aspects of development in the country, the departments of this system have always encouraged the cultural product which vitally links thought, art and literature with the affairs of the masses, since this is one of the objectives of the Revolution. The ABSP endeavours to provide respect of forms of expression, protect the bases of the creative process, revive Arab-Islamic heritage, encourage the discovery of supreme human implications in Mesopotamian and Arab heritage.

The systems of culture and information have endeavoured to satisfy the needs of enlightened readers for studies on scientific, political, social and cultural aspects of life. Those systems have also encouraged cooperation with Iraqi and other authors in the Arab Homeland.

In the field of periodical, weekly and daily publication, Iraq has 155 such publications. The daily publications print 230-250 thousand copies, the weekly 250-280 thousand

copies, the monthly 35-50 thousand copies. The Ministry of culture and Information publishes 17 various series on heritage, poetic, cultural, dramatic, popular, scienftic, information, documentary and economic subjects. This is in addition to specialized magazines like **Al-Turath Al-Sha'abi (The Folklore), Al-Aqlam, Al-Mawrid, Al-Riwaq, Afaq Arabiyah,** which is very popular among the Arab intelligensia, **Al-Naft wa-l-Tanmiya** (Oil and Development) and various other publications.

In 1979, the Iraqi scientific and cultural departments have published about 2000 books.

In compliance with the principles and directions of the party about the education of the young who will be the leaders of the future, the Revolution has given special attention to children and youth publications. Such magazines and papers include **Majallati** (my magazine) and **Al-Mizmar** (the floot) paper, in addition to various cultural, educational and story series.

In the field of revival of Arab-Islamic heritage the Palace of Culture and Arts has been established to propagate information on Iraqi arts and culture. The pioneers Museum of Contemporary Art was

inaugurated to encourage the production of young artists. A number of buildings in Baghdad of cultural interest are being converted to Palaces of Culture bearing names of Arab historical notables, in addition to setting up various exhibitions of artistic and cultural activities.

The cultural activities are not limited to Iraq only; they have covered numerous parts of the world. The Ministry of Culture and Information has organized 200 cultural and artistic activities. Of these 20% were on arts, 13% on literature, 14.5% on music, 9.5% on cinema, 3.5 on folklore and crafts, 5% on dancing, 2.5% on books, 10.5 on heritage and other activities.

