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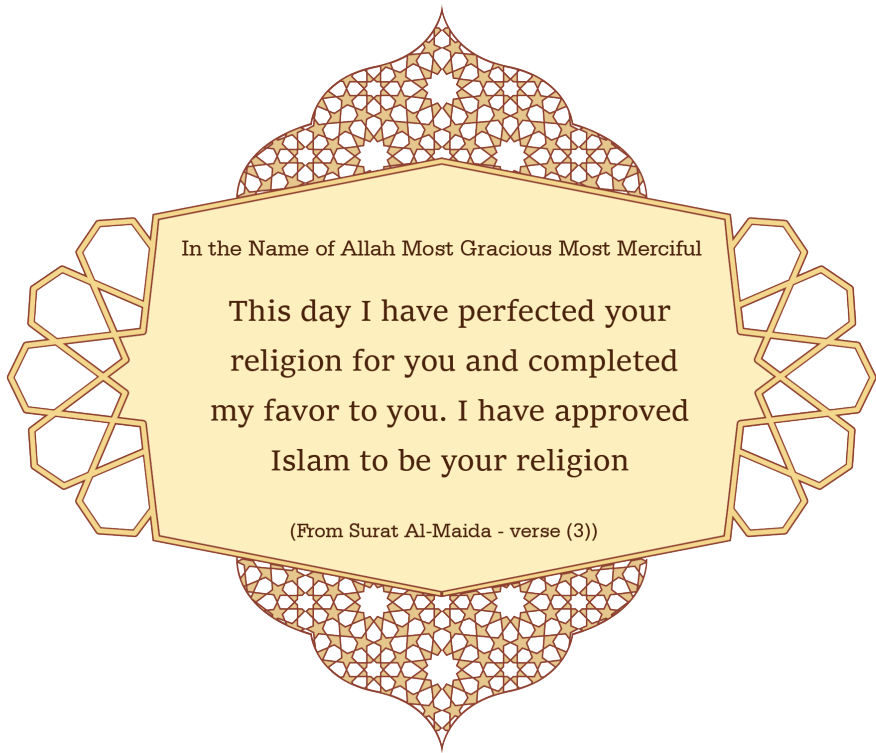
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In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful

This day I have perfected your  
religion for you and completed  
my favor to you. I have approved  
Islam to be your religion

(From Surat Al-Maida - verse (3))



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2. Research papers or studies to be published should be strictly written in line with the globally agreed-on standards.
3. The research paper presented should never have been published before, or submitted to any means of publication.
4. The ideas contained in the research paper manifest the viewpoints of the researchers themselves; it is not necessary that they reflect the general policy of the Journal.
5. The research papers arrangement is subject to technical priorities.
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c. The date of submitting the research papers after carrying out the required modifications. The research paper presented should never have been published before, or submitted to any means of publication.

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3. The author should grant exclusive rights for the Journal including publication, paper and electronic distribution, storage and retrieval of the research paper.

4. The paper should be printed on (A4). Three copies and a (CD) having ,approximately, 5000 - 10000 words using simplified Arabic or Times New Roman font and in pagination should be delivered to the Journal Editor in Chief.

5. An abstract in Arabic or English of no more than 350 words, with the research title, should be delivered with the paper.

6. The front page should have the title, the name of the researcher/researchers, occupation, address, telephone number and email. Name(s) of the researcher / researchers

in the text itself should be avoided.

7. Notes should be documented and placed at the end of the research paper, adhering to the scholarly scientific procedures in vogue including the title of the book and page number.

8. Arrangement and order of sources used should be carried out according to the well-known world style sheets such as MLA, IEEE Harvard or Vancouver, Chicago, or APA.

9. The paper should be supplemented with a bibliography of the sources used separate from endnotes. In the case of having foreign sources, there should be a bibliography apart from the Arabic one. The books and research papers should be ordered alphabetically.

10. All tables, pictures, graphs, and charts should be printed on separate sheets. There should be reference to their sources(s) below the table or other forms, together with their locations in the text.

11. The curriculum vitae of the researcher should be attached in case the researcher contributes to the Journal for the first time. It is necessary to show whether the research paper was submitted to a conference or a symposium for

publication or not. There should be an indication to the sponsor of the project, scientific or nonscientific, if any.

12. Research papers should be emailed to the Center's official email "Basrah@alkafeel.net" or submitted directly to the Center's main office (Location: Basrah Heritage Center, Syd 'Amin Street, Al Buradieia, Basrah, IRAQ).

#### Evaluator's Guide

1. The evaluator should make sure that the research paper is within his own academic specialty.

2. The evaluation should be undertaken according to the objective and scientific methodology. It should not be influenced whatsoever by any personal prejudices or viewpoints.

3. The evaluator should seek to explore the originality of the research paper and its suitability for publication.

4. The evaluator should ascertain that the research paper submitted harmonizes with the general aim of the Journal and its policy in publication.

5. The abstract should clearly express the main idea and material of the research paper.

6. Evaluation of the research paper should be carried out within 10 days.

7. If plagiarism is diagnosed, in full or partly, then reference will be made on the text accordingly.

8. The evaluation form sent with the research paper should be filled in full, together with the result of the evaluation.

9. The evaluator's remarks and recommendations are of prime importance in accepting the paper or refusing it. In case of any major or minor remarks, a written report should be supplemented by the evaluator, together with spotting these remarks on the text of the paper.

10. The evaluator's remarks, together with the paper itself, are sent to the main office of Basrah Heritage Center, or emailed using the Center's official email (See point 12 of the Researcher's Guide).



## Opening Address

Scientific research, mainly concerned with heritage, faces a lot of obstacles that naturally lead to contemplative awareness which employs countless tools and means. This is due to the fact that the world at present moves rather deceitfully trying throughout to blot out truth and upgrade interests--a challenge for Basrah Heritage Bulletin to fathom pure heritage and present it objectively to readers.

Heritage, however, assumes pivotal importance for the Editorial Board of the bulletin due primarily to the heritage vital and dangerous role. Reevaluating our heritage is something inevitable dictated by the nature of heritage itself which contains both bad and illuminating aspects. These reasons and others should motivate us to read heritage cautiously with the aim of conceiving truth.

The present number of the Bulletin (11+12) covers various topics. It includes a research paper on the personal and scientific biographies of some outstanding Basri scholars in the second and third centuries of Hijra. A second paper sheds light on the educational and political roles of

some modern notable Basra personalities. There is a paper on Thevenot's trip to Basra in the 17th Century. Another paper highlights Al-Ahliyya Bookshop, one of the modern and leading bookshops in Basra. An important paper is on Imam Hussain's uprising as reflected in Basra sources where the important role of Basri people in this immortal epic is displayed. There is also a paper on linguistic study where a handwritten copy by Basri scholar Muhathab Eddin Ahmad bin Abdul Ridha is inquired. Inquiring into some rare correspondence between Basrah scholars and some other prominent scholars has uncovered the scientific and literary status enjoyed by Basrah As Basra is originally an agricultural area, a paper is devoted to farmers societies and their role in agricultural reclamation in Basra during the 1970s. A paper was written as well on Al-Hariry and his maqamas, which are significant literary and linguistic masterpieces.

It is to be noted that this double number of the Bulletin covers some 2020 numbers. This is owing to Corona Virus pandemic and its consequences that hampered issuing the Bulletin numbers in their due dates.

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**Rural Cooperative Societies and Their  
Impact on Agricultural Reclamation in  
Basra (1968 - 1979)**

**الجمعيات الفلاحية التعاونية وأثرها في  
الإصلاح الزراعي**

**في البصرة بين عامي (١٩٦٨-١٩٧٩)**

**Dr. Yassin T. Yassin Al-Haroon, Assistant Professor**

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## ABSTRACT

The Rural Cooperative Societies are considered to be an important tool to upgrade the agricultural sector in Basra. This tool is one of the elements of the agricultural policy that played a leading role in developing agricultural product at large. The government has paid due attention to these societies. An example is the Agrarian Reclamation Law which stressed on setting up rural cooperative societies in Iraq, specifically in Basra, to undertake various agricultural activities including agricultural production, cooperative lending and marketing. However, these cooperatives did not achieve sufficient success in this respect. This is attributed to a number of obstacles and problems amongst which are the limited government support, the low number of administrative cadres and other resources.

**Key Words:**( Farmers' Societies, Agricultural Reclamation, Basrah).

### ملخص البحث

تُعَدُّ الجمعيات التعاونية الفلاحية وسيلة مهمة من وسائل النهوض بواقع القطاع الزراعي في البصرة، وهي أحد عناصر السياسة الزراعية التي تؤدي دوراً مهماً في تطوير الإنتاج الزراعي بشقيه النباتي والحيواني، وتنميته. وقد أولت الدولة اهتماماً بالجمعيات التعاونية الفلاحية ابتداءً من إصدارها قانون الإصلاح الزراعي؛ إذ أكد القانون إقامة جمعيات تعاونية فلاحية في العراق عامة والبصرة خاصة؛ لتمارس الجمعيات مختلف الأنشطة الزراعية، سواء فيما يتعلق بالإنتاج الزراعي، أو التسليف والتسويق التعاوني، إلا إن هذه الجمعيات الفلاحية لم ترتقِ إلى مستوى الطموح لتطوير الواقع الزراعي في العراق عامة والبصرة خاصة؛ وذلك يعود إلى العديد من المعوقات والمشكلات، منها: قلة الدعم الحكومي، وقلة الكفاءات الإدارية، وغير ذلك من المعوقات، وقد حاول البحث تسليط الضوء على هذه الجوانب واستعراضها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ( الجمعيات الفلاحية، الإصلاح الزراعي، البصرة).

## 1. Introduction

Studying the influence of rural cooperative societies on agricultural reclamation in Basra requires highlighting the history of agricultural reclamation which dates back into past decades. Such societies have become very important then as they contributed considerably in the economic and social transformations especially in Basra. This has been achieved through improving the living standard of farmers and developing the agricultural sectors, both the state and the private ones, as Basra at that time planted a number of crops that covered the international and local markets. Yet, these societies faced a number of obstacles and problems, together with other hardships that hindered them from improving the agricultural sector in Basra.

This study is divided into three sections and a conclusion.

## 2. The Rural Cooperative Societies

After the outbreak of 1958 Revolution, and the promulgation of the Agrarian Reclamation Law on August 1958, Article No. 48 of the Law stipulated that agricultural

workers could establish their own unions to defend their own common interests. Yet, farmers did not have their own professional organizations for almost a year after the Revolution. On April 1959, Prime Minister Abdul Kareem Qassim<sup>(1)</sup> approved one of the basic demands of farmers represented in Law No. 78 of 1959<sup>(2)</sup>.

This new Law granted a broad authority for the general Union of Rural Societies. Basra has been a special case in this regard, as the farmers were linked with the land owners through long-term contracts making Basra farmers as such less free compared with other regions<sup>(3)</sup>. Besides, Article No. 7 of the Law permitted the General Union to set up rural societies. As the communists at that time controlled the Founder Body of the General Union of Rural Societies, the period between July and August of 1959 was characterized by chaos. The government then tended to promulgate Law No. 139 on 16 July 1959 on the establishment of rural societies in Basra<sup>(4)</sup>.

Farmers welcomed this new Law, and so a large number of them requested to establish rural societies

in their villages. However, the authorities realized that the increasing number of these societies would make it rather difficult to follow up their activities. Also, some subverters infiltrated into them. The authorities claimed, thus, that transportation into villages has been very difficult preventing the administrative cadres and follow-up officials from getting there. They claimed that farmers problems were similar, and so they tended to merge various villages.

Yet, the rural societies could not meet their objectives as the communists' intervention in their daily duties negatively affected the desired results. The farmers themselves started complaining of the communists' moves. The years 1960 - 1961 witnessed an amendment of Law No. 54 of 1961 which provided more freedom for farmers and discarded non-farmers from the rural societies and so their number was decreased<sup>(5)</sup>.

