

The political struggle of Ahwazi organizations during the twentieth century

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Abstract

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Since the occupation of the Arab province of Ahwaz (Arabistan) in 1343 AH / 1925 AD, the Ahwazi people began to resist this occupation, and to confirm their desire to restore their authority over the region, and to expel the occupier, who made the people of the region taste the worst types of torture .and abuse

The Ahwazi Arab people resorted to the method of direct armed military resistance against the Persian occupier, and carried out several revolutions and confrontations with the Persian occupiers. In most cases, these revolutions failed, which led to a great conviction that direct military resistance with the occupier had a negative impact on the people of the Ahwazi Arab people and on their families and . .children

The Ahwazis adopted a new method of resisting the occupation, which is political resistance , or what is known as political struggle. This step came in light of their efforts to obtain their rights to the fullest extent and to gain control of them. After the people of Ahwazis became certain that the military and armed movements had not yielded the desired and sought-after results on the path to liberating the entire land. In the region, the Ahwazis resorted to peaceful political movements, perhaps to achieve the goal they wanted to achieve, which is liberation and expelling the Iranian occupier , in addition to the emergence of several political movements with different and disparate political currents, which played .an important role in the internal political field and demonstrated the Ahwazi issue to the world outside

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The role of Ahwazi political organizations in confronting the occupation

Political organizations had a prominent role in making the Ahwazi issue a regional and then a global issue, so it was transferred from a local character. This openness to the outside world contributed to knowing the experiences of other nations in resisting the occupiers, as well as knowing new appropriate methods that support the Ahwazi struggle and help it reach the present day. The desired salvation and liberation from the oppression of the occupation .⁽¹⁾ authorities

As is known, the Ahwazi issue was closely linked to the Arab environment. The Arab depth is Depth the only Alqad R on Support and support Arabs , Ahwaz so no There are Arabs Ahwaz

1 - .Peaceful, Khaled: The Occupied Arab Territory, 2nd edition, Bochum , Germany, 2008 , p. 144

Depth strategic not Depth , Arabi on Although from All sockets Which is taken on reality this . Depth The homeland Arabi he the field Bio that Can that He tightens from friend The freedom fighters ,Ahwazis and he Biosphere that maybe that rally with it Energies Materialism And political And humanity to complete project .⁽¹⁾ Salvation

In the year 1343 AH / 1925 AD, Sheikh Khazal was kidnapped , and Iran took control of the region and treated the Arab people there with all cruelty and persecution , which led to the Ahwazi Arab people complaining and denouncing . Some clerics came forward to lead the national action and demand the return of Sheikh Al-Arabi (Khazal) and sent a complaint To the religious scholars in Najaf , and asked for their mediation to release Sheikh Khazal and lift .⁽²⁾ the grievances against them

The Ahwazi people took several means to resist the occupier, Some Ahwazi figures submitted memoranda to various religious and Arab figures in Iraq, asking for their support in their .struggle

Abdul Mohsen presented Al-Khaqani Many memoirs in 1343 AH/ 1925 AD after the military .occupation of Arabistan

In the year 1364 AH / 1945 AD, an Arab conference was held called (the Muhammarah Conference) , in which the heads and notables of the Arab tribes in Ahwaz (Arabistan) met and discussed the situation in the region, the brutal massacres committed by the Iranian .authorities against the Arabs of the region , and the arbitrary measures to obliterate them Region identity . The conference took several decisions They established a work charter and pledged to abide by it and rid their country of foreign control . But intrigues played their role in thwarting this conference. The two conferences dispersed, and the provisions of the charter .⁽³⁾ did not see the light of day

By writing two articles about Al-Ahwaz⁽⁴⁾ After that, the magazine (Alam tomorrow) On the issue of the Arab⁽⁵⁾ :(Arabistan) in the year 1365 AH / 1946 AD, the magazine said Ahvaz: “ The problem of this Arab region is developing rapidly , and may raise behind it very complex international problems . But what concerns us about this issue is that it is part of our Arab issue.” In addition to being part of the issue of small, oppressed peoples for whom international conventions have granted the right to self-determination , Iraq and all Arab

1 - .Al-Masalama, The Occupied Arab Territory, p. 138

2 -Al-Helu, Ali Nima: Al-Ahwaz, its revolutions and organizations 1914-1966 AD, vol. 5, 1st .edition, Al-Fari Modern Press, Iraq, 1970 AD. p. 16

3 - Sari al-Din, Al-Ahwaz, Arabistan, an Emirate in Oblivion, p. 169 Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its .Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 48

4 -Alam Al-Ghad magazine is issued from the city of Baghdad. It is a magazine that speaks for Al- .Muthanna Club, which was a club known for its nationalist, unionist tendencies at the time

5 - . Alam Al-Ghad Magazine, Issue 13, p. 29, Tuesday, Ramadan 2, 1365 AH, August 1, 1946 AD

League countries have the right to end this issue , and to strive by every means to free about three million Arabs from extreme oppression and tyranny, and to grant them the personal .freedom that was usurped from them. Falsely without right

If the British have interests that call for this problem to be raised, then that does not justify the Arabs to wash away their hands from accepting the victory of their oppressed brothers in that . region on the pretext that supporting them supports the interests of the British

But the Arabs have a right, as do the Armenians and other elements , the right to self-determination, and the Arab League must fulfill its duty towards them , as a representative of the will of all Arab peoples, and the Arab popular bodies and parties , everywhere , must combine this issue with the other serious national issues that Jihad for its sake, and let the jihad .⁽¹⁾” . be against any British foreign interest , in any part of the Arab world

issued a statement In it, he explained the suffering⁽²⁾ The Iraqi National Independence Party of the Arab region of Ahwaz , the suffering of the Arab people there , as well as the means of .Persian persecution of the people of Ahwaz

This statement aroused the interest of some Arab officials, and also caused a wave of discontent in the Iranian press Some Iranian newspapers B insulted and cursed the Iraqi Istiqlal Party , accusing it at times of Nazism and fascism, and at other times of leaning toward the . British

In appreciation of the position of the Iraqi Istiqlal Party, a delegation of Ahwazis, including Sheikh Zahr, arrived Al-Ghalim, Sheikh Asad Khan , Sheikh Mizal Al-Asi , and Sheikh Ahmed Al-Faisal , visited Iraq , carrying a message. Signed by (15) presidents of the Ahwaz .⁽³⁾ .region, thanking the party for its positions of support and support for their just cause

In Rabi’ al-Awwal 1365 AH/ February 1946 AD , some Ahwazi tribes submitted a memorandum In it, I requested that the Ahwazi issue be presented to the Council of the League This request was opposed , and they tried to close the curtain on this issue .⁽⁴⁾ of Arab States

1 - .Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, pp. 55-56

2 - A party that arose in Iraq in September 1924 AD. He was the head of the party when it was founded Abdullah Al-Omari , and the party was working In Mosul .,As for the party’s most important goals it was to defend the homeland’s lands and borders, especially in the conflict between Iraq and Turkey in the areas of Mosul, in which the party believed in Arabism. The party established a newspaper that spoke in its name, Al-Ahed Newspaper, which was published at the end of 1925 AD. The party established an association for the defense of the homeland ,Encyclopedia of Knowledge website ...<https://marefa.org/%D9%82%D8> , .date of visit 1/28/2018 AD

3 - . Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, pp. 67-68

4 -League of Arab States It was established on March 22, 1945 AD organized Includes countries in The Middle East And Africa Its members are considered Arab countries, and its charter stipulates coordination ,between member states in economic affairs, including trade relations, communications, cultural relations

,In the memorandum, the tribes reviewed “ the extent of the suffering, national persecution . and racial discrimination to which the people of Ahwaz are exposed , and they called on their Arab brothers, representatives of the Arab League, to intervene urgently to help them before they are completely wiped out. ” The complaint was also returned again to the League of Arab States in August of the same year. In it , they confirm what was stated in their first complaint .⁽¹⁾ and that they are adhering to their demand to get rid of the occupation ,

In the year 1383 AH / 1963 AD, the Ahwazi issue was raised again , and the results were . negative, as the Arabs were divided between an ally of the Shah of Iran and his opponent Some sources indicate that the Iraqi delegate at the League opposed the Ahwazis obtaining a seat in the Arab League as an element Officially . This is surprising , even though Iraq was one of the most concerned with the Ahwazi problem , and this is due to the geographical and ,historical connection between them , and the nature of the government in place at that time .⁽²⁾ which worked to monopolize the Ahwazi issue

On Shaaban 2, 1384 AH / December 6, 1964 AD, the Seventh Conference was held The Union in Baghdad , under the banner of truth and Arabism . The National Front⁽³⁾ of Arab Lawyers , for the Liberation of Arabistan submitted a memorandum to the aforementioned conference , reviewing the conditions of Ahwaz (Arabistan) , and what the people there are exposed to and calling on advocates of truth and Arabism to stand with their oppressed people , and to bring the issue of Ahwaz out of neglect into the Arab sphere , to remind the Arab nation of this part. The forgotten sleeper . In fact, the issue of Ahwaz (Arabistan) was included among

nationalities, travel documents and permits, social relations, and health. The permanent headquarters of the League of Arab States is the city of Cairo in Egypt. Al-Otaibi: Ghaleb Ghallab, League of Arab States and Arab .Conflict Resolution , Naif Arab University for Science, Center for Studies and Research, 2010 , p. 344

1 - ,Soldiers, Abbas: The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and aspirations, Dar Al-Hekma, London .p. 101 ,2004

2 -.Asakra, The Ahwazi Issue, p. 102

3 - The Arab Lawyers Union is an Arab, international, non-governmental organization that includes organizations of lawyers in the Arab world, and its headquarters are in the city of Cairo. It arose in difficult ,international and Arab circumstances, during World War II, and the Arab world was fragmented and occupied so the Damascus Bar Association Council took the initiative to take a decision on 5/20/1942 AD, in which he called for holding a conference for Syrian lawyers to discuss issues of concern to the judiciary and the legal profession, in preparation for holding a broader conference in which lawyers from Arab countries would participate. The Aleppo and Latakia unions welcomed this call, as there were three lawyers' unions in Syria at that time, and on 6/11/ 1942 AD Representatives from the three unions met in Damascus and approved the agenda of the first conference of Syrian lawyers, which was held on August 20, 1942 AD. Among its decisions was a call for a conference of Arab lawyers. For more, see Al-Maidani, Zuhair: Arab Lawyers Union, the Arab ,Encyclopedia <https://www.arab-ency.com/ar/%D8> date of visit 1/30/2018 AD ,

) .the issues on the agenda of the Arab World Issues Committee , and it came in seventh place .⁽¹⁾

Some of those gathered at the conference did not know anything about the land of Ahwaz, let alone understanding the meaning of the suffering of the Ahwazi people in the first place. This was due to the failure to transfer the Ahwazi issue from inside to outside the region early in the occupation, which made the region overshadowed by the policy of fragmentation .⁽²⁾ determined by Iran. It lasts for twenty years

efforts succeeded . In the closing session of the conference, the issue of Ahwaz was placed fourth among the decisions and recommendations of the Arab World Issues Committee. Below is the literal text of that decision: (The conference declares that Arabistan is an inseparable part of the Arab world, land and people). This decision was the first decision announced by an . Arab conference on Ahwaz

Then the conferences of the Arab Lawyers Union continued , later discussing the issue of .⁽³⁾ Ahwaz (Arabistan) as well as other issues of the Arab world

The role of the League of Arab States in the Arab Ahvaz issue

The League of Arab States was established to serve urgent Arab issues. The university includes several committees , bodies , branches , and offices specialized in Arab affairs . But the Arab League had a negative stance towards the Ahwazi issue and did not move positively to deter the occupation, which made this occupier gain control of the Arab land in Ahwaz and make it .part of his land and property

The first contact that Ahwazi Arabs had with the League of Arab States after its founding was immediately before the revolution of Sheikh Abdullah bin Sheikh Khazal in 1944 AH / 1944 AD. And that By sending the heads of the Arab clans a memorandum to the League of Arab States In it, they explain the situation of the Arab people in Ahwaz , and request the Arab League's support for them . However, the esteemed university did not pay any attention to the .⁽⁴⁾ matter ; Rather, she turned her face away , as if the matter did not concern her

the first ,⁽⁵⁾ Then the Ahwazis formed a delegation to meet with Abdul Rahman Azzam Secretary-General of the League of Arab States , and Sheikh Jaber bin Abdul Hamid bin

1 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 121

2 -.Al-Atoum: Mustafa Ali, Arabistan, Central Public Library, Amman, 1981 AD. p. 134

3 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 122

4 -Al-Khazali: Nassar Ahmad, Al-Ahwaz, Past, Present and Future, Al-Sharq Al-Awsat

.Publications, Baghdad, 1990 AD. p. 317

5 - Abdul Rahman Hassan Azzam (1893-1976 AD) became in March 22, 1945 AD Secretary General the first League of Arab States in Anshas summit He remained Secretary-General until 1952 AD, and is called "the Arab Guevara" because

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Sheikh Khazal conveyed a second memorandum from the Ahwazi tribes to the League of Arab States, demanding their assistance in gaining their freedom. The Secretary-General only responded to the tribes' envoy. Arabic in Ahwaz, saying: "We are now in a preoccupation, as our biggest problem is the Kurds in Turkey

Then the memorandums continued one after another, sometimes in the name of the clans, and other times in the name of the fronts that were emerging from time to time, until the year 1384 AH / 1964 AD, when Muhyi and his companions were executed. A number of Ahwazi leaders⁽¹⁾ sent a memorandum to the League of Arab States, but it was not responded to

: The role of the Ahwaz Liberation Front (Arabistan) politically

The Liberation Front made very clear and advanced efforts to convey the Ahwazi issue to the world The Arab and its peoples, And to official Arab organizations

On the Arab level, the Liberation Front made contacts with liberation movements in the Arab world, Palestine, Eritrea, and the Arabian Gulf, And Alexandretta, but the harsh conditions that the Liberation Front experienced were conspiracies. Attempts to abort it delayed the benefit that the Front had hoped for from these contacts

, The Front also explained the issue of Ahwaz (Arabistan), what is happening regarding it and what the occupation authorities are doing, including killing, terrorism, and the policy of dividing the region, and the attempt to eliminate everything that is Arab in it. The Front was active in the media in various media outlets, memos and telegrams, to Arab summits and popular conferences, explaining aspects of the issue and demanding support and assistance⁽²⁾.

The delegation of the Ahwaz Liberation Front submitted a memorandum to the fourteenth conference of the Arab Teachers Union, which was held in Alexandria. On the twenty-second of Safar 1380 AH, corresponding to the fourteenth of August 1960 AD, it included the same demands that were presented to the Arab Journalists' Conference, with the addition of a new paragraph that stipulated the establishment of a committee specialized in following up on Arab

he participated in many wars, including fighting against Serbs

In rows Ottomans And Russia And he fought The English with Ahmed Al-Sharif Al-Senussi And the

French And fight against Italians And occupied with

Muhammad Saleh Harb And Mr. Ahmed Al-Sharif Egyptian oases, the army established stations

during World War II He contributed to creating

the first republic in Arab world, The Republic of Tripoli ... The Free Encyclopedia website

<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9> .date of visit 2/3/2018 AD,

1 - Al-Khazali, Al-Ahwaz, Past, Present and Future, p. 318

2 - Al-Obaidi: Ibrahim Khalaf, Al-Ahwaz, a Lost Arab Land, Al-Hurriya Printing House, Baghdad, 1980

.AD. p. 81

liberation movements , including the struggle march of the people of Ahwaz (Arabistan) , and .⁽¹⁾ its embodiment before Arab and international opinion

After that, the first conference was held For Arab journalists In Kuwait during the period February 1965 AD . Delegations from Jordan , Tunisia , Algeria , Sudan , Yemen , the (13-8) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia , Syria , Iraq, Lebanon , Libya , Morocco , Kuwait , and Palestine participated in the conference . They had met at the invitation of the General Secretariat of the .Arab Journalists Union

During it, the Front demanded that the Arab map of Al-Ahwaz be included in the map of the Arab world , and that the geography and history of the Al-Ahwaz region be taught at various educational levels in the Arab world , and called on political organizations to adopt the cause of Al-Ahwaz (Arabistan) , and designate a day called (Arabistan Day) , in which it was confirmed to Arab and international public opinion. The legitimacy of the struggle of the Arab .⁽²⁾ people in this region , and confirmation of the inevitability of its independence

The conference secretariat also received a telegram from the National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz (Arabistan) . Kuwaiti newspapers published the aforementioned telegram on Wednesday , February 10, under the following title (The oppressed people of Arabistan thank .(the Arab Journalists Conference

As for the summary attached to the telegram, which the Secretary-General of the Liberation Front requested to distribute to the heads of delegations , it was fourteen pages long , in which the Front dealt with the geographical conditions of the region , historical issues , and the political struggle of the Arab people of Ahwaz . This summary was evidence to prove the Arabism of the region , even though its Arabism does not need proof . Because it is fixed and clear . When the telegram was read to the attendees at the conference and the summary was distributed to the delegations , among those present was the Chargé d'Affairs of the Persian Embassy in Kuwait. Upon hearing the telegram, he withdrew from the conference, protesting .against reading the telegram

In the last session of the conference, held on Shawwal 12, 1384 AH, corresponding to February AD, the conference participants issued the conference's decisions and 1965 ,13 recommendations. The issue of Ahwaz (Arabistan) was among the recommendations and , decisions of the conference in the third section related to the issues of the Arab world :including

The conference calls on the Arabs to take steps that would save the Arab people in Arabistan) from the pressure and oppression they are suffering from . and terrorism, while working to .^{3 ()} take measures to return him to the mother Arab homeland

1 - .Al-Obaidi, Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, p. 82

2 -Al-Jaafari: Maher Ismail, Juma: Dhia Ahmad, Al-Ahwaz, Al-Resala Press, Kuwait, Dr. T . p. .139

3 - .Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, pp. 127-128

On Dhul-Qi'dah 18, 1386 AH / February 27, 1967 AD, the Ninth Conference of the Arab Lawyers Union was held in Cairo. The Ahwaz Liberation Front presented important proposals : These proposals included .

- 1- Recognizing the entity of the Arab Liberation Front from all Arab countries; In order . to give an official character to the front There is a political movement in it In all directions
- 2- The Arabistan Liberation Front needs to support the Arab countries financially , to fill ,the shortcomings of the organization, morally by embodying its revolution on the media level .and militarily by opening training fields for the youth of the Arabistan region
- 3- Facilitating the passage of members of the Front through Their visit to any Arab .country, and that With the aim of contacting Arab countries when needed
- 4- Helping the Front open political offices in the countries Arabic , so that the communication process between the Front and the Arab political movements becomes easy . and direct
- 5- Opening fields of study to various levels for the youth of the region , to ensure raising the educational level , in order to break the cultural siege imposed by the Persian government Adding the map of Arabistan to the map of the Arab world , and teaching the region . . geographically and historically at all educational levels
- 6- The treatment of Ahwazi Arabs in Arab countries is based on their Arabism, not the .⁽¹⁾ nationality they hold

