

Received: May 2023 Accepted: June 2023  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58262/ks.v11i02.088>

## The Position of The Iraqi Press on The Revocation of Iraqi Citizenship from The Assyrians 1933

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### **Abstract**

*One of the most important sources of information for researchers on the multiple aspects of historical, social and political events is the press. Therefore, press coverage of events was one of the most important mechanisms adopted by the researcher in documenting his information and studies. In Iraq, the press had a major role in documenting events in the country since the Ottoman era in the latter, which saw the emergence of the first Iraqi newspaper in 1869. "Zora", which represented the case of the Ottoman Empire, and was followed by other newspapers such as "Mosul" and "Basra", and other newspapers, later transformed into a major danger to the Ottoman power, as they were of great importance in sowing intellectual and cultural awareness in then Iraqi society. The Al Basriya times newspaper was published when British forces occupied the city of Basra, and then after entering Baghdad in 1917 the occupation forces released my newspaper. "Baghdadi times" and "Arabs", and these and other newspapers have been interested in covering the most important historical, political and social events. "The problem of Assyrians" in Iraq, which was exploited by Britain, as an excuse to eliminate revolutions, uprisings and localities in the country. With the support of the British Government, the Assyrians had great ambitions of obtaining their own administrative autonomy. and great privileges beyond their entitlements and possibilities, so at many times they have been raising problems for the Iraqi Government in their whereabouts and population. and thus the withdrawal of Iraqi nationality from them, This topic has been the subject of lengthy debates in Parliament and Government as well as in Iraqi public opinion The Iraqi press has contributed to the detailed coverage and documentation of these debates and opinions; However, that coverage has been one of the most important sources of codification and documentation of significant events in Iraq's contemporary history.*

**Keywords:** *Iraqi Press, Revocation of Citizenship, Assyrians, Parliament, Public Opinion*

### **Introduction**

The problem of the Assyrians received great attention from the Iraqi press at the time, since at the same time the press represented Iraqi public opinion at the level of associations, parties, individuals, clerics and society.

The role of the press was evident in demanding that the actions of that extraterritorial minority be deterred by a defence from the British authorities. (Press) to demand their expulsion from Iraq and the revocation of Iraqi nationality, all of which constituted an essential justification and motivation for this vital and important role through the tagged study (Iraqi press's attitude towards the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians). (Wilson-Mah & MacRae, 2022)

The study was divided into an introduction and three investigations, the first of which was entitled "The attitude of the Al-Ahli newspaper". The second was (the position of the independent Iraqi press). The

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third was concerned with (the attitude of the national and state press). The study included a conclusion that included the most important findings of the researcher, as well as the list of sources used in the study. In conclusion, we do not claim perfection.

The press has been at the centre of all the events and developments that the Ethiopian cause has been going through since its inception, and has played an important role in attracting the attention of public opinion and informing it of everything related to these developments, in particular the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians according to Decree No. (62) 1933, which occupies a large area of interest in the Iraqi press, as the newspapers are a reflection of the parties and pronounce their policy, party curriculum and other independent newspapers, but ultimately the press and national parties employ their views and policy in the best interest of the country. <sup>1</sup> In order to address the Iraqi press's stance on this thorny and complex issue, we have decided to classify it according to its directions, tendencies and references for the purpose of ascertaining its vision, its view of the issue and its handling, according to Iraqi newspapers, which we have divided according to the following three investigators: (Aşkın, 2022)

### **First - The Position of the Al-Ahli Newspaper**

Al Ahali newspaper <sup>2</sup> was characterized by inclusiveness and a focus on many constants and variables, which in their entirety focused on its attitude towards the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians, and in this context wrote an article in its issue. (252) of 11 September 1933, entitled "The Assailants, the Serious Problem" ", in which it explained that the problem of the Assyrians had become a complex one, The Iraqis are eagerly awaiting its solution and are looking forward to the necessary measures to remove the Assyrians from Iraq. in which it also referred to the National Democratic Party (NDP) having supported the procedure for the revocation of Iraqi nationality from the Assyrians and their expulsion and disposal in order to preserve Iraq's security and stability, The party's attitude is consistent with the demands and wishes of the deputies and the national newspapers. Iraq's unequivocal position derived from the positions of public opinion and the events of the Assyrians, Thus, this attitude cannot change with the change of ministries that demanded the departure of the Assyrians. s will ", which left all ministries with a high responsibility to stand up to the demands of public opinion and MPs, as reversing this is a challenge to the will of the nation. <sup>3</sup> (Sernaqué et al., 2023)

In another article, the newspaper asserted that it must not be forgotten that Iraq had never been associated with the housing of these Assyrians in the country. The Iraqi Government's concerns about their housing in Iraq have been raised by their actions against the Iraqi Constitution and their rebellion against Iraq, It has therefore issued a legal decree authorizing and permitting it to revoke Iraqi nationality for disposal and removal outside Iraq. s declaration to the League of Nations was linked to the obvious issue of Assyrians' housing in Iraq whenever possible, If this is not possible, they must be deported in accordance with the permit's requirements. <sup>4</sup>

The newspaper reaffirmed this in one of its articles: "The Iraqi Government's actions against the Assyrians were superfluous, since it could not dispose of them and their evils, except by depriving them of Iraqi nationality and expelling them outside Iraq's borders.<sup>5</sup>

In the same context, the newspaper Al-Ahali reported in one of its articles that Britain had embraced the Assyrians, helped them and used their men in its forces in time of war. Iraq is not responsible for bringing the Assyrians into the country, although the Iraqi Government has subsidized them without needing them in a manner that is not commensurate with Iraq's financial treasury situation. The British Government may appreciate Iraq's progress in this way. That is, the Iraqi Government's intention was to help the Assyrians not only through humanity but also through cooperation with the United Kingdom. and when the issue of the Assyrians was complicated and Iraq could no longer accept them at home, The Iraqi government has asked Britain to find a place to settle in its vast colonies. and refused

to house a group whose political tendency and objectives were clearly defined, and which made the weapon famous in the face of the Government, It created problems, shed Iraqis' blood, and Iraq suffered heavy losses of funds and lives. confronted with the sedition, chaos and turmoil that have exposed the country to disasters and dangers, this forced the Iraqi Government to revoke the Iraqi nationality granted to them and expel them outside Iraq.<sup>6</sup> (Mohammed & Nadia Abdelhamid Abdelmegeed, 2023)