With the downfall of Abdul Kareem Qassim, the Ministry of Interior decided on April 1963 to dissolve the former body of the General Union of Rural Societies headed by Arraq Al-Zaqem and a new body was formed on 6 April

with the aim of dissolving the farmers' societies in Basra<sup>(6)</sup>. Despite the fact that farmers' societies were established to primarily support farmers through upgrading their living standard. Due to the communists' control agriculture was deteriorated under the problems of these societies<sup>(7)</sup>.

The government, however, sought to tackle the agricultural issue with the aim of combating exploitation and establishing new productive relationships in the countryside as has been called for by Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, the President of Iraq (1968 - 1979)<sup>(8)</sup>. The Ministry of Agrarian Reclamation, on its part, tended to develop the farmers' cooperative societies<sup>(9)</sup> and improve agricultural production in Basra<sup>(10)</sup>.

The government sought to develop the rural cooperative societies both numerically and qualitatively. The number of societies in 1968 was 443 having 85.000 members all over Iraq. In Basra the number of rural societies was 9 only with 170 members at that time<sup>(11)</sup>. The government institutions began to support these societies that have undertaken marketing most seeds and dates<sup>(12)</sup>. The societies set up a

large number of centers to receive agricultural and animal products in various rural areas<sup>(13)</sup>.

On 20 March 1969, the Third Conference of the Rural Cooperative Societies was held and aimed to be a big event by the Preparatory Committee of the General Union of Rural Cooperative Societies. In this Conference, a number of delegations were hosted from Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon, the Yemen, the Sudan, the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Turkey, Poland, Bulgaria, and Albania<sup>(14)</sup>. Inaugurating the Conference, President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr pointed out, in his speech, to the big gaps in the former Law of Agrarian Reform, the distribution of agrarian lands to farmers and reclaiming them, security agricultural development with the aim of backing the national economy<sup>(15)</sup>. The Minister of Agriculture also gave a speech in the Conference where he promised to purify the Ministry from corrupt officials and those who opposed reclamations<sup>(16)</sup>. Besides, the aim of these societies has been to circulate socialist relationships in the countryside, carrying out the government plans that

sought to regulate land cultivation, providing farmers with seeds, fertilizers, advances, machinery and developing rural local products<sup>(17)</sup>.

Basra has witnessed a noticeable development as to rural cooperative societies and the number of members joining them. In 1970, the number of societies members amounted to 200<sup>(18)</sup>. These societies tended to promote their capacity of owning agricultural machinery and supplying them with the requirements of agricultural products<sup>(19)</sup>.

The first rural cooperative society in Basra was established in 1968. The number of societies in 1971 amounted to 132. They, however, represented a positive indicator of supporting cooperative agriculture in the countryside<sup>(20)</sup>. Besides, the agricultural ownership played an important role in carrying out the agrarian reform policy and highlighting the importance of methods adopted in socialist agriculture. The agricultural ownership in Basra was centered in Abu Al-Khaseeb where lands are implanted with date palms<sup>(21)</sup>.

The laws of the agrarian reform and the policy adopted by the government did not bring benefits to the lands of

orchards because most of the remaining lands belonged to the socialist sector. They were planted by farmers who have had lands gained through the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, <sup>(22)</sup> in addition to government lending where the Cooperative Agrarian Bank lent 10.920 Iraqi Dinars in 1971. The capital of this last bank amounted to ID. 15.000 in 1972 leading to increase loans offered to farmers and to cooperative agricultural societies<sup>(23)</sup>.

The government continued to back up the agrarian reform policy, support the national economy, use modern technology and encourage national savings<sup>(24)</sup>. In Basra, the state agricultural offices played a key role in developing agriculture in the city through providing all necessary requirements including tools and machinery<sup>(25)</sup>. In addition to that, the number of agricultural counselors in Basra was 200 in 1972<sup>(26)</sup> In 1973, farmers were given loans to maintain and construct the orchards owned by endowments in order to buy them in about 50% of their true value on condition that loans were restored after 3 years with a benefit amounting to 74%<sup>(27)</sup>.

