

While Sponsoring the Social Society Leaders and Activists' Conference, Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim Calls for Creating the Higher National Authority of Social Organizations



Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim, head of the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, called for creating the higher national authority of social organizations, explaining that the task of such independent authority would be to coordinate the roles, discuss the programs, hold periodical conferences and help the social society organization play its social role each according to its area of interest, as well as to build international relationships, request financial and moral aids from countries who are at an advanced level in this regard, establish research and studies centers specialized in social studies, detect the private and public phenomena within society and provide solutions and suggestions to the governmental and legislative institutions, asserting that given that specialization is the key to success and continuity, this authority would be specialized in those organizations, taking into consideration their work nature and privacy and the independency of their action, and more clearly identifying their needs and the ways to assist them.

Albeit Iraq's Hard Conditions, Its Sovereignty Won't Be Compromised

On the other hand, and concerning the US congress decision to deal with Iraq based on three axes in terms of aids or support, Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim maintained that Iraq's dealings with USA are made through the US administration, and not through Congress or other institutions and its final and official attitude in this respect will be based on the US government's decision. According to him, Iraq is an independent, sovereign country and albeit the hard conditions, its sovereignty won't be compromised. His Eminence added that once again, the US Congress take wrong big decisions against the peoples as it seeks to push them towards division and fight, pointing out to the duplicity of the US acts when it imposed a siege for 13 years, claiming the lives on hundreds of thousands of children, without discriminating between a Shiite, Sunni or Kurdish child, while dividing today the Iraqi people for money and bullets. Here his Eminence hoped that the US politicians act with the same deep vision the founders of America had, reminding the Americans who believe that the fragmentation of Iraq is much easier than maintaining its unity that the US suffered and fought to preserve its unity and that it earned the respect of the entire world and became a superpower.

Regional Axis

The head of the Islamic Supreme Council also called on the region's countries to recognize, before it's too late, that they all have one destiny and they are all open to chaos and terrorism, stressing the importance of identifying and respecting the areas and to commit to a minimum degree of agreement and of preservation of common interests.

We Call Upon Civil Society Organizations to Inform Iraqis of the Dangers and Challenges

His eminence called the civil society leaders and activists to assume their responsibility of disassembling the terrorist equations of the society which becomes more capable of defending and resisting once it knows the reality of its enemy. He pointed out that terrorism does not believe in citizenship, or in justice, or in a balanced society, but believes in exclusion, and intellectual, physical and human subjugation, not to mention that it depends on the culture of fear, panic and terror as a way to unsettle the psychological stability of a society. His eminence also indicated that this terrorism is a well-studied and organized terrorism that masters the use of its satanic instruments; it is the product of professional security institutions and has a well-planned strategy, calling upon civil society activists to realize that the challenges that face Iraqis as well as their citizenship and civilization today are the most dangerous and ferocious they've been since 100 years. Sayyid Al Hakim highlighted that the Iraqis' battle against terrorism, crises, and different ideas and ideologies is centered on their social citizenship and ability to remain a strong united unit called "the Iraqi people", to produce an Iraqi nation and build a modern and fair State. Furthermore, his eminence insisted on the joint responsibility of the leaders of organizations and the opponents of politics to work based on the legal, national and human commitment, to protect Iraq, the unity of its people and land, to save the society and to build the State. He called as well upon everyone to inform the Iraqi society of the dangers it is facing, most importantly terrorism, sectarianism, regionalism, racism and illegitimate interests, that in addition to clarifying the challenges that the society has to face to build a modern and fair State, such as justice, political, economic and cultural development, the distribution of wealth, the construction of the State away from bureaucracy and the fight against corruption.

The Iraqi Society is Experiencing Continuous Pressures Stemming from Multiple Crises

Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim stated that the Iraqi society is experiencing big and continuous pressures stemming from multiple crises that have affected all the categories of society and went deeply into its roots, explaining that the Iraqi society is suffering, since the mid-1950s, from political instability which led to a sort of social instability. He added that for the last 25 years, the Iraqi society has been in a phase of social suffering caused by the instability, as millions of Iraqis looking for freedom and political and economic safety emigrated, and millions in Iraq were imprisoned behind the walls of dictatorship, not to mention the hundreds of thousands who were disabled because of the random wars and physical violence in prisons and the criminal terrorist attacks, and the hundreds of thousands of orphans, widows and divided families resulting from the disputes and conflicts and their direct and indirect repercussions. His eminence finally indicated that there are millions of citizens who suffered from severe psychological because they lived under stress for a long uninterrupted period of time.