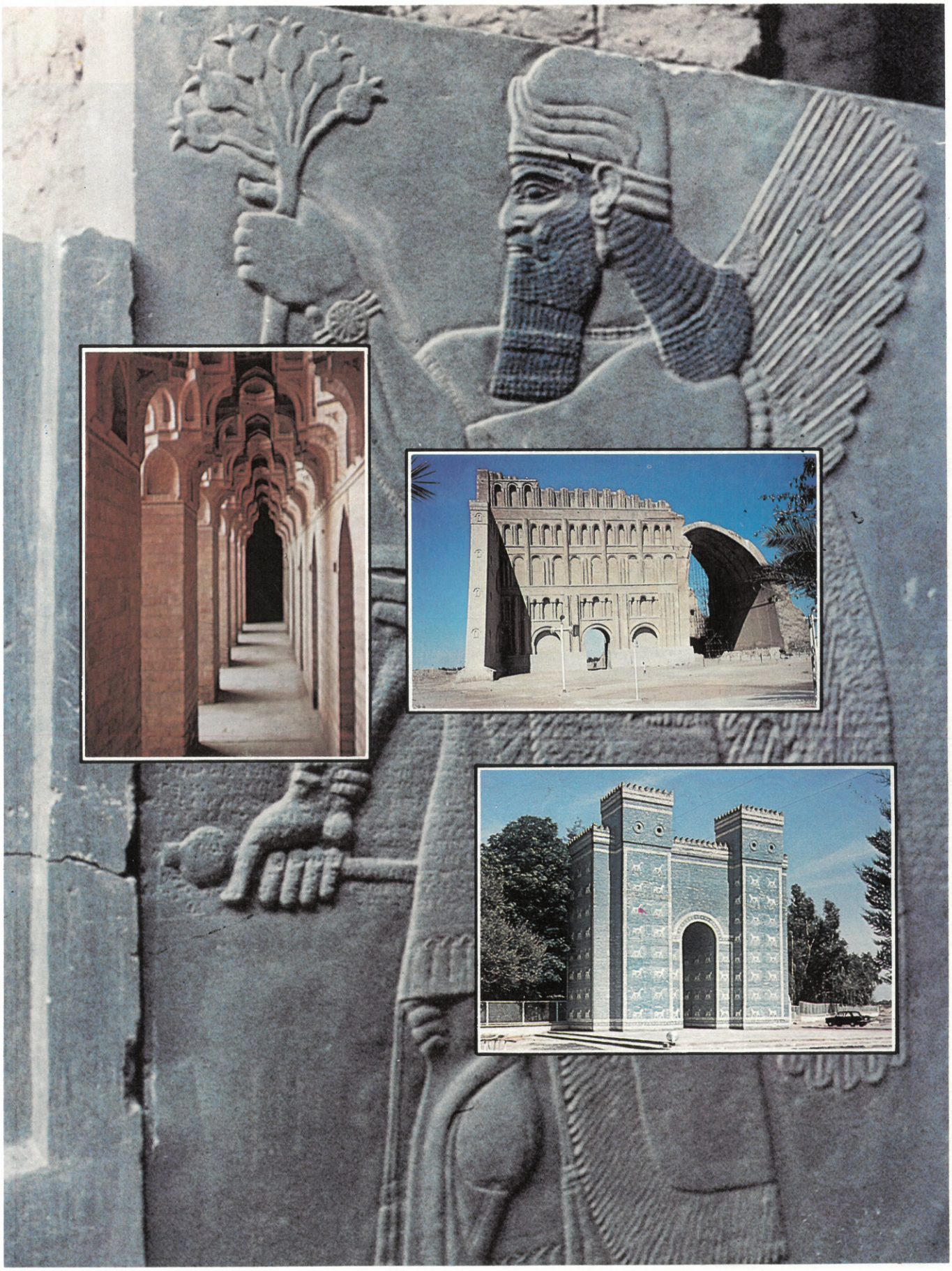
The activities abroad have taken the Iraqi troupes to various parts of the world where they were favourably received by Arab and foreign spectators alike. The Iraqi Folklore Troupe has achieved notable success abroad and gained various medals and international prizes, the latest being the gold trophy of the Rome Folklore Festival. The Iraqi Costumes House has enjoyed an international reputation through exhibitions in Arab and international capitals. There is also the National Symphony Orchestra and the Ballet Group, which have been active for a number of years and have been constantly supported with new and competent members.

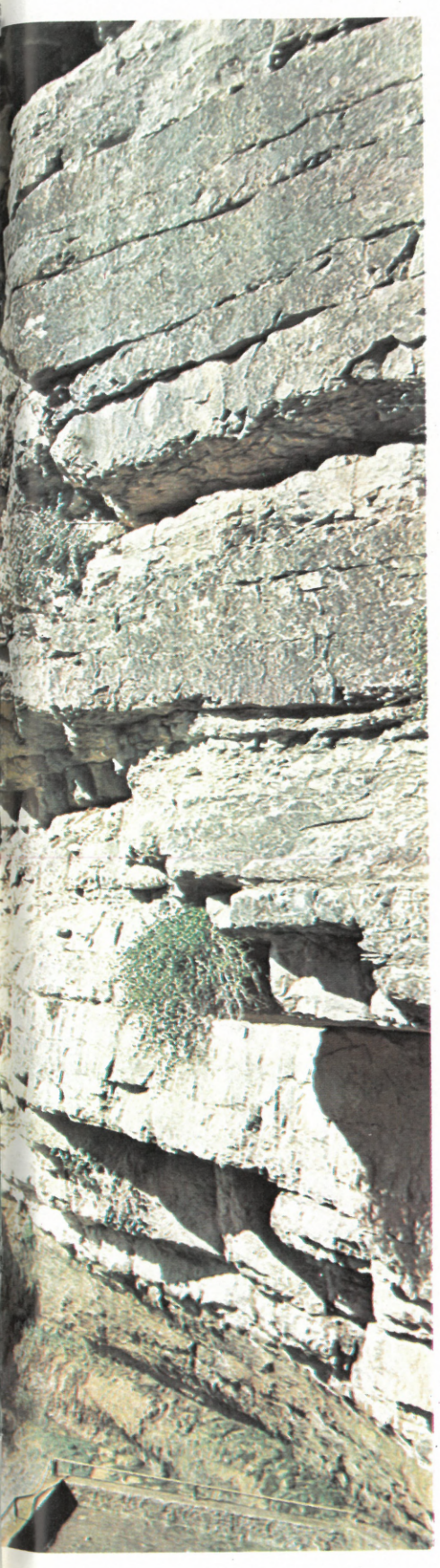
Theatre and Cinema in Iraq have enjoyed active progress. Exceptional efforts are made in this field to support art, cinema and theatre groups. The National Dramatic Group has gained fame inside the country and abroad and has received a number of festival prizes. National documentary films have been produced in Iraq and have achieved success in various parts of the world. Arab actors and film-directors are attracted to work in Iraq to produce films of Arab and Islamic historical importance. **Al-Qadisiyyah** will be finished in 1980 to present one example of the endeavour to produce a developed Iraqi cinema industry.

Radio and TV programmes now cover the entire areas of the country. Local and a number of foreign languages are used in those programmes in addition to Arabic. Such languages include English, French, Persian. Broadcasting hours in Baghdad and Sawt Al-Jamaheer stations reach 43 hours a day, in addition to 21.30 hours in Kurdish, together with other directed broadcasting in local and foreign languages.

Iraq has joined the microwave network and the satellite international communication system for exchange of news. The Iraqi News Agency has gained an international fame since the extension of its activities and modern equipments and the increase of its offices in various capitals of the world.

The Revolution is especially concerned with the protection of Meso-





potamian and Arab-Islamic cultural heritage. In this line, large sums of money have been allotted for the re-building of Babylon to become an outstanding symbol of ancient civilization. Excavation is going on alongside repair and reclamation activities in all archaeological sites in the country. Iraq is also trying to reclaim all works of art and antiques looted by foreign countries from Iraqi sites, and housed in the major international museums.

Tourism has developed as an advanced cultural industry. Hotel and touristic activities have been developed, and a number of projects were completed including the Habbaniyah Touristic Town and Al-Mansour Palace Hotel in Baghdad. Work is almost finished on a series of modern hotels in Baghdad and Basrah and other major towns in Iraq. The northern area has become a series of summer resorts and touristic centres where requirements of modern tourism are provided.

Plastic arts have been the object of special interest which is reflected on the quality of the product. The Iraqi poster has come to demand special attention at home and abroad. The same holds true for the works of Iraqi artists who achieved recognition at home and abroad as well. Folklore crafts have done well in reflecting the artistic development in Iraq, and have drawn attention in exhibitions held in international capitals.

The Revolution has made great achievements in the spheres of the theatre, cinema, popular and plastic arts, mass culture, radio, television press, and other information media.

OUTSTANDING DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

First Year of the Revolution

17th July 1968
The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party carries out the 17th July Revolution.

25th July 1968
The Leader President affirms that the new system will follow a nationlist, Pan-Arab and socialist path.

26th July 1968
Release of political prisoners.

28th July 1968
The Revolution gives farmers possession of pumps and agricultural implements.

30th July 1968
Purging of counter-revolutionary elements.

1st August 1968
Closing of the Nugrat al-Salman terror prison.

30th April 1969
Iraq becomes The first country outside the socialist bloc to recognize the German Democratic Republic.

10th July 1969
The beginning of national investment in the Rumaila oil fields.

16th July 1969
National investment in sulphur of the Mishraq field.

Second Year of the Revolution

27th July 1969
Issue of the Worker's Pension Law.

25th August 1969
Eradication of espionage networks in Iraq.

12th September 1969
Restoration to their posts of those who had been dismissed for political reasons.

8th February 1970
Announcement of the formation of the People's Army.

11th March 1970
Revolutionary Command Council announces the peaceful and democratic solution of the Kurdish problem.

1st April 1970
Announcement of the first National Development plan in the Revolutionary era for 1970-74 with the target of increasing national income by an average of 7.1% annually.

14th July 1970
Issue of Labour Law No. 151 of 1970 to provide a better future for the workers.

The twelve years of the Revolution have been filled with reward. Each day has contributed its share to the task of building socialism. Shining landmarks have been passed at an accelerating pace. As we review some of these outstanding events in the following pages we feel both proud and moved. In them we are recounting the achievements of the vanguard revolution and the struggle of its worthy sons. They reveal the outlines of a better future for a developed modern Iraq.

Third Year of the Revolution

17th July 1970
Announcement of the temporary constitution affirming that Iraq is a sovereign democratic people's republic dedicated to the achievement of Arab unity and the application of a socialist system.

14th March 1971
Issue of the new workers' pension and social insurance law providing new benefits for the working class and affirming the application of social justice.

Fourth Year of the Revolution

4th August 1971
3,500 farmers' families living in Baghdad request to return to the countryside.

15th November 1971
Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party proposes a draft for the Charter of National Action and calls on national parties and progressive forces to discuss it.

17th November 1971
First steps announced in the establishment of People's Assemblies to broaden participation in government.

31st December 1971
Inauguration of first production in the Mishraq sulphur field.

15th Jannuary 1972
Revolutionary Government opens negotiations with the monopolistic oil companies operating in the Iraqi region.

15th March 1972
Revolutionary Iraq proposes a plan for union with Egypt and Syria as an expression of the Party's strategy and in response to the great and momentous task confronting the Arab nation.

7th April 1972
Inauguration of the production of Iraqi oil from the Rumaila field in southern Iraq.

9th April 1972
Iraq concludes Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Soviet Union.

23rd April 1972
Revolutionary Government accords cultural rights to Syriac-speaking Assyrian, Chaldean and Syriac citizens.

18th May 1972
Iraq issues warning to monopolistic oil companies in the Iraqi region.

1st June 1972
President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr announces the decree of the nationalization of the operations of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Fifth Year of the Revolution

8th January 1973
Comrade Saddam Hussein inaugurates the pumping of oil through the strategic pipeline from Haditha to Arab Gulf ports.
27th January 1973
Iraq presents an integrated plan for Arab confrontation with the Zionist enemy through the use of Arab oil as a positive weapon in the struggle.
1st March 1973
Victory of the Revolution in the nationalization struggle against the monopolistic oil companies operating in Iraq.
6th April 1973
President calls upon university directors and educators to give education in socialist and unionist direction.
23rd May 1973
Iraq begins to create its first fishing fleet.
16th July 1973
Establishment of the National Progressive Front.

Sixth Year of the Revolution

5th August 1973
Abolition of income-tax on cost of living allowance.
7th September 1973
Increase of minimum wage for workers and employees.
7th October 1973
Nationalization of the USA's share in the Basrah Petroleum Company as a consequent to its hostile attitude towards the Arabs and the Palestinian casue.
7th & 8th October 1973
Iraqi forces take an active role in the October war against the Zionist entity and with rare heroism check the enemy's attack on Syria.
21st October 1973
Nationalization of Holland's share in the Basrah Petroleum Company as a consequent to its hostile attitude to the Palestinian cause.
18th December 1973
Revision of laws, statutes and decrees to conform to the Revolutionary movement.
21st December 1973
Nationalization of the Portuguese Gulbenkian Foundation's share of the Basrah Petroleum Company as a consequent to Portugal's hostile attitude to the Arab people.
8th January 1974
Issue of the Law for the Implementation of Major Development

Projects to speed up the fulfilment of development targets.

8th February 1974
Revolutionary decrees to raise general level of wages.

5th March 1974
Publication of the Political Report of the 8th Regional Congress of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

11th March 1974
Issue of the Autonomy Law for the Kurdish Region

26th March 1974
Issue of Legislative Council Law for the Autonomous Region.

20th April 1974
Iraq builds oil refinery in Arab Somalia.

Seventh Year of the Revolution

17th July 1974
Leader President tells the people that Iraq now has very wide prospects for comprehensive, rapid and balanced development.

5th November 1974
Issue of the Law for the return of qualified Iraqis abroad to take part in the country's development.

26th November 1974
Iraq signs contract with Turkey for implementation of the Trans-Turkey pipeline project.

Eigth Year of the Revolution

17th July 1975
The President calls for the creation of a northern front, the opening of the Jordanian front and the strengthening of the Egyptian front.

27th August 1975
Iraq calls for the investment of Arab capital in the Arab Homeland.

30th September 1975
Issue of the law for the participation of state farms in the socialist transformation.

26th November 1975
Invitation to Iraqi Jews, who left the country after 1948, to return.

8th December 1975
Nationalization of the remaining foreign shares in the Basrah Petroleum Company.

14th June 1976
On the occassion of his visit to the Ministry of Planning, the President calls for concentration on all material and human potentials for development.

Ninth Year of the Revolution

8th August 1976
Ministry of Planning sources confirm that Iraq's national income increased by 346% in 1965-1975 period.