One problem that faced the rural cooperative societies between 1975 and 1976 was the absence of a budget of cooperative loans<sup>(28)</sup>. Between 1978 and 1979, new problems appeared, mainly connected with production in spite of adopting agricultural systems in the rural cooperative societies. Then, the government annual plan decisions were not adhered to, affecting due to that the supplies of seeds and fertilizers. The societies also complained of the lack of technical and administrative cadres, in addition to low cooperative awareness and illiteracy of farmers. These features led to low production, and the hegemony of influential people who have hindered the work of these societies<sup>(29)</sup>.

Despite the negative aspects, the rural cooperative societies achieved success. For example, they could upgrade the living standard of farmers, economically, socially and educationally. They could encounter exploiting farmers<sup>(30)</sup>.

### 3. The Private Sector

Despite the variety of agricultural production in Basra

and the expansion of the areas planted, the private sector could own extensive agricultural areas. This sector tended to set up cooperative societies away from the societies of the socialist sector. Generally, it is noticed that the private sector was exploiting farmers<sup>(31)</sup>. This sector played an important role in Basra during 1970 - 1971. Among its main missions, the sector was responsible for bringing out agricultural development<sup>(32)</sup>.

During 1972 - 1973, the private sector in Basra worked within the agricultural plan according to the Agrarian Reclamation Law. It has invested around 285.000 Iraqi Dinars in various economic activities related to agriculture<sup>(33)</sup>. On its part, the government considered the private sector as a foundation for socialist transformations and a leader of the economic and social development. The public sector was in charge of propelling all economic sectors and contributing to big projects that the private sector could not cope with<sup>(34)</sup>. In Basra, it has played a vital role in the economic and agricultural development and provided all required facilities<sup>(35)</sup>.

In 1973, the government supported the cooperative marketing of crops such as seeds and dates. Basra used to be an important location for dates production which amounted at that time to about 99%. For the years 1974 - 1975, the orchards' owners could market their dates directly to Iraqi Dates Department<sup>(36)</sup>. This Department, however, did not receive all produced quantities. The producers were therefore obliged to turn to the private sector trade<sup>(37)</sup>.

The private sector played an important part, together with the public sector, in exporting dates abroad. Yet, because traders used to exploit producers, the government decided to monopolize receiving the date products and paying the fixed costs<sup>(38)</sup>. In so doing, the rural cooperative societies played a vital role in carrying Iraqi dates from the date-palm orchards to the Iraqi Dates Department, and consequently rid the producers of some marketing problems<sup>(39)</sup>.

The cooperative marketing process of dates suffered from many problems. One serious problem is that the stores of the Iraqi Dates Department were not enough to receive dates of farmers. Also, the state stores were far away

from the main production centers,<sup>(40)</sup> besides the high cost of carrying dates due to the control of the private sector on this trade. Another problem is that dates costs were not paid in time<sup>(41)</sup>.

The decreasing quantities of dates received by the Iraqi Dates Department affected the industries that made use of dates as raw materials. This also gave an opportunity for the private sector to export dates abroad. The fame of Iraqi dates in European and American markets was thus negatively affected. However, some rural cooperative societies expanded their activities to include setting up dates presses such as the Press of the Talee'a Rural Cooperative Society,<sup>(42)</sup> the Press of Al-Intag Progressive Society,<sup>(43)</sup> the Press of Al-Basra Society,<sup>(44)</sup> and the Press of Quyrna Union (Al-Sharesh)<sup>(45)</sup>.

These societies tried to expand the number of presses in Basra - an old industry. The number of presses amounted to 92 owing to the facilities offered by the Iraqi Dates Department. Because of the increasing demand on dates, the Iraqi Dates Department sought to improve their work,

expand their activities and meet the demand on dates. Yet, the dates press industry in Basra could not compete with the dates pressed in the U.S., France, or Algeria in spite of the new improvements brought out on this industry in Basra<sup>(46)</sup>. Although there were projects concerned with dates industry in Iraq, they covered only about 20% of the whole dates production<sup>(47)</sup>.

It is noted that big quantities of dates marketed by rural cooperative societies were exposed to decay due to non-commitment to instructions. Besides, the decision of limiting the export of dates to the Iraqi Dates Department had a number of negative aspects including<sup>(48)</sup>:

**(a)** Insufficient capacity of the collection centers of the Iraqi Dates Department to contain the dates brought to them by farmers<sup>(49)</sup>, leading to the accumulation of dates and causing a lot of financial loss on the part of the farmers<sup>(50)</sup>. Sometimes the stored dates lasted for two consecutive years<sup>(51)</sup>.

**(b)** The Department's dates storehouses were far away from the production centers in the middle and southern

governorates. This led to the contamination of dates and also higher costs. The other problem is that of smuggling dates to the private sector commerce<sup>(52)</sup>.

(c) The private sector dominated carrying dates, therefore the normal cost was doubled. Many vehicles were obliged to wait for a rather long time until they could unload dates in the collection centers, which added more costs on the part of producers<sup>(53)</sup>.

(d) The costs of dates were not paid in due time. Dates were also smuggled, which affected their prices<sup>(54)</sup>.

(e) The Iraqi Dates Department did not have enough workers to undertake unloading dates carried by waiting vehicles. Also, connecting the marketing process with collecting dates by farmers had a negative effect especially at the first stages of marketing<sup>(55)</sup>. It is to be noted that farmers could market their crops outside the government institutions<sup>(56)</sup>.

#### 4. Collective Farms

The collective farms<sup>(57)</sup> in Iraq were set up during the

presidency of Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr whose government looked into such farms as basic pillars in constructing the agricultural policy in Iraq. They were regarded as a guarantee for the livelihood of thousands of farmers in the countryside, and also for implementing the agricultural policy. Besides, these farms were considered as a significant step towards carrying out the programs and plans of the private sector, regulating production, linking the agricultural sector with other sectors of the national economy, developing it professionally, let alone combating the tribal relations<sup>(58)</sup>.

The collective farms were adopted according to the Agrarian Reform Law No. 117 dated 1970. Article (16) of 1970 Law<sup>(59)</sup>. stipulated that the agrarian reform lands were to be distributed collectively. These farms were set up on the lands of the new agrarian reform<sup>(60)</sup>.

The presence of these farms in Basra cost a lot of money due to the lack of workforce, the unceasing migration from the countryside to the cities, and the difficulties that faced the farmers to stay in the planted areas. All these factors pushed the government in 1975 to encourage the densely

and expensively mechanized agriculture. Yet, such kind of agriculture required a lot of highly qualified workers. The farms in Basra paid due attention to make use of the resources to achieve the highest possible production that should lead to upgrade the living standard of all members<sup>(61)</sup>.

The collective farms achieved a noticeable success based on the state support. As a result, thousands of poor farmers joined these farms, and so they were saved of exploitation; also, their living standard has improved. Furthermore, these farms became outlets for carrying out the plans and resolutions of agricultural congresses and the instructions of the Supreme Agricultural Council<sup>(62)</sup>. Although these collective farms represented a new experiment with the aim of organizing work, there were yet many faults and problems in Iraq in general and in Basra in particular<sup>(63)</sup>. Most important among these problems are the following:

(a) The transformation of rural cooperative farms into collective farms, in various parts of the country, did not happen according to long-range rigorous plans. The percentage of such a process for the period 1973 - 1977 was

about 40% of the whole number<sup>(64)</sup>. In terms of production, most of the farms did not have enough arable lands due to high salinity, limited irrigation network, insufficient water, and lack of planning. For these reasons, these farms achieved only a limited success<sup>(65)</sup>.

**(b)** Most of collective farms were suffering from an intense lack of administratively and technically qualified cadres that could run agricultural activities and undertake every day work requirements<sup>(66)</sup>.

**(c)** Most of the collective farms did not cope with the rules and principles of distributing revenues as stipulated by these farms internal systems. Also, most of these farms did not have records, while others were unfair in dealing with farmers. These farms thus suffered from deficient productivity. Another negative aspect is that they relied so much on government financial support, and not on their self revenues<sup>(67)</sup>. the government, however, should not have concentrated on the quantitative aspect but rather on the qualitative one<sup>(68)</sup>.

## 5. Conclusion

It is stressed here that the rural cooperative societies are considered to be one of the basic means to upgrade society both economically and socially. These societies have used the collective and cooperative work to regulate productivity in Iraq in general and Basra in particular. They also sought to control productivity distribution to combat the mode of individual production that exploited poor people. On account of this, the Cooperative Societies Law was promulgated and Countryside Refreshing Centers were founded while awareness courses were held to create the required agricultural awareness. Yet, these societies failed to meet the required objectives which led to their decline in Basra.