:The conference took a number of decisions at that time, including

1. Ahwaz (Arabistan) And to Alexandretta And Kilikia And Taurus Independent Arab . parts , and the struggle to liberate them is a national and Arab duty
2. ,The support of the Arab countries and their League for the people of the usurped lands such as Ahwaz, materially and morally. As well as supporting all its representatives from .national organizations and bodies
3. Denounce everything that the Iranian regime occupying the Ahwaz region is carrying .out, including a systematic campaign of persecution against the people of Ahwaz
4. Addressing Arab governments, the Arab League, publishing and media houses, the Arab Geographical Union , the Arab Teachers Union , and the Arab Journalists Union , To work to annex the map of Ahwaz to the map of the Arab world , and to consider it as part of .its parts , and within its borders and territory
5. Approving the teaching of the Arab Ahwaz region within the history and geography .curricula , as well as working to accept Arabistan students in Arab schools
6. Intensive work to shed light on the issue of occupied Ahwaz and make it an issue of .⁽²⁾ peoples' struggle against aggression and occupation

The political activity of the Ahwaz Liberation Front continued through the Front's participation in Arab conferences and the submission of memorandums, which were sent to the Arab Writers Union Conference. Which was held on Safar 5, 1389 AH / April 21, 1969 AD. A memorandum explaining the role of the Iranian regime To prey on Arab Ahvaz, and

1 - .Al-Jaafari, Al-Ahwaz, p. 139

2 - .Al-Obaidi, Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, p. 83

the interconnection between this regime, the United States of America, and the Zionist entity .⁽¹⁾ .in order to serve their interests and eliminate national forces

The Front sent a memorandum to the Third Conference of Arab Journalists Which was held in Rabi' al-Awwal 1392 AH/ April 1972 AD in Baghdad, in which it emphasized the role played by the Iranian regime and the bad conditions that the Arab people in Ahwaz are experiencing including poverty and ignorance . The Front also stressed in that memorandum that armed , .. struggle is the only way to defend lost dignity and usurped rights

At the same conference, the Front also presented several proposals, including: supporting the armed revolution in the Arabian Gulf, Ahwaz, and Dhofar, stopping the Arab press to support the armed revolution, and treating Ahwaz with all Arab countries on the basis of their Arabism not on the basis of their nationality, which they hold against their will. The Front demanded , The neighboring Arab countries allowed sufficient room for the movement of the Front .⁽²⁾ members

On Shawwal 10, 1394 AH / October 25, 1974 AD, the Front sent a memorandum to the twelfth conference of the Arab Lawyers Union, which was held in Baghdad, in which it denounced the Iranian attacks on Iraq , demanded the implementation of the decisions taken by the Union in its ninth conference, and proposed to the Committee on Arab Gulf Arabism that emerged from the conference It paved the way for the movement of members of the Ahwazi movements on the basis of their Arabism, and stressed that guaranteeing the Arabism of the Gulf can only .⁽³⁾ be achieved through deterrent military force to protect it from any foreign invasion

.Also, through its media activity, the Front was able to spread its voice outside the Arab world ,The Secretary of the Committee to Support the Arab Gulf Revolution in France, Jean-Pierre issued an information bulletin and distributed it in France as a contribution from the Committee in defending the Arabism of Ahwaz. The bulletin included a map of Ahwaz and pictures of its martyrs. He also sent a message to the Front that included the committee's support for the struggle of the Arab people in Ahwaz in Liberation from Persian colonialism , and his right to .⁽⁴⁾ self-determination

In the year 1385 AH / 1965 AD, an Ahwazi Arab mission went to the Arabian Gulf in implementation of the decisions of the Second Arab Summit Conference and the Council of the League of Arab States , headed by Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Salim , to conduct a , comprehensive study of the region . When the mission arrived in Kuwait , as part of its tour the National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz submitted a memorandum to the .:aforementioned committee, the text of which is as follows

The National Front had sent a delegation to the Second Arab Summit Conference , to contact the kings and presidents of Arab countries , to clarify the dimensions of their issue , and to request its inclusion in the conference's agenda . In fact, they were able to reach some

1 - .Sari al-Din, Al-Ahwaz, Arabistan, an Emirate in the Circle of Oblivion, p. 174

2 - .Al-Obaidi, Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, p. 85

3 - .Al-Jaafari, Al-Ahwaz, p. 140

4 - .Sari al-Din, Al-Ahwaz, Arabistan, an Emirate in the Circle of Oblivion, p. 175

delegations and met with them . The National Liberation Front delegation consisted of five people, and they represented members of the political bureau of the National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz (Arabistan) . The delegation of the National Front for the Liberation of Arabistan submitted several memorandums , and sent Telegram to the Second Arab Conference .⁽¹⁾

Second Arab Summit met , the National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz submitted a . memorandum

In the month of Rabi` al- Akhir of the year 1385 AH/August of the year 1965 AD , the conference of the Arab Teachers Union was held in Alexandria , and the delegation of the National Front was among the Iraqi delegation, which weakened the Ahwazi position in explaining its case to the conferees. One of the Iraqis explained the Ahwazi issue to the members, but he was not very successful. This angered the Ahwazi delegation, so they quickly , left, heading to Cairo, and tried hard to meet with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser but they were unable, so they then met with the Egyptian President's secretary, Abdel Majeed Farid . At the conclusion of the conference , the first decisions of the conference were : (Arab teachers' determination to continue their activity to recover the stolen and usurped parts of the Arab world .) That decision stipulated: "Arab teachers should work to continue national activity to liberate Palestine from Zionism and colonialism , and to liberate the rest of the Arab world, such as Ahwaz ." Alexandretta and the Gulf in preparation for achieving comprehensive .⁽²⁾ (Arab unity

In Jumada al-Awwal 1385 AH/September 1965 AD, the Third Arab Summit Conference was held in the city of Casablanca. In Morocco, the Arab delegation represented the Ahwazis from the National Front By raising the issue of Ahwaz, and the extent of the persecution that the Arab people in the region suffer from the Iranian occupier. Therefore, the Secretary of the National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz sent a telegram to the Conference of Arab Foreign .⁽³⁾ Ministers meeting in Casablanca

In Jumada al-Awwal 1385 AH/September 1966 AD, the Arab Workers Union Conference was held in the city of Port Said. The National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz also presented their case to the members of the conference , and they were from Iraq , Sudan , Libya , Jordan Aden , Kuwait , the United Arab Republic , Palestine and Lebanon . Iraq was represented by , Mr. Hamid Sharif , President of the Ports Syndicate in Iraq : He had the main role in presenting the Ahwaz issue at the conference . He explained to those attending the conference the suffering of the region and its people from the Iranian occupation and from violence and persecution. After that, the Ahwaz issue was included in the conference agenda and was discussed. The Ahwaz region has benefited from these recommendations and decisions . The : committee made the following recommendations regarding this crucial issue

1 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 131

2 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 137

3 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 139

- 1- The Ahwazi issue must be highlighted and the suffering of its people explained by the Arab Workers Union , and all its regional organizations must be mobilized to explain and .support this issue
- 2- Transferring the Ahwazi issue internationally from the Arab League , This is in the .United Nations
- 3- Addressing Arab countries all To confess The Arabism of this region , and that it is an . integral part of the greater Arab homeland
- 4- Support members of Ahwazi organizations and support them with all means of .material, moral and military support in order to unify their efforts in the struggle

, Then the Ahwazi delegation met with the Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League Mr. Ismail Al-Dardiri , and they explained to him the issue of Ahwaz , and they called on the Arab League to adopt the cause of this part of the Arab world , highlight it at the Arab and international levels , study its situation, and provide all necessary assistance to it. And support the struggle of his children . The Assistant Secretary-General showed full understanding of .⁽¹⁾ their issue, and promised to present it to the Arab League Council

The first direct contact between the Ahwaz Liberation Front and the League of Arab States was in the year 1386 AH / 1966 AD, when a meeting was held in the office of Dr. Sayyed ,Nofal, Assistant Secretary of the Arab League, in which the Front's delegation participated headed by its Secretary-General Sheikh Rashid bin Khalaf Al-Kaabi. The discussion dealt with the issue of political possibilities . That the university can provide to Al-Ahwaz, and raise the issue in the international field . The National Front sent a memorandum to the League outlining the Zionist threat in the region and the region and the great penetration of Jews, and Sheikh Rashid Al-Kaabi also sent another memorandum to the foreign ministers of Arab countries in which he explained that the Ahwazi Arab people were subjected to great suffering from torture and displacement and the erasure of the Arab identity of the region from the Persian occupation forces. . Likewise, the Arabs of Ahwaz made clear their demand for complete independence from the state of Persia , as they have enjoyed pure Arab sovereignty in the region since ancient .⁽²⁾ .times

From the above , and through our review of the most important efforts made by the Ahwazi Arab people , through the Ahwazi organizations, we find that these organizations have contributed significantly to the exit of the Ahwazi Arab people from the local shell from which they were suffering , and from which the occupying Iranian authorities tried to keep the Ahwazi Arabs Within its walls for the longest possible period of time , until it is open to the outside world , Especially the Arab world, in order to convey their suffering , and the suffering . of the Ahwazi people from the Iranian occupier

As well as openness to the Arab peoples in order to help them by inventing new appropriate ways and means that support the struggle of the Arabs in Ahwaz , and help them achieve their

1 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 143

2 -.Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 147

freedom, escape from the occupation of their emirate , and be freed from the oppression of the .cruel Persian occupation authorities

