

## **Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim Praises the Bestowal and Spirit of the Iraqi People, the Religious Authority and the Holy Shrines in Their Great Assistance to the Displaced**



Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim, head of the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, praised the bestowal and spirit that have distinguished the Iraqi people in many Iraqi provinces when they hosted in their houses the persons displaced from the hot zones and generously gave them food, clothes and other humanitarian assistance. His eminence also lauded the great services provided by the religious authority through its institutions, agents and the Alawite, Husseini, Abbasi, Askari and Qadhemi shrines, adding that governmental procedures are not as fast as the procedures taken by the people and the religious authority, hoping that the government would move more quickly towards ensuring assistance and care to the displaced.

This came at the celebration of the birth anniversary of Imam Al Mujtaba (AS) held at his eminence's office in Baghdad, on Sunday, July 13, 2014.

His eminence expressed his hope that the parliament speaker and his two vices would be elected during Tuesday's session, which would make us move forward in building a coherent political process and a strong homogeneous team. Sayyid Ammar Al Hakim stressed the need to achieve a significant step in the area of security, to control the field and defend the country, as well as the need to make progress in the political area so as to reach an integration of roles and eventually the stability that all Iraqis long for.

In the course of his talk about Imam Al Mujtaba, his eminence indicated that the Imam had three choices: the first one was to keep fighting no matter what, which means to stay alone with the loyal tribes and combatants and thus the rest will be scattered and the project is over, the second one was to surrender, which means abandoning the nation, far be it from the Imam. As for the last choice, it was to achieve truce in order to settle things and get them back on track. His eminence assured that this truce was not given by Imam Al Mujtaba for free, but on conditions that have a dogmatic aspect, an aspect pertaining to the nation and an aspect pertaining to Ahl Al Bayt (AS), and for the interest of Muslims.