A day before the above article, the newspaper Al Ahali the Iraqi government has been criticized for merely revoking Iraqi nationality from the Assyrians, headed by their leader, Almar Shimon, and removing them outside the country. While the world's Governments used to punish those who made arms known against the Government with death, At the same time, the same newspaper criticized immigration laws and acceptance of migrants that allow everyone to enter Iraqi territory without control. population-poor States face difficult obstacles in accepting migrants and this has been the case in France, Australia and the United States of America, who have blocked their doors in the face of displaced persons.<sup>7</sup> The newspaper therefore called on the Iraqi Government to take the firm stance of applying the strongest immigration laws to migrants, imposing sanctions and first applying them against the Assyrians, including those passing by Shimon, and preventing Britain from interfering in Iraq's internal and external affairs, as a deterrent to all who have begged themselves by transgressing Iraq's borders and tampering with its security and stability.<sup>8</sup>

On the basis of the foregoing, the Al-Ahali newspaper appealed to the Iraqi Government to study Iraq's political position after the assyruan movement. in order not to repeat the acts of chaos and unrest in the country, At the same time, the Government demanded that the granting of Iraqi citizenship to non-Iraqis be based on laws and principles in the country's interest without prejudice Therefore, the granting of Iraqi citizenship to the Assyrians was contrary to the Iraqi Nationality Law 1924, the newspaper said. "The revocation of Iraqi citizenship against the Assyrians is the least punishable by the Iraqi Government. They deserved more. Even though the Iraqi government received them with the best reception and gave them freedom and security after they came homeless, to their wonder they carried the spirit of open hostility to Iraqi society, and also stirred up chaos and riots across the country. It is all the more insulting that they refuse to recognize the authority of the Iraqi Government.<sup>9</sup>

### **The position of the independent Iraqi press**

The independent and supportive press has shown a great deal of interest in issues of a national dimension, focusing in its daily articles on the issue of the revocation of citizenship of Assyrians, rebels and government actions towards them.

Al-Belad newspaper <sup>10</sup> referred to government actions towards rebel Assyrians and called them "righteous to deprive them of Iraqi nationality", but at the same time criticized the Iraqi Government for merely revoking Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians, as they deserved more for rebelling against the Government that sheltered them and provided them with the stability and security they needed. <sup>11</sup> and considered them to be a component of the Iraqi people, without distinction between them and the other components of the Iraqi people, but to have "reacted well to the abuse", they have been demanding the establishment of self-government on Iraqi soil, which has been rejected by the Iraqi Government.<sup>12</sup>

Al Belad newspaper identified the main problem, pointing out in one of its articles that those who were behind their move to Iraq were the Allied States and the United Kingdom, and in this regard it wrote the text. "This category is alien to the homeland of race, religion, language and customs and has moved to Iraq. The Allied States have gathered a mixture of people's scars named after the Assyrians in order to be helpful in their wars to repel the attacks of enemies directed at their armies. The paper appreciated the efforts of Prince Ghazi, who first depicted his father in the administration of the country's affairs on 5 June 1933, as he played a major role in eradicating the Ethiopian movement, enraging the British for

the way he suppressed the rebellion by using weapons and striking with no mercy to stamp out the insurgency.<sup>13</sup> The newspaper asserted that the Government also had an obligation to act by whistleblowers by touching Iraq's unity, and the duty to respect the Government's strictest sanctions, not only to revoke citizenship against the Assyrians.<sup>14</sup>

Al-Belad newspaper has not only criticized the decree on the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians. The newspaper has attacked the Iraqi authorities and held them fully responsible in the case of the Assyrians. The Government agreed to enter Iraqi territory and facilitated all that was difficult without tracking and studying. Chaos and rebellions occurred against the Iraqi Government. The newspaper concluded its article with a strongly worded warning: "The Government must take a lesson and a lesson from the case of the Assyrians in order not to make the same mistake, in order to preserve the strength and stability of the country."<sup>15</sup>

The position of the newspaper "Iraqi Times" <sup>16</sup> was identical to that of the Iraqi newspapers, which supported the revocation of citizenship from the Assyrians, and noted that the Government's attitude and its compassion for the Assyrians had not been useful and their President, who had been listened to for his intransigence and dreams, which had generated a strong sense in Iraq. It was clear to everyone that an accident would happen sooner or later. If the viciousness of the Assyrians does not stop, it is not surprising that the recent incidents have occurred. and that the existence of the Assyrian question is nothing but the fault of the League of Nations, despite numerous reviews on the subject, the Commission, which entrusted the issue of the Iraqi-Turkish border under its auspices, insisted on the introduction of an area (hakkari) within Turkish territory, and (hakkari) are the original shelter of most of the Assyrians present in Iraq. If this area had been introduced into the State of Iraq, neither the Mandatory Authority nor the Iraqi Government would have encountered this difficult dilemma.<sup>17</sup>

The Iraqi Times newspaper has not only written it previously, but it has poured its rage on Britain, which accused it of being directly responsible for the "Those in England who have spared no effort in encouraging Penguin Marches. For the purposes of themselves or for the disregard of the facts, they must find in the application for his policy of guaranteeing his personal ends and give a deaf ear to all the endeavours made to satisfy members of his community. The direct responsibility undoubtedly lies with the young patriarch who has not reached the age of 30 and who has been totally dominated by his aunt, (That aunt who lived according to the tradition of the past and who could not succumb to time and time) s Republic of Iraq ", the Marshallese declared that he was not giving up an inch of his jihad towards the establishment of an independent Assyrian State in Iraq as its President.<sup>18</sup>

The Iraqi Times newspaper stated "in a subsequent article" that the Iraqi government had exaggerated in order to satisfy the Marchmaoun and assist his community <sup>19</sup> It also referred to the long talk, which took place in the guesthouse between the Marshallese and the Minister of the Interior, Hikmat Suleimani, who made a great deal of efforts in defining the Marchmaoun the impossibility of answering his request, and demonstrated his willingness to do everything possible for the happiness of the members of the Orthodox community when they came to Iraq <sup>20</sup> and to make it clear to the audiences that the Government is not prepared to house them wherever good land exists and to assist them in their own life, It will equip them with schools, hospitals and medical services. and then the Minister of the Interior asked the Marshallese to show him what he needed in that regard, But the Marchmaoun patriarch, as usual, was not bound by a covenant and never gave up on the part of this Minister of the Interior. And, on the other hand, the Marchmaoun made a wide-ranging real case against accepting the Government's demands whatever they may be, His agents collected and shredded all official communications in which the Government presented its demands to the attention of the Assyrians <sup>21</sup>. Although the Iraqi Government has provided much for the Assyrians, they have gained more sympathy than the rest of the communities in Iraq and, in addition, are better off than most others in many respects, they have been granted more facilities and privileges than

those granted to any other community 22 The Iraqi newspaper Al-Atir concluded by clarifying its position in favour of the revocation of Iraqi nationality, stating: "The Iraqi authorities deserve all respect and recognition for their endeavour to impose a just penalty on this community. which consisted of the revocation of Iraqi nationality and their removal outside Iraq, although the Iraqi Government tried all its means and attempts to modify the path of the Assyrian leader Marshmaoun, to bring him back to his guidance, to confine his efforts to the spiritual needs of his community and to continue to do what his church required, he did not respond to the Iraqi Government. 23

At the same level, the newspaper "Al-Baghdadi Times" 24 take care of Decree No. 62 of 1933 and consider it positive work bold and dangerous by the Iraqi Government, which valued the Government's efforts and authorities and called for congratulations to the Government on this step, as it has endeavoured in all its efforts to preserve the State entity and to deconstruct it into separate entities. and stressed the correctness of the Government's move to resolve the issue of rebel Assyrians, Because this evil cruel fragment couldn't overcome what I printed on it. Her intention was to disturb this country's aggression. During the year of her stay, she carried out a number of attacks, which Iraq met only with goodwill, and which they thought were people who feared their shares and were entitled to their brutality.25

The newspaper "Arab World 26 had a media role no less important than that exercised by other Iraqi newspapers towards the Athurian cause. in support of the Iraqi Government in its actions against the rebel Assyrians, Tracking the course of events with their details, and denouncing Mourd from inaccurate and ill-thought-out false news about the rebellion of Assyrians in foreign newspapers, demanded "The Arab world", the Iraqi Government, by imposing the most severe sanctions on those who beg to override Iraq's prestige. 27

The newspaper "Arab World 26 also sought to employ abuses by the Assyrians to urge the Iraqi Government to diminish the influence of the Marchmaoun, try him and expel him from the territory of Iraq as a "The masterminded head and the tongue instigating the totality of the events and repercussions of the Assyrian cause" and when the Iraqi Government decided to prosecute the rebel Assyrians, headed by the merchants, who were sufficient to revoke their Iraqi nationality and remove them outside Iraq on 16 August 1933 in accordance with Decree No. (62) For the year 1933, the newspaper "Arab World 28 criticized that action by calling on the Government to punish them with the strongest penalties and thereby remove them as a lesson for those who wanted or begged him to undermine the security and stability of the country. The Government has justified public opinion on what it said: We feared that this would be abused by outsiders to offend Iraq, which could lead to new developments that are indispensable, so we decided to simply revoke their nationality and remove them from Iraq.29

The Arab World newspaper did not stop there, but rather criticized some foreign newspapers for their irresponsible articles, demanding that they investigate the truth based on mild flags in dealing with the Assyrian issue, in order to ascertain that what happened was an armed disobedience by a group of currents against Iraq by the Government and the people of Iraq 30 and not a "war on Christianity", as those newspapers tried to portray it as if in the front of those newspapers, the London Times. "Times" Opposition to Iraqi Government policy against Assyrians, demanding that only they be deprived of Iraqi nationality without being expelled abroad, claiming that the Iraqi Government took its right to retaliate against Assyrian villages in Iraq, "The Arab world", which it regarded as a refusal on the part of the Iraqi Government, to state in its article that this information is totally inaccurate and may be intended to discredit Iraq internationally. 31

Also, the attitudes of the newspaper "Arab World" on the issue of the denunciation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians were directed towards those sympathetic to the Marchmaoun, describing them as



humiliating opportunities when they spread rumours that the newspaper was disturbing all Iraqi Christians and adopting stricter attitudes from the Government's attitudes towards them. 32 In one article, she explained the state of harmony and harmony among the Iraqi people: "Iraq is composed of several spectrums and components. No group or component of the Iraqi people has ever been hostile. The actions of the Government have been extraordinary and the Government has been compelled to eliminate a rebellion by a group calculated against Christians. The actions of the Government have been applied in all international regulations and laws.33

Al Thaghr Al Basruyah followed the approach of previous newspapers, publishing several articles, in which it defended the Government ' in which it explained the reasons why the Iraqi Government had promulgated 34 Decree No. 62 of 1933 on the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians. In order to rebel against the Iraqi Government by bringing them and housing them in its territory and giving them what they need and making them the home of other Iraqi communities and minorities 35, This was tipped to be two important factors. The first was the curse and anger of those who thought they were stupid. In addition, there are links between them and Christians residing outside Iraq who work to discredit him in Christian circles. The other factor is the desire of the Assyrians led by Mars Shimon to establish independent self-government and have their own towns and villages. 36

While defending the Government's actions, Al Thaghr Al Basriyah in a subsequent article it reverted to a scathing criticism of the ethnic Government for failing to take deterrent measures against them, as it was too late to take a quick military stance on them, merely to revoke their Iraqi nationality, the newspaper criticized this as complacency with the Assyrians 37. and an article in this regard "Decree No. 62 of 1933 applied by the Government to the Assyrians for the revocation of Iraqi nationality was insufficient to address this serious issue. which has become necessary to resort to force, intensity and violence with these currents, So strict laws must be applied without reluctance, no matter what. to preserve the country's dignity and independence from any foreign interference, Their punishment for the revocation of Iraqi nationality was not the level of their crimes and rebellions against Iraqis and Iraq. the Iraqi Government should have punished them with the strict punishment they deserved 38

In a subsequent article, Al-Thughar reminded the Iraqi Government that its sympathy for and tolerance of the League of Nations for the cause of the Assyrians had affected the trust between the Iraqi people and the Government, so it had to restore the people's confidence in it by investigating the prosecution of the Assyrians before denouncing their citizenship 39. and, after several articles, the newspaper concluded that the Assyrians had disregarded Iraq's authority and impaired their dignity. It was not enough for the Iraqi Government to do so against the Assyrians, stating that "The Assyrians have become a malignant tumour in Iraq's body. Treating it with unsuitable palliative medicines remains and affects all parts of Iraq. If it is not properly treated, Iraq continues to suffer from it and the various pain caused by it.40

The articles of the "Al Tarik 41 newspaper did not differ from previous newspaper articles The objectives revealed the truth that the Assyrians seek to achieve on Iraq's territory, I mentioned what the Assyrians have done in Iraq to achieve their goals, especially after they revealed the real goals they are pursuing on Iraq's territory. and therefore supported the Iraqi Government's actions against them, in particular the revocation of Iraqi nationality and their removal outside Iraq, At the same time, the external parties supporting the Assyrians, particularly France and the United Kingdom, warned that Iraq would severely treat the Assyrians and all those who begged themselves to attack the inviolability of Iraqi regimes and jurists. and that the omission of Iraqi nationality is the least punishment by the Iraqi Government, and that they deserve to be executed in front of the people 42

The newspaper Al-Balagh Al-Mosiliah 43 in an article, described the Assyrians as "stranger guests to the country", whom the Government and the people knew to tolerate, as evidenced by the fact that the Iraqi

Government merely revoked Iraqi nationality to remove them by expelling them abroad, without bringing them before the competent courts to trial 44 and taking their fair penalty. Therefore, the "communiqué" demanded that the Iraqi Government stand firm with them and punish them for severely punishing them, thereby expelling them as a lesson to anyone who tried to undermine the country's security 45 and stability, and in one of its articles stated: "this tolerance from both the Government and the people has led to strangers exceeding the limits of decency of the guest by requesting privilege over the citizens of the country and disregarding the legitimate heirs of the country.46

While the newspaper *Al Ommal* 47 wrote an article titled "Currents in Mosul and Problems, When Do Conspiracies Break? "After the conspiracies and misfortunes carried out by the Assyrians in the Mosul brigade, which occupied the Iraqi centre, the Iraqi government was forced to issue an official government decree known as Decree No. (62) of 1933, whereby Iraqi nationality was revoked and removed from Iraq "The newspaper endorsed the decree as having come at a time when Iraq needs an official deterrent to stop them when they are limited, At the same time, the newspaper criticized the Government's policy of leaning towards the currents that encouraged them to continue with this heinous plan. If there was a firm policy of not knowing the meaning of softness and the meaning of tolerance, then those inclined by the currents would be interrupted, and the problem would end to comfort the Government and the people 48. Therefore, the newspaper enthused and began to ask the Government to impose the strongest penalties and retribution against them before the revocation of their Iraqi nationality, describing them as "strangers", and "agents of the alien. 49

In order to expand further on the attitudes of the Iraqi press and its attitude towards the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians, one of the articles of the newspaper "*Habzbuz*",50 in its comic language about which it was known, states: "The currents rebelled. They were cynical of them and of their demands and atrocities, so they were put in place. (Song Word) In front of each of their works, their first song was that they blasted innocent people of Kirkuk with rifle fire and killed and wounded people, Our valiant army heard this song with every knife and dignity. And then they thought of a second song, and they went on in political forums to establish a government in the middle of a State that honored them, She inhabited them and accepted their nationality and simplified her benefits. They did not succeed in clinging to them because they were not right. Our valiant army heard this rich with every knife and dignity, and then begged them themselves to make their illegal claims. (In all sincerity and prayer) in the tongue of their Dean passing by Shimon no one mobilized for their demands The army, on the other hand, maintained calm and stoicism as well, armed and crossed Iraq's border into Syria. However, they returned with their weapon, Fateh, sweeping the country of Iraq, although the Iraqi Government asked the French administration in Syria to strip them of their weapons before they returned. s army, which was able to put an end to them and end their insurgency, This incident perpetuated the hearts of Iraqis, especially Arab and Eastern countries in general. following the scandals perpetrated by these traitors against Iraq and its people 51

One of the editorials of the newspaper did not depart from the Iraqi newspapers in support of the Government's actions towards the rebel Assyrians, although it was "the least punishment the Iraqi Government has done towards them", but according to the newspaper, "it was able to get rid of them and their evils. because they wanted Iraq and its people to be evil". "Not only did they raise a slogan stating that they were the heirs of the Assyrian State, that they were the descendants of the Assyrian State and that they had the right to establish a State with an entity and privileges belonging to their minority," the newspaper responded to the Assyrians' claim that they were the heirs of the Assyrian State two days after its editorial editorial. (91) "And then you yelled that you wanted special privileges, as if you were the Great Imperial Russian Government, as if we were the sick man of the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid," they said. Stay in your shoes and live with the Iraqis, but the advice did not come with

you, but you rebelled against the Government that harboured you, so "Habizboz" likened the omission of Iraqi citizenship from the traitor Assyrians to treatment that eliminated the disease from its roots without symptoms or problems. 52

### **Third Research \_ National and State Press Position**

The official State press also played an important role in addressing this important and vital issue, as Al Ekha Al watani 53 Newspaper stated that " The attitude of the National Brotherhood Party in an article that 1933 was a year full of losses, due to hatred and hatred among the Iraqi people as a result of the revolutionary rebellion Al-Ekha al-watani, who is familiar with its numbers 54, sees the attention given by the newspaper " Al Ekha Al watani " to the Ethiopian cause of its importance and gravity to Iraq, with the newspaper focusing in particular on the rebellion of the Assyrians and the Iraqi Government's issuance of a decree denouncing them Iraqi nationality.55

We will refer to some of the examples of this newspaper's writings on this issue, where Al Ekha Al watani wrote an article entitled: "The issue of revocation of citizenship and deportation outside Iraq", which reads: "The Iraqi Government has decided to revoke Iraqi citizenship from traitors in accordance with Decree No. (62) of 1933, in view of their rebellion and their implementation which constitutes a threat to the security and stability of the State, and to the seriousness of the Ethiopian cause internally and externally to Iraq, Al Ekha Al watani declared its position, issuing a statement explaining that it had a heart and heart with the Government on the Assyrian issue and was willing to provide any kind of assistance for their elimination and disposal 56 In a related context, Al Ekha Al watani newspaper commended the Government's disciplinary actions against Assyrians, particularly its wise policy, which produced a decree that gave the Government the power to revoke Iraqi citizenship from rebel Assyrians 57 the Government cleared the State apparatus of the elements of corruption and evil that were intended to destroy the construction of the Iraqi contingent, despite the Iraqi Government's facilities and assistance to the Orthodox community and the goodwill shown to its members 58 At a time when the Assyrians under the leadership of Marchmaoun had continued acts and movements of sabotage that gave rise to a sense of misperception of the community in question, This was the Iraqi Government's strongest evidence that it was a dangerous act to the security and integrity of the State and that their risk can only be eliminated by removing Iraqi nationality that they have not respected, They have overtaken them by overriding the regulations and laws they contain. Therefore, Decree No. 62 of 1933, which revoked Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians, was the least they deserved for their great betrayal of Iraq and provided it to them.59

Al Ekha Al watani newspaper referred to the main problem when, in one of its articles, it noted that the denunciation of citizenship from the Assyrians did not come from a vacuum and that the Athorian leader was intolerant of his ideas and anti-government policy.60 Although he agreed with the discussion between him and Prime Minister Naji Shawkat, which included the realization of Assyrian demands for cooperation with the Iraqi Government s goodwill towards them in fulfilling the demands of the Assyrians, But he did not continue with his consent. When he returned to Mosul, he reneged on his promises to the Government and increased his hostile activity, and after Rashid Ali Kilani took power for the duration (March 20, 1933 - September 9, 1933),61 his followers began broadcasting propaganda among the inhabitants of the Assyrian villages that the efforts of Chief Shimon, thanks to which the League of Nations agreed to send an international commission to monitor the Iraqi Government's work on Assyrian housing 62. and this is what Mar Shimon sought to recognize as a mundane leader alongside his religious leadership by the Iraqi 63 Government So the government tried to de-escalate the situation by summoning Mar Shimon and his family to Baghdad to pledge in writing not to interfere with politics and to be satisfied with everything imposed and decided by the Government and content with spiritual



authority.<sup>64</sup> refusing to attend and failing to respond to the Government's demands, and sending a letter to the Government stressing that the power he claimed had long inherited but had not only been permitted but formally recognized by Sasanian monarchs, Muslim successors and Ottoman sultans <sup>65</sup> in the past Therefore, the newspaper *Al Ekha Al watani* reaffirmed in an article that the Government had sent a book to the leader of the Assyrians passing by Shimon stressing that Assyrians must submit to State law such as the rest of the denominations and that it was impossible to give the time power to the Assyrians and that I was only religious and not to oppose the Assyrians' Housing Project.<sup>66</sup>

*Al Ekha Al watani* newspaper did not forget to draw attention to the scale of British support for Orthodox demands. In one article, it stated that Britain was wary of taking any action against them that created problems with serious consequences <sup>67</sup> . However, Rashid Ali Kilani assured Britain of the rejection of all Orthodox demands other than religion. He also affirmed that they have the right and inviolability thereof. He also affirmed that the stability and prestige of the State must be preserved and that anyone who breaks or attempts to break the law must be punished. The leader of the Assyrians demanded time power on one hand and opposed the Assyrian housing project The paper later blamed Britain for sympathizing with the Assyrians' demands and promised it legitimate in order to fuel the political situation. According to the newspaper, the Government has not failed to explain its position to the British and has informed them that it is determined. "To take and apply all measures against them in order to preserve the prestige and dignity of the State. <sup>68</sup>

Rashid Ali Kilani's position led the British to turn to King Faisal and lobbied him to prevent the Ministry from disarming the Assyrians in fact, King Faisal sent a telegram from London on July 28, 1933, asking him in secret not to disarm Assyrians returning from Syria. He threatened to return to Baghdad if the order was not implemented, the latter replied by telegram on 29 July 1933, assuring him that the Minister of the Interior had rejected the proposal despite his urgency and that the Prime Minister had asked the British Ambassador to address his Government with the French Government to disarm the Assyrians on Syrian soil. The King returned to Iraq on 2 August 1933. He was unable to take any action against the Fraternal Ministry in order to agitate against public opinion and support the Ministry's actions.<sup>69</sup> The Iraqi Government, in its final moments, tried to resolve the issue of the Assyrians peacefully by disarming them without fighting, thus sending its Foreign Minister Nuri Saeed on 3 August 1933 to Syria <sup>70</sup> for negotiations with the French side on the issue of the disarmament of the Assyrians by the Syrian authorities. However, the French have established conditions for cooperation with the Iraqi Government against the Assyrian case, it was for the King to stop his assistance to Syrian leaders against the French. and that the King terminate the unity project between Iraq and Syria, and that the French consul in Baghdad have broad powers The King rejected all of France's conditions, so France began to return weapons to the Assyrians before crossing into Iraqi territory. This led the Government to lodge a protest against the French representative in Baghdad and the French Government to bear human and material losses.<sup>71</sup>

The newspaper described the problem, its reasons and the circumstances that called on the Government to resort to the use of force towards rebel Assyrians, blame the Assyrians, and that the choice to use force was not compelled, but compelled, and in this context wrote: "The Assyrians began crossing into Iraqi territory on 4 August. When the military forces and detachments tried to disarm them, they opened fire on them, leading to clashes between the parties that continued 4 6 August 1933 <sup>72</sup> , prompting the Minister of the Interior, Hakmat Suleiman, to clamp down on Athorian roads and villages to arrest them and those who support Minister<sup>73</sup> Some surrendered to the Government while the other section returned to Syrian territory, and the other on 11 August 1933 they clashed with army and police sections in the Sumail area, leaving behind a large number of Assyrian dead and wounded.<sup>74</sup>

