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Faiq Shaker and his political activity in the Iraqi parliament (1930-1931)

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Abstract---The research includes " Faiq Shaker and his political activity in the Iraqi parliament (1930-1931)", defining the role played by Faeq Shaker in the Iraqi Parliament, the third electoral cycle of 1930. And that it had many benefits in the country's interest, as Iraq at its time was newly established, so there had to be voices calling for the people's name. Faeq Shaker's voice was one of those loud voices within the Council, which grew out of wide knowledge and understanding of Iraq's political affairs, whether internal or external.

Keywords---Faiq Shaker, political, parliament.

Introduction

The royal order was issued to elect the Iraqi Constituent Assembly on March 27, 1924 , after the completion of the Jaafar al-Askari Ministry , the first for the new Iraqi state after the fall of the Ottoman Empire at the hands of foreign occupation and the control of Iraq by British forces after World War I (1914-1918).), King Faisal I inaugurated the first session of the Council by giving the opening sermon, and the session was attended by 84 deputies out of 100 deputies. The government and its actions , was elected for every major general in Iraq. A representative representing the people inside the corridors of the Council, and the representatives of Dulaim had a share in the seats of the Council. Despite the varying social and cultural levels of the representatives, they have made an effective contribution to building contemporary Iraq, including lawyers, owners, clan elders, doctors, merchants and army officers who participated in the Great Arab Revolt and World War I.

The role of Faeq Shaker and his activity in the Iraqi parliament for its third electoral cycle for the year 1930-1931. Representative Faeq Shaker represented the Dulaim Brigade in the third session of the Council in the year (1930-1931) and is considered one of the Outside representatives who do not live inside the

district or one of his sons, Faiq Shakir, before joining the council, was a doctor in the Prisons Authority from 1926-1930. The first signs of Faeq Shaker's political interventions about the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were when he asked an important question to the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Abdullah Al-Damluji, in the eleventh session of the House of Representatives sessions held on December 1, 1930, its content was about the honorary consul's use of his influence in his job, by interfering in personal matters far from his diplomatic duties, and these matters were related to agriculture and trade, in addition to his roaming in his own car among the clans and placing his country's flag on it and using the powers of his international immunity against the interest of the Iraqi farmer. He denounced this issue at the consulate and protested against the actions of the consul and asked him either to commit to his work inside the consulate or to work on agriculture and trade matters and obliged him to abide by one of the two matters. Accordingly, Representative Faeq Shaker had no choice but to thank the minister for his interest in this issue and finding a quick solution to it and convincing everyone without entering into any problems.

The seventeenth chapter (Part Six) was followed by the first section related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Representative Faeq Shaker started the conversation that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has new formations that do not suit the public interest and he asked to appoint a special secretary to the ministry, but a general manager was appointed with a high salary, and they were not satisfied with this, but rather they gave him the right to teach for a period One hour a day in the Law School. We previously noted that additional jobs must be eliminated and given to new employees. So I ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to answer this question. Therefore, I hear that the government intends to open a consulate in Istanbul and Beirut. