

THE ACTIVITY OF THE IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY 1934-1940

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Abstract :

The importance of the research tagged (Activity of the Iraqi Communist Party 1934-1940) lies in the fact that it translated the ideas of Marxist personalities that appeared in the world at the end of the nineteenth century into a tangible practical reality through its proposals that focused on the necessity of achieving social justice among the ranks of the toiling groups, especially workers and peasants, and the party's concern for demanding With their rights, he promised himself to defend the rights of the poor and their fairness from the oppression of the rulers and feudal lords.

Introduction:

The Iraqi Communist Party is one of the major Iraqi political parties influential in the national arena through its activity among workers and peasants, trying to obtain their rights, rejecting government policies that marginalized the rights of the poor class, as well as supporting armed anti-government movements, which resulted in the withdrawal of Iraqi citizenship from some communist elements who were It has a large and effective role within the Iraqi Communist Party.

The study included an introduction, the focus of the research, and a conclusion. The introduction dealt with the importance of the topic and the reasons for its selection. The focus of the research dealt with the details of the study of the Iraqi Communist Party's activity and its activities at the level of the national arena. As for the conclusion, it showed the most important findings of the study.

The activity of the Iraqi Communist Party 1934-1940

The Committee for Combating Colonialism and Investment was a front for the establishment of the Iraqi Communist Party, as the committee distributed the statement of the Central Committee, which was published on the thirty-first of March 1934, and defined the party's political objectives and its internal system⁽ⁱ⁾, where the committee called for securing health care for Iraqi families, and transferring ownership of government projects To the Iraqi working class, such as oil factories, banks and railways. The committee also called for dropping debts from citizens and other demands.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

It was noted through the committee's statement that he chose the ranks of the "hard workers", which means workers, peasants, students and soldiers, and made them his mass base and promised himself to defend the rights of simple and poor people against senior officials and feudal lords and to restore their rights, and the statement called for the fall of British colonialism and its treaty.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

It was not long before the Central Committee of the Anti-Colonialization and Investment Committee held a meeting in late July 1935, in which it decided to neglect the previous designation and the emergence of the

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Iraqi Communist Party.^(iv)

First: the activity of the Communist Party among the workers

The party sought to promote communist principles among the workers, and to find a special organization for them through its incursion and work among the railway workers in Baghdad, the port workers in Basra and the oil workers in Kirkuk^(v), as the party began to be active in its call among the railway workers and among the workers of repair factories. The mechanic in (Sayyid Sultan Ali) and (Al-Arsa) and (Al-Nu'man) Streets in Baghdad^(vi)

At the end of August 1935, Jamil Touma, an engineer in the Railways Directorate, directed the distribution of a leaflet calling on railway workers to strike against the government's decision to reduce their wages by five percent. When the leaflet was distributed by one of the workers assigned to distribute it, the police arrested him during the investigation. With him, he acknowledged that Jamil Touma was the one who handed him a number of copies of the publication, so Prime Minister Yassin Al-Hashemi ordered his arrest^(vii), and despite the efforts made by the communists among the workers, they did not achieve what they aspired for, as their attempts to organize the workers of Shalajia factories failed. Which included (1000) workers, which was the largest gathering of workers at that time, and also the communists were not able to gain many railway workers traveling between Baghdad and Basra who used a link between the Central Committee in Baghdad and the party cadre in Basra,^(viii)

With the passage of time and with continuity, calls and claims, the efforts of the communists contributed to justice for the Iraqi worker, forcing the Ministry of Yassin al-Hashimi to legislate Labor Law No. 72 in April 1936, which authorized the Council of Ministers to determine working hours in industrial projects. It stipulated "granting workers a break in the middle of working time," as well as "granting them a day of rest for every (6) days of continuous work," as well as "giving them the right to organize trade unions on the basis of crafts and industries." The Minister of Interior, Rashid Ali Al-Kilani,^(ix) proposed to limit working hours between (8_9) hours, and it was expected that the Council of Ministers would approve this proposal. However, the fall of the ministry following the coup of Bakr Sidqi on the twenty-ninth of October 1936 prevented the ratification of the decision.^(x)