According to the foregoing, the Iraqi Government, after the end of the military operations and the restoration of the situation, issued Decree No. (62) of 1933, which provided for the revocation of Iraqi

nationality from passage of Shimon and from other rebel Assyrians. The abrogation of Iraqi nationality is what the Government has done for the Assyrians to act as a threat to the security and integrity of the State. 75 In the same issue, it published on one page a letter from Al Ekha Al Watani of Baghdad to the Prime Minister expressing the party's view of the Ethiopian issue. AL EKHAALWATANI "Party supports the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians. Particularly since the Assyrian issue has become one of Iraq's misfortunes, after coming to Iraq, living in its benevolence, his Government treated them well, inhabited them in its fertile lands, exempted them from taxes and allocated funds to them after all, they showed manifestations that did not correspond to those of Iraq and its Government. And they met grace with disbelief, kindness with rebellion and compassion with disobedience until they broke obedience and disobeyed legality after repeated abuses of Iraqis in Mosul, Kirkuk and others, This indicates malicious intentions and disturbing intentions, and that their actions make the Iraqi Government a solution if it does the effective means to perform them and raise their evils, The Government's attitude towards the Assyrians to revoke their Iraqi nationality was therefore honourable. as hoped by a Ministry that has firmly defined principles and intransigence in defending the country's rights, safeguarding its interests and upholding its dignity, The National Brotherhood of Mosul Division, while appreciating your Ministry's position And it asks Your Excellency to eradicate the germ and not make room for them, It also demanded that measures and means be taken to rid the country of their machinations and to arrest and remove their nationality from the country in order to relieve them of Iraq's territory. we are ready and ready to defend our land and our people 76.

The articles of the Al Istiqlal newspaper 77 did not differ from her fellow newspapers. She published many articles concerning the Assyrian issue, foremost of which was an article entitled "The Assyrians issue and the measures of the Iraqi Government towards it", stating that Decree No. (62) 1933, issued by the Iraqi Government against the Assyrians, was much less than they deserved, for which it was condemned "Independence" of the Iraqi Government for only revoking Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians If you should have punished them by hanging to death, it would have been a lesson and a lesson for those who wanted Iraq worse, Not only to rebel against those who honour them and give them security and security, but also to the fact that, in some international forums, their marching leader has shown that the Iraqi Government intended to break its hand from the League of Nations covenant on Assyrians' housing after the Assyrians had risen to it and proved by the testimony of the British advisers in the Iraqi Government qi Government that the Assyrires themselves reneged that Cov. The Iraqi delegation to the League of Nations declared that the Assyrians were not safe and therefore requested the evacuation of the Assyrians from Iraqi territory and borders. 78

Al Istiqlal newspaper despite its well-known opposition political positions, welcomed and supported the Government's actions against rebel revolutionaries. For example, it wrote an article entitled: "The reckless disobedience of Mar Shimon and his criminal gang", in which she explained: It was their disobedience and rebellion that prompted the Iraqi Government to issue a royal decree against them, whereby Iraqi nationality would be forfeited. And this is an accurate diagnosis that nationalist party newspapers have unanimously found to be the disobedience as a macabre of the serenity that has prevailed between the Iraqi nation and its layers since thousands of years. Their leader, the Marchmaoun, tried to achieve his time power goal, for which he sacrificed so much. But he failed to achieve it to oppose and reject the Iraqi Government. So the Marshallese based their goal on outsiders such as Britain, referring to some British newspapers who demanded a tongue on their pages. "A group of British people wrote to the British Government to fulfil the covenants they made to the Assyrian community." The paper characterized the overwhelming majority of Assyrians, which is about (90%) of them are loyal to and supportive of the Iraqi Government, and the other section are the minority conspirators who take the orders of bystanders Shimon "hated by all the Assyrians for his patronage, indiscretion and tampering with the interest of the sect for his personal interests and whims" according to the newspaper.79

At the end of the article, the newspaper alerted the Iraqi Government of Britain's bias and the League of Nations with religious and nervous motives: "The world has known the Iraqi Government's plight and flexibility in its treatment of this reckless and criminal group of persons who are disturbed by security and peace. And we are not suspicious that the respected ally appreciates the consequence that the League of Nations may have on its side with factors, intolerable or religious motives or influences from some States that may have interests in showing Iraq an improper appearance, The British Government by virtue of the Alliance and its current position in coalition politics. 80

In one of its articles, the newspaper concluded that the Kingdom of Iraq had won the Assyrian rebellion, dropped Iraqi citizenship and removed sedition leader Shimon to the island of Cyprus. " "Iraq's national policy won a remarkable victory. The Government of Iraq's administration was able to eradicate the sedition of the Assyrians. This sedition, which has been inflicted by an eloquent group, has tried to be dependent on foreign policy and to eradicate harmonious patriotism. In fact, the Ministry administering the country is one of the best national ministries to carry out the Government's responsibilities, In a short period of time, she carried out a miracle of political, urban and war actions, the latest of which was her attitude towards the category of Assyrians. That firm, bold and noble attitude, and colonial politics wanted to exploit this category for its own good, but it was a great failure. She was even subjected to enthusiastic national cowards and endured her failure with patience and disregard and pretended that she appreciated their enthusiasm and firmness. and decided to carry Shimon's sedition head to where he resides permanently and eternally on the island of Cyprus, All national elements supported the Government's firm position at heart. And this firm position has shown that Iraq is a man of strength and dignity and that they urge this dignity to come to an end, whatever the obstacles and obstacles, And when patriotism is in this form of faith, sincerity and firmness. s position on the day it took it upon itself to eliminate the Assyrian sedition by force, It manifested itself more and more when it issued its final decree to remove Iraqi nationality from the rebel Assyrians and their leader, Shimon, from Iraq, and concluded its " The newspaper *Al-Istiqlal* ", in which it stated that what the Iraqi Government had achieved against the rebel Assyrians, was that Iraq had won its national aspiration and was able to stand alone in the face of any foreign internal aggression that was such an aggression or external, and how many of the few categories had overcome many by God's permission.81