10th October 1976
Inauguration of Tharthar Canal project.

20th October 1976
Inauguration of the ground station for satellite and international telephone communications.
15th December 1976
Inauguration of Al-Bakr University for Military Studies.
6th January 1977
Increase of salaries in many sectors.
9th March 1977
Issue of law for reform of the legal system in Iraq.
30th March 1977
Revolutionary Command Council decides on the guaranteeing to Arabs working in Iraq of full rights relating to their service on their acquisition of Iraqi nationality.
30th March 1977
Replacement of the term "public sector" by "socialist sector".
31st March 1977
Issue of the law permitting the appointment of Arab citizens to posts in State administrations and organizations.

Tenth Year of the Revolution

18th July 1977
Inauguration of the first stage of the Main Drain (Third River) Project.
27th September 1977
Issue of the Law for the National Development Plan for 1976-80.
9th October 1977
11th National Congress of the Party announces election of the new national leadership.
17th October 1977
Biggest national census operation in Iraq's history is complete success.
24th October 1977
Preliminary census results show an Iraqi population of 12,171,480.
8th November 1977
Issue of the Law for Admission of Women in the Army.
31st December 1977
Announcement of the 1978 Annual Plan with total allocation, of 2,800 million Dinars.
6th January 1978
Issue of RCC Resolutions for increasing salaries in different sectors particularly of teachers.
21st April 1978
Start of Preparations for the Implementation of the Compulsory Education Law with effect from 1st September 1978.
10th May 1978
Start of resettling 28,000 farmers' families to their new homes in modern villages in accordance with the Revolution's objective of rural development.
22 May 1978
Issue of Law No. 92 of 1978 for National Comprehensive Campaign for Compulsory Eradication of Illiteracy. The President of the Republic Leads this historic Campaign.
16 July 1978
Issue of the RCC of an amnesty and discharge of a number of old and

sick prisoners and others amounting to 6830 prisoners.

Eleventh Year of the Revolution

14 August 1978
Issue of the RCC to grant vocational and educational allowance to a great number of state employees in the fields of education.

1 October 1978
Execution of the largest field survey of livestock in the country with the help of 670 tally- employees and supervisors, 335 work-teams, 375 vehicles.

11 October 1978
Sowing wheat and barley was completed in 2.057.000 donums. Pioneer agriculture for the winter season of 1978 was completed in 87000 donums.

1 December 1978
Beginning of the Comprehensive National Campaign for the Eradication of Illiteracy. 1.400.000 learners of both sexes join in.

2 December 1978
The President inaugurates the Arab Summit Conference held in Baghdad and attend by Arab Kings, Presidents and Ameers, in addition to representatives of 21 Arab countries.

2 January 1979
Resolution of the RCC to offer Arab nationals working in Iraq housing allowance, a return ticket, the privilege of importing one car and free postage of children correspondence.

18 January 1979
Inauguration of six departments of heart-surgery provided with up to date equipments.

21 January 1979
Allotment of 400 million dinars for the housing sector. Announcement of a plan to employ all engineering and technical cadres in the implementation of projects.

22 January 1979
Inauguration of a special printing press to reprint the Holy Quran for the first time in Iraq.

22 January 1979
Issue of a new law offering the rank of an army lieutenant to the Iraqi woman holding a Bachelor of Medicine or its equivalent, and a second liteutenant to the Iraqi woman holding a Bachelor of Dentistry or Pharmacy, or their equivalent.

9 February 1979
Iraq presents 10 million dinars to the Islamic University of Malaysia.

21 February 1979
Announcement of allotment for the Autonomy Region in the annual plan for 1979 - 656.552.000 million dinars.

25 February 1979
RCC issued various resolutions to provide suitable housing for the citizens

26 February 1979
Beginning of appropriation of 26530

government houses to their occupants.

1st March 1979

Allotment of 26.425.000 dinars to subsidize prices of commodities and consumption agricultural services.

5 March 1979

Iraq reclaims £ 55 million due with the monopolizing oil companies.

12 July 1979

President Ahmad Hassan AlBakr relinquishes his responsibilities. Comrade Saddam Hussein is elected Regional Secretary General and President of the Republic.

Twelfth Year of the Revolution

30 August 1979

Resolution of the RCC to return all prisoners discharged between 16-7 to 16-8-1979 to their previous employments.