Arab organizations , such as the League of Arab States and the like , to include it among the Arab issues that need to be discussed and find effective solutions for , and to study and pay attention to on an ongoing and permanent basis . The Ahwazis believed that their issue was very similar to the issue of Palestine in that both of them were occupied by a common enemy .in its hostility to Arabs and Arabism

The role of political organizations in presenting the Ahwazi issue in international forums and organizations

Ahwazi organizations and some Arab notables from the people of Ahwaz succeeded in .transferring their cause and the suffering of their people from local concern to Arab concern Thus, Arab peoples, bodies and human rights organizations began to share the concerns of the Ahwazi people and their interest in the issue of their independence from Persia . The Arab media began to shed light on the Ahwaz region in all its aspects, and some Arab politicians also began to raise the Ahwazi issue in Arab forums . In the previous section, we showed some of these bright aspects, whether of the Ahwazi organizations and the extent of their activity in conveying the issue of the region to the Arab environment, or on the part of the Arabs .themselves , organizations , or Leaders , or Officials in Arab human rights organizations

The main interest of members of the Ahwazi people , especially members of Ahwazi organizations , became in clarifying the Ahwazi issue . They were anticipating the Arab conferences held in the Arab world to participate in them and involve the Arabs in the concerns of their cause in order to convey them to the rest of the Arab peoples in their countries . This is considered a tangible success for these organizations, the motivation for which was the complete independence of the Emirate of Ahwaz from the State of Iran and for the region to .return to its Arab origin

, In this section , we discuss the most important efforts and steps taken by Ahwazis organizations or individuals , in conveying and presenting the Ahwazi issue to international .organizations , such as the League of Nations , the United Nations , and the like

:First : The League of Nations

During the period between 1348-1358 AH / 1929-1939 AD, important developments occurred on the internal and external levels of the Ahwaz issue . At the local level, the afflicted and oppressed people woke up to the voices of some free people in the regions calling for revolution, but they were voices Scattered , they find no response except from some , due to the fear that looms over the people, whose wounds have not yet healed , thus preventing them ,from leaping forward and rising . Also, many of the residents left Ahwaz to escape abuse injustice, and abuse to Iraq and Kuwait. Some of them were given assistance from the Iraqi government amounting to ten dinars per month, and their families still live in Iraq , some of .⁽¹⁾ them in the city of Al-Thawra in Baghdad

As for the position of the Iraqi government during these years, it was negative towards the issue, despite the calls for help and grievances raised by the people of Ahwaz, calling on Iraq

1 -.Al-Helou, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 29

and the Arab countries to support them, and most of the Arab countries did not have any response to those calls . Because colonialism preoccupied them with the narrow regional strife and political and economic problems that it created, the Arab countries were living in their miserable conditions , and did not think about what was happening on the land of Ahwaz, and .what was planned for their people and their future

,In the year 1348 AH / 1929 AD , As a result of repeated calls from the Arab people in Ahwaz ,some Iraqis, especially in the city of Najaf, established blocs that serve the cause of Ahwaz and among those blocs is the bloc led by Sheikh Muhammad Reda bin Sheikh Hadi Kashif al-Who was calling for the formation of a state that would include the southern part of⁽¹⁾ .Ghita Iraq with the Gulf emirates, including Ahwaz, and he tried with great efforts to annex Ahwaz to Iraq and thus submitted an extensive report to the League of Nations. In the year 1349 AH .AD, many political figures consulted about it, but he died before completing his mission 1930 /⁽²⁾

:The report included several points, including

- 1- The availability of self-sufficiency for this region to become an Arab country , like all .other Arab countries and others
- 2- The people of this region are united by three unities: national unity , language , religion .and sect ,
- 3- , The people of Ahwaz are very different About the Persian people in nationalism . character , and traditions ; Fah and He wants independence from Iran
- 4- The desire to hold a referendum for the people of the region to determine their desire .either to remain or to be independent from the government and people of Iran

,This memorandum was welcomed by the national and religious circles in Iraq. As for Ahwaz the memorandum was the first response to their call for help and generated some hope in the souls of the Ahwazi people. This memorandum was the first memorandum submitted to an⁽³⁾ international forum, the League of Nations, about Ahwaz and its occupation by the Iranians

:Second : The United Nations

Some Arab activists in Al-Ahwaz sent a memorandum to the Secretary-General of the United Nations , at the time, Javier Pérez de Cuellar , and demanded that he pay attention to the issue / The Arab people of Ahwaz , which were forcibly occupied by Iranian forces in 1343 AH . . AD 1925

The Arab Mass Movement was also sent to Ahwaz In a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations , referring to the devastation and devastation caused by the war in the Ahwaz

1 - .A religious scholar from the people of Najaf in Iraq

2 - Quarter : Turkish , Ahwaz will be liberated, but with conditions , historical article, Sayed al-Fawaid , website<https://saaid.net/Minute/350.htm> .date of visit 1/12/2018 AD ,