The basic fact of the revocation of Iraqi citizenship from the Assyrians in the eyes of a newspaper "Independence" is that the Iraqi and Assyrian peoples were once not in love, During the negotiations leading to the formation of an independent State from Iraq, the Assyrians did not try to conceal their interference in the Iraqi administration and their fear for their future that this position did not bring them closer to the Iraqis after Iraq gained independence. and the elimination of the misconception lingered by the Assyrians of their attempt to depart from Iraq's rule, But Shimon is fit, although he enjoys the strength of his argument for preserving a separate entity for the Assyrians, He shouldn't have claimed so much decency and peace love. and no one has lost sight of the two negotiators on Assyrian housing, The fact that Assyrians are not only armed but also first-class warriors ", which called on Palmar Shimon to abide by his positions and demand that their case be terminated by fulfilling their demands, unequivocally and strongly rejected by the Iraqi Government, and the Government has made arrangements against all Assyrians who are unwilling to be loyal and obedient nationals of Iraqi law, To leave the country for other countries, and if Syria is willing to accept them, it must take the necessary precautions to accommodate them adequately from the Iraqi border; to avoid any attempt by these persons to deceive their fellow Assyrians remaining in Iraq. 82

In the following issue, *Al Istiqlal* newspaper focused on the Assyrian cause in its last phase in which it referred to Iraq's potential, which it described as a young nation that faced its dangerous internal affairs firmly and forever, It issued a decree removing Iraqi nationality and expelling them outside the country.

I wiped out the hardship of the spoilers and cut off the roots of the machinations and the trophies that had been laid for them, And overcome the obstacles on its way, not fathering the horrors and the miserables,<sup>83</sup> It is unquestionable that Iraq acted unequivocally in sedition. so that the rules of international rights cannot take it into account, No liability for Iraqis, no punishment for sedition other than murder. And who lifted the weapon in the face of the nation is it met with an olive branch? Notwithstanding the fact that these refugees are strangers to the country with which they have no association, and the omission of the misconduct that emerged from this fragmentation during the 10 years in which Iraq's settlement took place. In spite of all the compassion it has received from the Government and people of the country, as it has added "Independence <sup>84</sup> is that nothing in this matter warrants controversy and discussion and that the League of Nations has no access to consider it, and that there is no consideration of the factors and causes that led to that discord, for it to be searched by the League beyond Iraq's borders and in the political and religious circles that have engrossed themselves in the case curiously. I found out about this fragmentation, which was open to living in this generous and dignified country in peace and respect, but the enthusiasm and incitement of those curious parties and their vast imaginations deprived them of that grace that was within their grasp until I got them into this stalemate that gave them little hope for something.

The League of Nations solution by housing the Assyrians appears to be relevant and reasonable in both theoretical and practical terms, provided that Iraq does not bear the heaviest and most consequential consequences it carries, such as the issue of paying for these relocations. He didn't bring them or invite them to our country and create different internal problems. Therefore, the issue of their deportation must be regarded as one in which Iraq would have no income and no liability. There is a special policy that comes to them as one of its tools, and when that body finds that the purpose for which it came to them no longer has a need for it or for others No one in this country can say that Iraq has no material or moral responsibility for that matter. Those who are deported outside the country are those who have been deprived of Iraqi nationality, namely, those who pass by Shimon and his followers, To raise the banner of disobedience and riots against the nation and attack army nationals and commit scandals of murder and representation of the dead and wounded children ", and those loyal to the Government and the people of Assyrians who committed themselves to the side of tranquillity and obedience will remain in the country as their children.<sup>85</sup>

In one of its articles, the Al-Istiqlal newspaper criticized the issue of Assyrian residents who had been removed from Iraqi citizenship in the upper Euphrates in eastern Syria on Iraq's borders. security and safety of Iraq, because of their known ferocity, betrayal and habit of disturbing security and reassurance. The Government must be wary of this, otherwise its work at home will be turned to its worst consequences by this measure. It is true that there are endeavours and efforts being made to implement and approve it, France can shelter them in other areas away from our borders or outside the Arab country and give them housing. And to prepare them for the means of eyes and comfort, if they really want to live them. To live on the banks of the Euphrates and form gangs to tamper with security, peace anxieties and border threats, Because of the risks to the integrity of Iraq's borders and the threat to the regime in the adjacent brigades, Iraq is at risk. In this context, the newspaper sent a letter to the Iraqi Government stating: "We believe that Iraq's right to conduct itself towards the Assyrians is unequivocal, from the revocation of Iraqi nationality to their removal from Iraq and the elimination of their evil. and the League of Nations, which needs so much to improve its reputation among different nations, must demonstrate that it does not care much, There is no despicable grievance, and it is not a divination that powerful peoples take in their own interests. <sup>86</sup> Thus, it is undeniable to deny what the Iraqi press has done with different orientations without supporting and attributing the Iraqi Government's actions towards the rebel Assyrians through the opinions and attitudes that it was publishing. The press also contributed to conveying the picture of the Assyrians' rebellion by elaborating on the reasons for the rebellion and its consequences.

## Conclusion

The presence of the Assyrians inside Iraqi territory had many negatives that led to their encroachment on the Iraqi government. In its position on this unjustified overreach, which led to the revocation of their citizenship, Iraqi newspapers confirmed that the Iraqi government made a grave mistake by allowing Britain to bring them into Iraqi territory and their inhabitants.

Demonstrated through the course of events of the Assyrians' question and the position of the press thereon. Most newspapers considered the Assyrians unworthy of what the Iraqi Government gave them while they were inside Iraqi territory. And some newspapers poured their ire on the Iraqi Government that they bore the biggest gospel in their approval of the British for the Assyrian population inside Iraqi territory because of the Iraqi Government's substantial spending to the Assyrians, Some newspapers also criticized Britain as being responsible for bringing the Assyrians to Iraq. and the press referred to their rebellion, which had abused the Government and the Iraqi people that they deserved strict punishment and revocation of their nationality, Also a dragon that, despite the strong relationship between Britain and France, was not received by France in Syria. Because she doesn't want to create trouble for them on Syrian territory, In doing so, the Iraqi press paid great attention to the Ethiopian question and considered it a priority to end it and to get rid of these strangers.