6 January 1980

Ratification of Budget Law and Plan for 1980

15 February 1980

RCC issues law no 55 of 1980 on the National Assembly, and Law no 56 of 1980 on the Autonony Region.

29 February 1980

1.700.000 learners of both sexes join the Popular schools.

25 March 1980

Under the patronage of Mr. Saddam Hussein, Deputy Secretary of the ABSP the inauguration in Baghdad of the National Popular Congress under the motto: "No military parts. No foreign bases. All Arab energies for the liberation of Palestine."

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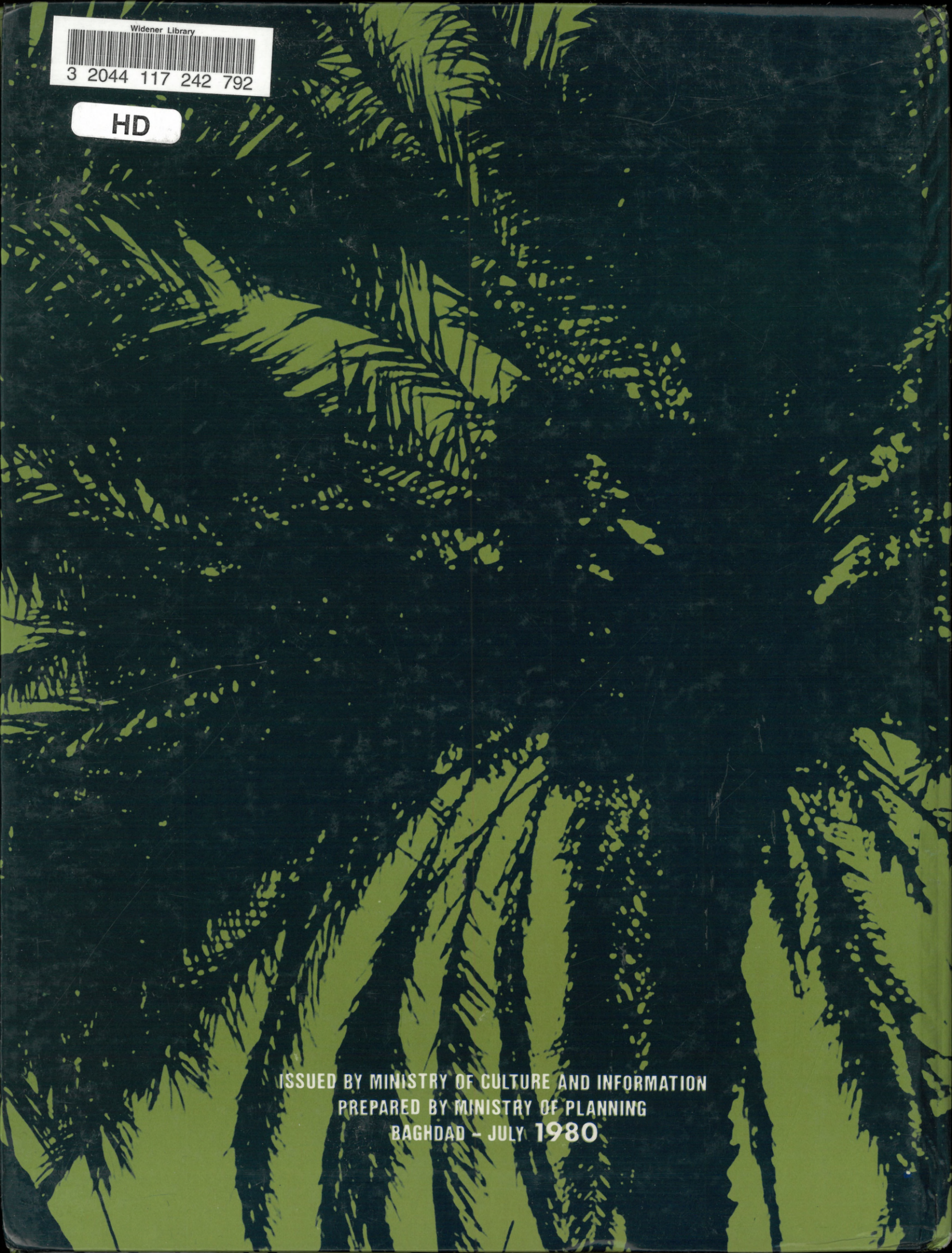

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PREPARED BY MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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