Second: the party's activity among the peasants

The manifesto of the Communist Party included the peasantry in order to broaden its mass base. Cancellation of all debts incurred by the peasants, saving them from burdensome taxes, distributing princely lands to their poor, and securing the necessary loans for them. The communists in Nasiriyah played an effective role in the movement among the peasants in the Al-Shuyukh market, and this movement dates back to previous years, which was practiced by Yusuf Salman Yusuf. Salman Yusuf and Risan al-Kasid, Sheikh Bani Khaykan, who led the peasant uprising in 1935^(xi), the party stood by the demands of the peasants. He demanded the distribution of the lands that the peasants used to dispose of and did not yet belong to anyone, and the party also demanded the cancellation of all loans and mortgages related to the land. The dumping of debts on the peasants was part of the practices that the landowners resorted to in order to submit to their will and link them to the land without freely disposing of it.^(xii)

The communists rejected the Land Rights Settlement Law No. 50 of 1932 and the Necessity Law No. 51 of 1932, which increased the sympathy of a number of sheikhs with the communists. Haq (Al-Sarkala)^(xiii), and

when the uprising broke out, the communists encouraged disobedience and rebellion, and as a result, the clans cut off the road linking Nasiriyah to Shatrah, and when the government was forced to use military force to suppress this movement under the supervision of the Minister of Interior Rashid Ali Al-Kilani. The association distributed a statement signed by the Middle Euphrates Committee, addressed to the officers and soldiers, urging them to disobey the government's orders and not implement them, and called on the army forces to join the revolutionaries^(xiv), despite the failure of this movement due to the policy of repression and arbitrariness used by the government. And the imposition of harsh punishment on the communist worker, but it showed the practical activity of the communist party in Iraq.

Third: the activity of the Communist Party among the military

The communist activity also included the military, as they represent the decisive tool of change. Serious attempts by the Communists began in the summer of 1935, in order to spread communist ideas among the ranks of the army forces. Yusuf Ismail was able to organize some soldiers and civilians in one of the eastern Karrada houses. Youssef Matti and Zaki Khairy visited the place and after the end of the meeting they talked about the necessity of separating the military cells from the civilian cells^(xv), after which the secret communist activity in the ranks of the army begins. The party's first organization was among the military in the first intelligence regiment in the first division, which was based near Bab al-Mu'adham. This organization was in the form of secret meetings with the soldiers and providing them with the literature of the party, as well as the communist cells spread to the second brigade in Kirkuk, and the number of soldiers and ranks who gathered around the party was approximately (400) soldiers and non-commissioned officers^(xvi).

it was limited to organizing the soldiers only and did not win over any officer in the Iraqi army. The forces in the ranks of the army were not associated with serious work to take into account the special conditions of the army and interest in developing awareness, strict control,^(xvii) and commitment to the secrecy of work in it. Thus, the military intelligence services were able to collect sufficient information about this activity and deal a fatal blow to it. And arrested (65) soldiers and non-commissioned officers and referred them to the courts and referred with them Zaki Khairy and Youssef Matta, and sentenced some of the soldiers to different terms of imprisonment^(xviii). Despite that, the organization continued to carry out its activities until the Ministry of Yassin Al-Hashemi amended the Baghdadi Penal Code No. (45) of 1936 By adding a paragraph to Article (89) of the aforementioned law, I threatened the harshest penalties for anyone who was found with publications that included an insult to the ruling system,^(xix)

Fourth: The Iraqi Communist Party and the coup of Bakr Sidqi

The activity of the Iraqi Communist Party continued despite the pressures the party was subjected to by Yassin al-Hashemi's ministry^(xx). However, his political activity continued until the fall of the Ministry on October 29, 1936; The impact of the military coup led by Lieutenant General Bakr Sidqi,^(xxi) when he allied with the mastermind of the coup, Hikmat Suleiman^(xxii), and civil forces opposed to the government represented by the people's group that supported the communists to carry out the coup since its early days and rushed to mobilize the masses to support it despite the fact that the leader of the coup, Bakr Sidqi He had a prominent role in putting down the clan movements in Rumaitha and Souq al-Shuyoukh in 1935, and that Hikmat Suleiman was the mastermind of the coup and the new prime minister was Minister of the Interior at the time and he issued orders to eliminate the clan movements, but they supported this coup^(xxiii).

On the first of November 1936, the Iraqi Communist Party issued a leaflet announcing its support for

the coup, and they organized, in cooperation with the people's group, a number of demonstrations in support of the coup, the largest of which took place in Baghdad and Basra^(xxiv). Yusuf Ismail led a demonstration in Baghdad on the third of November 1936, which included students of the faculties of law and medicine and the House of High Teachers, and ended in the Haider Khana Mosque, where speeches were delivered in support of the coup^(xxv), and Yusuf Matti led another demonstration in Baghdad in support of the coup that included construction workers and numbers of The toilers set off from the eastern Karrada towards Al-Rashid Street, and thousands of demonstrators joined it. The communists carried many slogans, such as "Bread for the hungry" and "Down with criminal fascism." The first demonstration met in the Haider Khana Mosque,^(xxvi) and Ghali Zuwaid organized similar demonstrations in Basra.^(xxvii)

Hikmat Suleiman's ministry laid down a reform approach and began to implement it amid the support of the broad masses. It released all convicts who were in customary prisons, including the communists, distributed some princely lands to farmers, allowed all newspapers to be published, and also allowed some banned books on the pretext that they promote communist principles to enter Iraq, and proceeded to implement Labor Law No. 70 of 1936, approved by the previous ministry (Yassin al-Hashemi)^(xxviii).

The communists' relationship with the Al-Ahali group grew stronger, especially after Al-Ahali newspaper, the mouthpiece of the group, demanded the release of political prisoners^(xxix). All communist prisoners, including Zaki Khairy and Mahdi Hashem, were released. The support of the communists for the people's group increased, and the communists joined the "People's Reform Association," which was founded by the people's group on the twelfth of November 1936, and its platform stated: Striving for political, economic and social reform, abolishing unjust laws and enacting laws that guarantee agricultural progress and promoting the farmer, as well as enacting laws to protect the worker and achieve the demands and encouragement of workers' institutions and their unions. Which encouraged most members of the Communist Party to belong to this association and urged the youth, workers and peasants to join and support the association. Because its proposals and objectives are in line with the objectives of the Iraqi Communist Party.^(xxx)

The Communist Party focused on the Society's Culture and Propaganda Division, as it represents the best opportunity for the Communists to express and promote their ideas. The Communists quickly returned to their activities and organizations. The communists led several large and long strikes in important projects, including workers' strikes in Baghdad, where Zaki Khairy played a major role in it, while Ghali Zuwaid played a prominent role in workers' strikes in Basra^(xxxi). At the end of December 1936, disturbances began in the "Balfour Petty" company, whose mission was to build the Kut Dam, as the workers protested against increasing working hours, and demanded the provision of cars to transport them to their place of work^(xxxii). At the end of January 1937, the workers of the spinning factory of the "Abbas's Spinning Company" in Najaf went on strike^(xxxiii). On the fourteenth of March 1937, the workers of the port of Basra, incited by the communists, went on strike, in protest against their low wages. Despite the harsh measures taken by the British general director of ports, the strikes continued. Which prompted the government to respond to the demands of the workers, and this was an incentive for the communists to carry out new strikes. So the workers of the oil company in Kirkuk struck, and in early April 1937 the railway workers struck the Shalajiyeh factories, as the communists led the striking workers to the Serail, and the government responded to their demands in accordance with Labor Law No. 27 of 1936^(xxxiv), as for the communist organization within the army, the communists were able under the guidance of Zaki Khairy and Youssef Matta from the penetration of the first

and second wireless intelligence regiments in Baghdad and Kirkuk, then it extended to include other regiments and battalions, but this expansion lacked the basic requirements of work such as complete secrecy, accuracy and partisan control ^(xxxv).

Fifth: The weakness of communist activity after the mid-1930s

There were a group of factors that led to the end of communist activity during this period, including the arrest of its leaders, as well as the role played by the nationalists in pitting the existing government against the communists, especially against the "People's Reform Society" as a front for communist activity in Iraq, as well as the inability to Communists to overcome personal differences, foremost of which is the dispute between Zaki Khairy and Qassem Hassan ^(xxxvi). The members of the association submitted their resignation from the ministry on the nineteenth of June 1937. Following a dispute with Prime Minister Hikmat Suleiman and Bakr Sidqi because of the use of force against the existing tribal movement in Diwaniyah ^(xxxvii), this resignation led to the weakening of the communist organization that lost a strong support ^(xxxviii), and after the statement of Prime Minister Hikmat Suleiman in Parliament that "there is no communism in country and there will be no communism in the country." He also declared his reservation on the use of the word "poor" so as not to understand what is meant by communism ^(xxxix), in light of this, the communists became in a difficult position when the government began to change its political approach and even more difficult when the citizenship was revoked from some prominent people in the Communist Party ^(xl).

*** Persons whose nationality has been revoked ***

The first Iraqi legislation to revoke the Iraqi nationality was enacted during the reign of Rashid Ali Al-Kilani's second ministry (September 9, 1933-October 28, 1933). It was Decree No. (62) of 1933 revoking the Iraqi nationality. Signed by King Faisal I ^(xli). On the fifteenth of August 1933 ^(xlii), this decree authorized the Council of Ministers to decide to revoke the Iraqi nationality for every Iraqi who did not belong to a family normally residing in Iraq before the First World War, if he came or tried to do work that was considered a threat to the security and safety of the state. The task was also entrusted To the Minister of Interior, to deport those from whom Iraqi citizenship has been revoked outside Iraq, ^(xliii) according to this legislation, the Iraqi government has revoked the citizenship of some prominent figures in the Communist Party, who are:

1- Abdul Qadir Ismail: He was born in Baghdad on the first of July 1907, to an Arab mother and a father of Indian origin, as Abdul Qadir's grandfather came from India and lived in the area (Fadwat Arabs), which is the area adjacent to the Bab Al-Sheikh area in Baghdad. Abdul Qadir Ismail grew up in a house A craftsman, family members practice the profession of sewing and embroidery in the middle of the Bab al-Sheikh ^(xliv), his father worked as an agent for the (Al-Naqeeb) in their orchard adjacent to the Bab al-Sheikh area and it is called the al-Bustan (Nuqra) and from that position the family was known as al-Bustani. Its impact was the practice of the legal profession under License No. 298/1931 ^(xlv), as Abdul Qadir, like his contemporaries of his generation, was influenced by the socialist ideas that began to cast a shadow on the peoples of the East through the Soviet government standing by the peoples of the East who were exhausted under the yoke of capitalism and colonialism ^(xlvi),

Abd al-Qadir Ismail began his political activity, interfering with workers' issues in 1929, and he used to attend workers' meetings and incite them to hold conferences in Baghdad and to celebrate May Day as was the case in the Soviet Union ^(xlvii), and in 1930 he was sentenced to six months in prison for publishing leaflets against the government He incited the students to go on strike, and after discriminating the verdict, he was

released. On the first of December 1935, he was taken to the Criminal Court in Baghdad, along with some persons, on charges of publishing communist leaflets addressed to the workers and peasants with the signature of a campaign (against colonialism) ^(xlviii).

The verdict was issued acquitting him and the others were sentenced. So, Abdul Qadir sought to mobilize his group of communists to stage a demonstration in order to release the people who had been sentenced by the court to imprisonment, but he did not succeed ^(xlix), and when the military coup took place on the twenty-ninth of October 1936, Abdul Qadir supported the coup and began by disseminating communist ideas through speeches and publishing articles, he called for the necessity of amnesty for political prisoners, the opening of suspended syndicates and newspapers, and the launching of democratic freedoms^(l). Abdul Qadir won a seat in the Parliament, and Bustani was among the winners for the Baghdad Province ^(li), as the rural poor had a share in Bustani's discussions within the parliament, and he said that the difference between the people of the clans and the people of the cities is great and great. Every smell smells of communism. And in the light of the letter of the General Police Directorate No. 2273 dated August 10, 1937, as it was found that Abdul Qadir Al-Bustani was accused of spreading destructive ideas and trying to carry out actions considered a threat to the security and safety of the state ^(lii), the cabinet reviewed the letter of the Ministry of Interior on the eleventh of August 1937 And he agreed to revoke the Iraqi nationality on behalf of Abd al-Qadir Ismail in accordance with Article 1 of Decree No. 62 of 1933 revoking the Iraqi nationality, in view of the reasons indicated in the letter of the Ministry of Interior ^(liii).

After that, he was exiled outside Iraq to join the Syrian Communist Party. Despite the attempts of the Communist Party to regain his nationality and return to Iraq, they failed, ^(liv) but after the revolution of the fourteenth of July 1958. He submitted a request to the Bar Association in order to return, and the administrative body of the Bar decided in turn to re-register him on the seventeenth of September 1958 as a member, provided that he pays the due subscription fees ^(lv)

2- Youssef Ismail Al-Bustani: Born in Baghdad, the locality (Bab Al-Sheikh) in 1911, he studied at the Law School in Baghdad and was influenced by Marxism in 1933. He joined the second Marxist cell because of his friendship with Nuri Raphael ^(lvi), and he was one of the prominent and influential leaders of the Communist Party, leading demonstrations and speeches between workers and peasants. On the fifteenth of April 1936, he was taken to the Baghdad Criminal Court with other people on charges of spreading communist ideas, but the court released him ^(lvii). He traveled to Paris on May 6, 1937, and during his passage to Damascus, he met with some communists, especially "Izzedine Sate," a member of the Syrian Communist Party, who sent a letter to Abdel Qader Ismail, in which he said (I met your brother on his way to Europe, so I did the duty of introducing myself And between him and we were pleased with the presence of such men in Iraq who thought this right thinking), ^(lviii) and upon his arrival in Paris, he began his communist activity among the students, as he was able to involve most of the students studying in Paris in the communist publication "Voice of Iraq," which took it upon itself to publish all the news received from Iraq to inform public opinion about it ^(lix).

3- Mahdi Hashem: Born in the city of Najaf in 1908, the son of a farmer, he used to work as a wireless operator in (Naqra Salman) in the southern desert, and he joined the Marxist circles in Basra in 1929^(lx). The first founders of the Communist Party, and he had a prominent role in the party's activities. He was arrested on the fourteenth of March 1935, under the pretext of distributing the party's statements in the Middle Euphrates during the clan rebellion that broke out during the days of Yassin al-Hashemi's government. He was not

released until after the coup of Bakr Sidqi,^(lxi) and after his release He played a major role in the demonstrations and strikes that took place between the workers and peasants, and after the formation of the fourth cabinet of Jamil Al-Madfa'i,^(lxii) on August 17, 1937, which showed clear strictness towards the communists. Mahdi Hashim was accused of spreading destructive ideas, and this is considered a threat to the security and safety of the state, and in the sixth From October 1937, Mahdi Hashim's Iraqi citizenship was revoked and he was exiled to Iran, where he joined the Iranian Communist Party (Tudah)^(lxiii)

4- Hamza bin Abdullah: The Ministry of Interior sent a letter to the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers stating, "The lawyer, Hamza bin Abdullah, is Iraqi according to Article (18) of the Iraqi Nationality Law."^(lxiv) He was working to spread these ideas among the workers and peasants, and this is considered a threat to the security and safety of the state, and he was also using propaganda to differentiate between the Iraqi elements. Therefore, we suggest that the Council of Ministers kindly agree to revoke the Iraqi nationality on the basis of Article 1 of Decree No. 62 of 1933 revoking the Iraqi nationality,^(lxv) the Council of Ministers reviewed the letter of the Ministry of Interior No. 591. dated March 3, 1938, and agreed to revoke the nationality of lawyer Hamza bin Abdullah in accordance with Article 1 of Decree No. 62 of 1933 revoking Iraqi nationality^(lxvi). And as a continuation of the procedures followed by the Fourth Ministry of Jamil Al-Madfa'i by narrowing the trenches on the activity of the Iraqi Communist Party, it issued the Al-Baghdadi Penal Code No. 51 of 1938, on the eighth of May 1938, whose first article stipulated. Hard labor or imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years, or a fine, or both, shall be imposed on whoever endorses or promotes, by any means of publication provided for in Article 78 of this law, any of the socialist, Bolshevik, anarchist, pornographic, and similar doctrines that were aimed at Changing the system of government and the political conditions that are protected by the Basic Law^(lxvii), as this legal article gave the government authorities the legal cover, to arrest many leaders of the Communist Party and deport many of them, as Zaki Khairy and Youssef Matta were deported from him. As for Hassan Abbas and his group, they were deported to Kirkuk, and the Communist Party had no choice but to freeze its activities during that period^(lxviii).

Conclusion

As he was assisted in this bulletin by two students who were sent to study in Paris at the expense of the Ministry of Education, and they are (Jamil Hamoudi and Ismail Al-Sheikhly), and these two students were promoting communist ideas, translating French communist books into Arabic, printing them and sending them to Arab countries in order to spread communist ideas^(lxix). And although Yusuf Ismail stopped publishing the communist publication called "Voice of Iraq," which was inciting against the Iraqi government, the General Police Directorate sent a book numbered 2273. On the tenth of August 1937, to the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, in which it requested the revocation of the nationality of Yusuf Ismail because he had spread communist ideas and tried to carry out actions that were considered a threat to the security and safety of the state in the light of information sent by its representative in Paris^(lxx), as the Council of Ministers viewed the Ministry's letter dated in The eleventh of August 1937, and he agreed to revoke the Iraqi nationality of Yusef Ismail according to Article 1 of Decree No. 62 of 1933 revoking the Iraqi nationality^(lxxi), and Yusuf Ismail moved between Lebanon, Syria and France, and finally settled in Syria^(lxxii).

