

Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim: “Fasliyah Marriage” is a Negative Phenomenon that Harms Islamic and Tribal Values and Distorts how the World Sees the Iraqi Society



Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim, head of the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, expressed his regret for the resurfacing of the phenomenon of “Fasliyah marriage” to settle tribal disputes, considering it a negative phenomenon that harms the Islamic and tribal values of the Iraqi society and distorts how the world sees the society. His eminence reminded about how the humans were honored by their Creator, and described the Iraqi tribes as being a modern and evolved societal organization. He also warned against the tribal disputes that came to be widespread recently, explaining that the sudden increase of such disputes in the south is not a mere coincidence, insinuating that there are external agendas working on stirring these disputes. His eminence called on the Iraqi tribes including the Bani Malik Tribe and its sheikh Sabah Al Maliki to use their social influence and historical role in Iraq to limit the phenomenon of tribal disputes and Fasliyah marriage and to interfere for the settlement of the disputes according to the tribal norms which are mostly aligned with Islam and the Shari’a without the need to resort to Fasliyah. He also urged the tribes of Iraq to play their role of maintaining the Iraqi society and the unity of Iraq, and communicating with the tribes of the western regions to preserve unity.

This came in a meeting held at his office in Baghdad Thursday on June 4, 2015 between his Eminence and a big number of Hamayel sheikhs and the seniors of Bani Malik tribe in Basra led by its general sheikh Sabah al Maleki.

His Eminence warned against the seriousness of the scenarios talking about Iraq walking into one way road and its components getting away of their partners, describing these words as dangerous, ignorant of the facts and narrow-sighted, explaining that the division doesn’t end the problems of the components, rather it will be the precursor of interior and exterior challenges for each component and those components will face a conflict at the borders of mini-states resulting from Iraq’s division. His Eminence added that Iraq is influential in the region and its division will not be limited to its borders, and will have a domino effect on all the countries of the region.

Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim noted that the challenges Iraq is going through are much easier than those that would result from its division, and the components’ interest doesn’t lie in the division but in accepting the unity of Iraq as the destiny of all, considering the openness from a strong attitude is not weakness, stating that the national reconciliation equation or the historical settlement mentioned in the civil peace pact has reversed the equation from “give me” to “what each component gives to the nation?”, asserting that this new equation is that of the settlements not compromises, and there is big difference between compromises and settlements.

The head of the Islamic Supreme Council said that the main reason behind targeting Iraq is

its power and the power of its capacities, since it has economic, agricultural, touristic, industrial and oil capabilities, and genius minds that are unfortunately working in the most powerful and important places in Europe, the United States and the Gulf, but of whom Iraq doesn't take advantage because of its interior situation. Here he maintained that the united Iraq won't give the chance to anyone who wants to interfere in its business according to their agenda and interests under the pretext of protecting some component and defending the right of each component towards the other, and that Iraq has a historical opportunity to heal its wounds given the developments in the region and to privilege the Iraqi agenda and the Iraqi interest which allows for difference over all other agendas and interests.

Moreover, his Eminence praised the important role of the Iraqi tribes, the religious authorities, and the Hussaini rites, considering them as factors to preserve Islam and Iraq, explaining that the terrorism targets the followers of Ahl-al-Bayt (AS) for their denominational affiliation and there is no other choice for them in its perverted doctrine but to kill, highlighting the role of the religious authorities and of its fatwa announcing the "al jihad al kifai" which protected Iraq and proved to all those who have doubts that the religious authority is for all Iraqis, recalling the convoys of relief that the religious authorities are providing to the Iraqi cities with no discrimination as to their sects and their calls addressed to everyone to provide shelter to the displaced.

On the other hand, Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim pointed out to the origin of Bani Malik tribe dating back to the Malik al-Ashtar (may Allah be pleased with him), saying that the Prince of the Believers (AS) trusted al-Ashtar, and the heavy responsibility can only be assumed by the great trustful men. According to him, the Iraqi tribes are the main contributors to the resolution of the security issue in Iraq, its south, north, west and east, warning against the vision of terrorism for Basra and its plans to target it since it is the main artery of Iraq, its lung, and its source of living through its oil exports of which Basra represents 90%.