

Sayyid Ammar Al-Hakim calls the international and regional organizations to shoulder their responsibilities and apply pressure on the Bahraini leadership to reverse the withdrawal of the citizenship of Ayatollah Sheikh Issa Al-Qasim



Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim, Chairman of the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq called the international and regional organizations, the UN and the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Gulf Cooperation Council to apply pressure on the leadership of Bahrain to reverse the decision to withdraw the citizenship of Ayatollah Sheikh Issa Al-Qassem, considering what is happening in Bahrain escalation that raises concern, regret and admonishment, noting that talking about the events occurring in Bahrain stems from that the region in a state of undergoing one system and what is happening in any country is reflected on the other countries, asking, \"Is it the right of Arab countries to express concern about the Iraqi situation, issue statements and receive accused personalities with arrest warrants in their countries, yet we have no right to talk about the events in Bahrain, which increases the region unnecessary disturbances, expressing his displeasure of the means of the withdrawal of the citizenship of the citizen in any place as it is the first national right.

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This took place in a ceremonial evening for birth of Imam Hassan (peace be upon him) in his eminence office in Baghdad Monday, 20/6/2016.

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His Eminence indicated that the Al-Wefaq Association is a symbol of moderation, and opposing it would disable moderation, describing Sheikh Ali Al-Salman as a moderate character, expressing surprise of multiplying court sentences after the cassation of judgement, adding that Sheikh Issa Al-Qasem is a religious clergy and safety valve, who insisted on peaceful demonstrations and legitimate demands, expressing sympathy with Shaykh al-Qasim.

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On the occasion of the birth of Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him), his eminence stated that he is an extension of the Messenger of Allah prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him), indicating that he - Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him) - endure great suffering after the death of his father, Imam Ali (peace be upon him), where his Imam ruling period witnessed political controversy and the collapse in the psyche of the community after the three wars, especially the battle of Safin which generated a sense of political defeat, as well as military confusion and self-interests within the military and the large numbers of agitators, indicating that Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him) was aiming to the victory of the project and arranging the domestic situation, therefore he chose appeasement with conditions that takes away the power and

legitimacy of Muawiya and preserve the Shiites of his father, including the justice in distribution and not to grant Muawiya the title of Emir Al-Muminin (the ruler of believers) and give rights to the Martyrs families of Safin battle, and give people a chance to try another approach differs from the approach of Imam Ali (peace be upon him), explaining that Muawiya was pushing people in wars and distribution injustice, giving the people of Iraq half of what he was giving the for the people of Sham, and insulted Imam Ali (peace be upon him) in public, and disclaim the agreement with Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him) for being aware that he is no more ligament basing on the appeasement with Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him), describing the approach of Imam Al-Hasan (peace be upon him) as a realpolitik and that he chose the optimal ways to save the nation and its project