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1. Vian Hussein Ahmed, The position of the press and parties on the conclusion of the 1930 Treaty, Journal of the College of Education for Girls, University of Baghdad, Volume 32, Issue 1, 2021, p. 117.
2. Al-Ahali newspaper: A political daily newspaper, owned and run by Hussein Jamil and Abdul Qader Ismail. It was published in Baghdad on January 2, 1932, then its responsibility was transferred to the lawyer Aziz Sharif, Ismail Al-Ghanem, and the lawyer Abdul Qader Ismail, and its privilege was canceled in 1949. Zahida Ibrahim, Scout of Iraqi Newspapers and Magazines, Dar Al-Hurriya, Baghdad, 1979, p. 31.
3. Al-Ahali newspaper, Baghdad, Issue No. 252, September 11, 1933.
4. Same source, Issue No. 253, September 12, 1933.
5. The same source, Issue No. 254, September 13, 1933.
6. Same source.
7. Ibid., Issue No. 253, September 6, 1933.
8. The same source, issue 254, September 7, 1933.
9. The same source, issue 255, September 8, 1933.
10. Al-Bilad newspaper: a political daily newspaper whose owner and responsible director is Rafael Butti. It was published in Baghdad on Friday, October 25, 1929, and its franchise was canceled on January 17, 1954. The newspaper was considered one of the most prominent and widely circulated newspapers, and after the death of its owner, it passed to his heirs. See: Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 42.
11. Al-Bilad newspaper, Baghdad, No. 241, August 16, 1933.
12. Al-Sadr itself, Issue 242, August 17, 1933.
13. Weam Shaker Ghani Atra, King Ghazi's position on Britain's policy towards Iraq 1933-1939, Journal of the College of Education for Girls, University of Baghdad, Volume 26, Issue 1, 2015, p. 220.
14. Al-Bilad newspaper, Issue No. 461, December 16, 1933.
15. Ibid., Issue No. 465, January 20, 1933.
16. The Iraqi newspaper Al-Awqaf: An official government newspaper, published in Basra in May 1921,



- and continued until December 31, 1929. It was issued in Arabic and English with four pages, then its license was canceled in 1954. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 32.
17. Iraqi newspaper Al-Awqat, Baghdad, Issue No. 6484, August 7, 1933.
  18. The same source, Issue No. 6485, August 8, 1933.
  19. Ibid., Issue No. 6488, August 11, 1933.
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  21. The same source, Issue No. 6494, August 19, 1933.
  22. Ibid., Issue No. 6496, August 21, 1933.
  23. Iraqi newspaper Al-Awqat, Issue No. 6498, August 23, 1933.
  24. Al-Awqat Al-Baghdadi newspaper: A political daily newspaper, owned by Zaki Ahmed, and published by Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri. It was published in Baghdad on January 1, 1918, and its license was canceled in 1954 according to the Publications Law. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, 32.
  25. Al-Awqat Al-Baghdadi newspaper, Baghdad, Issue No. 6490, August 15, 1933.
  26. Al-Alam Al-Arabi newspaper: A political daily newspaper owned by Hassoun and Murad and its responsible director, Salim Hassoun, published in Baghdad on March 27, 1924. It was supportive of the people's issues, which led to its suspension several times. It incurred financial damages as a result and ceased publication in 1951. : Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 123.
  27. Al-Alam Al-Arabi newspaper, Baghdad, Issue No. 2879, August 10, 1933.
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  30. The same source, issue 2891, August 22, 1933.
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  32. The same source, Issue No. 2899, August 30, 1933.
  33. The same source, Issue No. 2901, March 24, 1933.
  34. Al-Thaghr Al-Basria: A political daily newspaper, its owner is Shaker Al-Naama, and its responsible director is the lawyer Ahmed Attiya. It was published in Basra on March 12, 1933. Its license was canceled in 1954, and its license was restored in 1958. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 52.
  35. Al-Thagher Basra newspaper, Basra, Issue 122, August 11, 1933.
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  38. Al-Thagher Basra newspaper, Issue 135, August 24, 1933.
  39. The same source, Issue No. 139, August 28, 1933.
  40. The same source, Issue No. 140, August 30, 1933.
  41. Al-Tariq newspaper: a political daily newspaper, its owner is Ismail Haqqi Suleiman, its responsible director is Tawfiq Al-Samani, it was published in Baghdad on March 6, 1933, and it was the mouthpiece of the Al-Ahd Party, which was founded by Nuri Saeed. It continued to be published for more than three years, and was suspended in November 21, 1936, and its concession was canceled in 1949. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 130.
  42. Al-Tariq newspaper, Baghdad, No. 114, August 11, 1933
  43. ([1]) Mosul's Al-Balagh newspaper: a political newspaper, its owner is Matta Sarsam, its responsible director is Mahmoud Fawzi Al-Ghulami, it was published in Mosul in 1932, and it appeared every Friday and Tuesday. Zahia Ibrahim, previous source, p. 42.
  44. Al-Balagh newspaper, Mosul, No. 256, August 11, 1933.
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  47. Al-Ummal newspaper: a political newspaper published three times a week, its responsible director is Saadallah Ziadeh, published in Mosul on September 5, 1930. Previous source, p. 131.

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50. Habzbuz Newspaper: A satirical daily newspaper, owned by Nuri Thabet, published in Baghdad on September 29, 1931, and ceased publication in 1938. Zahia Ibrahim, previous source, p. 61.
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53. The National Brotherhood Newspaper: A political daily newspaper, its owner is Ali Jawdat Al-Ayoubi, and its responsible director is Abdul-Ilah Hafez. It was published in Baghdad on August 2, 1931. It stopped publishing in 1936, and its license was revoked in 1949. It was the mouthpiece of the National Brotherhood Party, which consisted of From the Al-Ikhaa and Al-Watani parties, which were founded by Jaafar Abu Al-Taman and Yassin Pasha Al-Hashimi and were opposed to the ministry of Nouri Saeed. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 15.
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77. Al-Istiqlal newspaper: A comprehensive political daily newspaper. Its owner was Abd al-Ghafour al-Badri, and its responsible director was Raji al-Askari. It was published in Baghdad on September 28, 1920. It served the Iraqi revolution. It continued to be published three times a week and demanded freedom, but the authorities suspended it on February 9, 1921, and was broken down several times until the death of its owner. Zahida Ibrahim, previous source, p. 22.
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