## Endnotes

1. Abdul Kareem Qassim: He was born in Baghdad in 1941. He graduated from Teachers' Institute, then joined the military corps where he graduated from the Military College . He was promoted until he reached the rank of 'brigadier general'. He led the 1958 Revolution. He was in conflict with a number of officers such as Abdul Salam Aaref and the Nationalists. He was executed in 9 February, 1963 following a coup against his rule. For more details, see: Hussain L. Al-Zubaidy. Iraqi Encyclopedia. (in Arabic). Beirut, 2007, p. 487.
2. Emad A. Al-Jawahery. History of the Problem of Lands and Agrarian Reform in Iraq (1933 -1970). (in Arabic).Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 1983, p. 364.
3. Salem T. Al-Najafy. An Analytical Study of Agrarian Reform in Iraq: Problems and Practice. (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. Dissertation. College of Agriculture, Cairo University, 1969,p. 56.
4. Ameera R. Laiby Al-Zubaidy. Party Organizations and Political Struggle in Basra (1958 - 1963). (in Arabic).An unpublished M.A. Dissertation. College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Basra, 1999, pp. 90- 95.
5. Azhar A.R. Abdul Kareem Al-Lafta. Basra (1958 n- 1968): A Study of the City's Economic Conditions. (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. Dissertation. College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Basra, 2003, p. 29.
6. Ameera R. Laiby Al-Zubaidy, op cit, pp. 100 - 102.
7. Mahmood M. Al-Habeed. Economies of Iraq. (in Arabic). 1st ed.

Basra, 1969, p. 102.

8. Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr: He was born in Tikreet in 1914. He belongs to Aal-Bunaser Tribe. He graduated from the Teachers' Institute in 1932 and worked as a teacher in a number of primary schools. Then he joined the Military College and graduated as an officer. He took part in 1958 Revolution and the 8th of February coup. He was appointed a member and then the head of the Revolutionary Command Council. In 1968, he played a key role in 1968 coup against Abdul Rahman Aaref government. Toppling this government, he ruled Iraq for the period (1968 - 1979). He withdrew from political life until his death in 1983. For more details, read Hussain L. Al-Zubaidy, op cit, p. 525.

9. Abdul Wahab M. Al-Dhahery. Iraqi Economy. (in Arabic). Baghdad, 1986, p. 274.

10. Ibid, p. 275.

11. File No. 3755: From the Ministry of Agrarian Reform to the Supreme Agricultural Council, dated 12/12/1973.

12. Aziz J. Mahammad Ali. Political and Agricultural Developments in Iraq. (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. Dissertation, College of Administration and Economics. University of Basra, 1979, pp. 413 - 432.

13. Abdul Hameed Shareef, op cit, p. 125.

14. Emad A. Al-Jawahery, op cit, p. 124.

15. Ministry of Information. Achievements of the Revolution in the Its Third Year. (in Arabic). Baghdad, 1971, p. 305.

16. Aziz J. Mahammad Ali, op cit, p. 368.

17. Jawad S. Jaze' Al-Badran. Planting Date-palms within Economic Development in Iraq (1953 - 1969). (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. Dissertation, College of Administration and Economics. University of Baghdad, 1974, p. 124.