The research found the following conclusions

- The Iraqi Communist Party was able to achieve great and influential activity among the segments of Iraqi

society in an attempt to spread its ideas and politics through the toiling class that was subjected to exclusion and marginalization in an effort to spread its ideas. An attempt by the Iraqi government to curtail it and stop its activity in general.

- The Iraqi Communist Party alerted the toiling groups to the methods of exploitation that were practiced against them by the ruling authorities in Iraq, which enabled those groups to organize large demonstrations that demanded their rights through the slogans that were raised. It forced the government at that time to legislate the (labor) law to regulate the daily working hours, wages and demands Others, and that applied to the groups of Iraqi society at that time.
- All segments of society became convinced that their rights could not be extracted except through continuous popular pressure, and as soon as the people, especially the poor groups, found what they wanted with the theses of the Iraqi Communist Party, which gained their trust after rejecting the land rights settlement law and the law of constraint, which provided a broad base for social rejection of the government's measures that developed into Uprisings, civil disobedience, and other pressure methods.
- The communists enjoyed the support of prominent Iraqi political movements after their visions coincided with evaluating the government's role in achieving social justice, which was an obstacle to the realization of the parties' programs towards reform and securing the rights of the poor groups. This was sufficient to promote the communists in their literature, especially in the field of journalism and media.
- It became clear that communist ideas spread quickly, especially in the mid-thirties of the last century, and those ideas reached the Iraqi military establishment, and that was a great fruit achieved by the communists after their ideas reached the mentality of soldiers and officers in the Iraqi army that would have ravaged the political scene at that time had it not been for the brutality of the authorities ruling.

Sources

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- (viii) Zaki Khairy, Echo of the Years in the Memory of a Veteran Iraqi Communist, Part 1, Sweden, 1994, p. 82.
- (ix) Rashid Ali Al-Kilani: He was born in Baghdad in 1893, and he is a descendant of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Al-Kilani. He completed his studies in Baghdad, then joined the Faculty of Law. In 1924 he was appointed

- Minister of Justice, but after a while he submitted his resignation. In 1932 he was appointed President of the Royal Court and a private secretary to King Faisal I. He held The ministry for three times, the last of which was in 1940, which clashed with the British, which made him take refuge outside Iraq. pp. 4–6.
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- (xiii) Abdul Razzaq Al-Hasani, *History of Iraqi Ministries*, Part 4, Edition 4, Dar Al-Kutub, Beirut, 1974, p. 120.
- (xiv) Suad Khairy, *A Brief Study of the History of the Revolutionary Movement in Iraq*, *New Culture Magazine* (Second Episode), Issue 11, October 1972, p. 13.
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- (xvii) Zaki Khairy, *Echo of the Years in the Memory of a Veteran Iraqi Communist*, previous source, p. 92.
- (xviii) Aziz Sibahi, previous source, p. 190.
- (xix) *The Journal of Iraqi Facts*, (Baghdad), No. 1523, April 15, 1935.
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- (xxii) Hikmat Suleiman: (1889–1964) was born in Baghdad and was sent to Istanbul to study at its university and was appointed there, then returned to Baghdad and was appointed in charge of the post, and he is considered the first Iraqi to hold this position in the years 1922–1925, he was chosen as a deputy to the parliament, then he was appointed as Minister of Education 1925, then Minister of Justice in 1928, then Minister of the Interior in 1933, then he became Prime Minister after the coup of Bakr Sidqi in 1936, as

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- some historians said about him that he was a manipulator in politics, sometimes obscure, and he was known for his shrewdness and flexibility. For more, see: Hamid al-Mutaba'i, *Encyclopedia of Iraqi Media in the Twentieth Century, Part 2, Dar al-Ash'un al-Thaqafiya*, 1st edition, Baghdad, 1996, p. 61.
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- (xxxvi) Aziz Sibahi, the previous source, p. 181
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the middle school certificate, he moved to Istanbul belonging to the military engineering, and he graduated from it as an officer in the class of artillery, and he participated with the Ottoman army in the Balkan war, after which he was appointed as a teacher in the military school in Baghdad, then he participated in the wars of the Ottomans on the fronts of the Caucasus and Palestine, and then he was captured by the Allies and imprisoned in the British camps. He was one of the prominent contributors to the Revolution of the Twenties in Mosul. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Ministry of Nuri al-Saeed in 1930. In 1933 he formed his first cabinet, then re-formed it in seven periods, the last of which was in 1953. Hamid al-Mutaba'i, Encyclopedia of Iraqi Media in the Twentieth Century, Part 2, previous source, p. 48.

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