3 - .Al-Helu, Al-Ahwaz, Its Revolutions and Organizations 1914-1966 AD, p. 31

region , especially in the cities of Abadan , Muhammarah , and Hawizeh . She explained that ,⁽¹⁾ the people of Ahwaz are now living displaced outside their country

Third : The personal efforts of some Ahwazi organizations to convey the Ahwazi issue to the :world

Through its media activity , the Ahwaz Liberation Front (Arabistan) was able to spread its voice outside the Arab world . Jean-Pierre, Secretary of the Committee to Support the Arab Gulf Revolution in France, issued an information bulletin that he distributed in France, as a contribution from the committee in defending the Arabism of the land of Ahwaz . The bulletin included a map of Arab Ahwaz and pictures of its martyrs. He also sent a message to the front that included the committee's support for the struggle of the Arab people in Arab Ahwaz in .liberation from Iranian colonialism and its right to self-determination

The Front's activity prompted the Iranian government to mobilize its energies to eliminate the Front. The lack of organizational experience and lack of revolutionary caution in the Front's leadership led to the infiltration of Iranian intelligence into its ranks. The infiltrators came to know the secrets of the Front and its leadership, so they revealed the meeting of the Supreme National Committee held in February . He was condemned on 7/9/1383 AH, corresponding to .⁽²⁾ .AD, and the Iranian authorities arrested those gathered 1963/25/11

carried out peaceful action on a global level, through its media activity, and achieved advanced : results in conveying the issue to the international community, and among those results are

- 1- The unparalleled influence that was evident in the telegrams and messages that reached the Front's leadership from various liberation movements and political organizations in the world The number of telegrams reached more than 83 telegrams, and it received more than 70 . .messages from the Arab people in the Republic of Djibouti
- 2- Mixing between members of the Front and international organizations through direct meetings : and communications between them. Among those meetings
 - .The Front attended a symposium held by European youth in Madrid
 - A delegation from the Front attended the General Conference of Arab Students in East and West Germany. The headquarters of the General Conference was in Hamburg , during which a detailed explanation was given about the policies of the Persians in the Old and New .⁽³⁾ .Testaments
 - ,The members of the Front held an expanded symposium for the Arab community in Germany in which the Front members spoke about the Persian policy and the persecution suffered by . the Ahwazi Arab people
 - .Attending the Solidarity Conference to Support Iraq, held in Baghdad
 - Attending the International Socialist Youth Conference in Austria, where members of the . Front explained their case and the extent of the suffering suffered by the Ahwazi people

1 - .Al-Khazali, Al-Ahwaz, Past, Present and Future, p. 283

2 - .Al-Obaidi, Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, p. 86

3 -.Al-Jaafari, Al-Ahwaz, p. 157

- Members of the Front held a symposium in the French capital, Paris, following an invitation sent to the Front by the Franco-Arab Friendship Association
- members visit to Tunisia , so The members submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Front to the Arab League to explain the suffering of the Arab people in Ahwaz
- .Attending the general conference of the National Union of Iraqi Students in Baghdad
- .Attending the General Conference of Iraqi Youth, which was held in Baghdad
- A delegation from the General Union of Ahwazi Women attended an international conference for women of the world held in Sri Lanka. The presence of the delegation members had an ⁽¹⁾ .effective impact in explaining the Ahwazi issue among the women of the world

These are some of the initiatives and activities carried out by the Ahwaz Liberation Front : To .transfer the Ahwazi issue to the world through organizations and attending global conferences

: Conclusion

From the above, it is clearly clear to us that the Ahwazi Arab people did not submit to the Iranian occupation , but rather resisted it with all the means available to them, and they contributed to all the popular uprisings - as we mentioned previously - to obtain their stolen rights . But when the great success of the military resistance was not achieved through revolutions and uprisings, the Ahwazis - after God Almighty - resorted to creating and forming organizations that would play an active political role . In efforts to transfer the crucial issue of the Ahwazi people to regional and global organizations, the Ahwazi people have succeeded in doing so with great success. This is done through the elites in Ahwazi society . Several organizations were formed , including : (Saada Party) , (Ahwaz Liberation Front) , (National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz) , (National Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz) , (Popular Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz) . These organizations each had a prominent role in the political movement , which made Arab circles interact with the Ahwazi issue in a clear and significant manner . These organizations also had a prominent role in making the Ahwazi issue global, by sending memorandums and letters to international organizations : the League of Nations and the United Nations , as well as through the activity of some organizations that were keen to have their delegations attend international forums , to shed light on the Ahwazi . . issue

:All these efforts made the Ahwazi issue enjoy the following

Firstly : It must be alive in the hearts of the members of the Ahwazi people, and it is a fate that . must be faced and the greatest goal reached , which is independence
secondly The Ahwazi issue became of global dimensions . It was - especially in that time period - imposing its presence and making its voice heard in international conferences . We .researched and shed light on it , and reached the platforms of some international media outlets

1 -.Al-Jaafari, Al-Ahwaz, p. 157

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