18. Jawad K. Hameed. The Reality of the Agricultural Sector in Basra. (in Arabic) Basra Studies Bulletin, University of Basra, No. 15, 2013, p. 320.
19. Salma A. Mohammad. Basra: Facts and Numbers. (in Arabic). Al-Khaleej Al-Araby Bulletin, No. 2, 1980, p. 185.
20. Ministry of Information. Achievements of the Revolution in the Its Third Year, op cit, p. 300.
21. File No. 3755: From the Ministry of Agrarian Reform to the Supreme Agricultural Council, dated 1/1/1974.
22. Republic of Iraq: Speeches and Statements of President Ahmad H. Al-Bakr (1968 - 1970). (in Arabic), Baghdad, n.d., p. 173.
23. Ibid., pp. 175 - 176.
24. File No. 6633: Agrarian Reforms (1968 - 1971): From the Ministry of Agricultural and Agrarian Reform to the Governorate of Basra, dated 13/12/1971.
25. Al-Waqa'e Al-Iraqia Gazette, No. 3013, 5 October, 1971.
26. File No. 6633, op cit, dated 13/12/1971.
27. Al-Waqa'e Al-Iraqia Gazette, No. 3015, 5 October, 1974.
28. Aziz Sbahy. The Production Relations and Their Impact on Social Life. (in Arabic). Baghdad, 1968, p. 32.
29. Ibid., p. 5.
30. Aziz J. Mahammad Ali, op cit, p. 390.
31. Balasem J. Khalaf Al-Dulaimy. The Impact of politics on Agricultural Production in Iraq. (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. dissertation. College of Education (Ibn Rushd), University of Baghdad, 1983, p. 75.
32. Ibid., p. 60.
33. Republic of Iraq: Speeches and Statements of President Ahmad H. Al-Bakr (1968 - 1970), p. 1290.

34. Fakher Z. Haidar. A Trip to the Past of Basra and a Tour in Its Presence. (in Arabic). Baghdad, 2015, p. 60.
35. Ministry of Information. Achievements of Basra Governorate for the Period (1968- 1969). (in Arabic) Baghdad, 1970, p. 350.
36. Sameera Y. Jerjees. Economies of Marketing Dates. (in Arabic). Baghdad, 1979, p. 228.
37. Bushra R. Yassin. A Geographic Analysis of the Agricultural Product in Al-Mdaina District. (in Arabic). An unpublished M.A. Dissertation. College of Arts, University of Basra, 1992, p. 90.
38. Mansoor Hassan, op cit. p. 145.
39. Ameen M.S. Al-Idreesy. op cit, p. 119.
40. Sameera Y. Jerjees, op cit, p. 228.
41. Ibid., p. 230.
42. Mansoor Hassan, op cit. p. 144.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. Sameera Y. Jerjees, op cit, p. 230.
47. Sa'eed T. Allm, Qais Abdul Malek, Ahmad H. Riyadh, and others. Economies of Dates and their Prices in Iraq. (in Arabic) Baghdad, n.d., p. 52.
48. Ameen M.S. Al-Idreesy. op cit, p. 123.
49. Bushra R. Yassin, op cit, p. 83.
50. . Sa'eed T. Allm et al. op cit, pp. 55 - 56.
51. Al-Waq'a'e Al-Iraqia Gazette, No. 1254, 30 July, 1957.
52. Aziz Sbaky. op cit, p. 90.
53. Sa'eed T. Allm et al. op cit, pp. 58 - 60.
54. File No. 6633, op cit, dated 1/12/1975.

55. Al-Thagr Newspaper. No. 47, 1978, p. 30.
56. Ameen M.S. Al-Idreesy. op cit, p. 135.
57. See Aziz J. Mahammad Ali, op cit, p. 386.
58. Samy Nawfal. Political, Economic, and Social Justification for establishing Collective Farms in Iraq. (in Arabic). Al-Iqtisad (Economy) Journal, No. 46, November, 1974, pp. 33 - 35.
59. . Aziz Sbahy. op cit, p. 8.
60. Kadhim Hameed. Reality of the Agricultural Sector in Basra Governorate. Baghdad, n.d., p. 330.
61. Ameen M.S. Al-Idreesy. op cit, p. 90.
62. Aziz J. Mahammad Ali, op cit, p. 400.
63. Ameen M.S. Al-Idreesy. op cit, p. 95.
64. Darwish S. Al-Huraithy. Development of the Trade of Iraqi Dates. (in Arabic). Al-Tijara (Trade) magazine, No. 2, 1976, p. 44.
65. Sameera Y. Jerjees, op cit, p. 158.
66. Balasem J. Khalaf Al-Dulaimy. op cit, p. 60.
67. Sameera Y. Jerjees, op cit, p. 160.
68. Darwish S. Al-Huraithy. op cit, pp. 45 - 46.

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