

Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim Calls for Returning the Displaced to their Liberated Regions and for Attributing to them the Role of Taking Over the Land and of Liberating the Rest of the Land

Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim, head of the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, called for returning the displaced families to the regions liberated from ISIS and for attributing to them the role of taking over the land and of liberating the other Iraqi cities, noting that the choice of displacement by the families is a strong evidence of their disagreement with ISIS, warning against diverting the popular crowd from its fighting tasks to those of taking over the land. He also called for eliminating the obstacles that stand in the way of the displaced and for mitigating their suffering, pointing to the importance of focusing on the post-ISIS stage and of complementing the security improvements with political achievements since ISIS requires integral solutions, not a security one, saying that the civil peace and state building initiative holds arms in one hand to fight ISIS and an olive branch in the other to resolve the issues, unite the people and build the state.

This came in a speech delivered by his Eminence during the Diwan of Baghdad held on Saturday, June 13, 2015 at his office in Baghdad.

Moreover, His Eminence warned against the attempts of moving the divisions and the chaos to the safe southern regions, saying the tribal conflicts and the calls for moving the chaos to the South are not innocent and are the result of a clear scheme. According to him, the Iraqi regions suffer from the lack of services and what is available is not up to the ambitions, and thus the protestation is a legitimate right. On other hand, he said that urging the people to take the streets make the street uncontrollable, stressing the importance of granting the provinces their powers and of activating the decentralization so that the -decentralization alternative would not be regions established on sectarian and non administrative basis. In his opinion, the opportunities are as much big as the challenges, and if Iraq exploits its capabilities and looks for the solution of the crisis, it will turn into a positive state. Here he called for a vision in terms of the security accompanied with policies, priorities, plans and tools to apply it, explaining that opening more than one front with ISIS is a strategic tactic, represented in the cutting of the supply lines of ISIS in Baiji. For his Eminence, there are three types of ISIS: the original ISIS composed of the Chechen and Afghan al-Qaeda leaders who constitute the minority and who have been subject to violent attacks; second, the collaborators with ISIS who constitute the vast majority; third, the adaptors with ISIS.

Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim remembered with the attendees the Speicher crime and considered it a proof of the injustice suffered by the Iraqi people, pointing out that ISIS wanted to take away its memory by spreading the large-scale rumors that people believed and interacted with, in the purpose of making the crime's first anniversary pass unseen. His eminence called to perpetuate the martyrs by calling their names on streets, schools and cities, stressing the importance of establishing a memorial eternalizing the Speicher crime and of compensating the concerned families. He also insisted on protecting the popular crowd from

both the inside and the outside, enacting the National Guard Law, benefitting from the Iraqi skills and reviving the economy without reliance on oil prices through the activation of the private sector and investments. His eminence finally called to make the budget a budget by percentage complying with an approach similar to that of the state, reminding that the democratic experience is still young and he insisted on reducing power consumption.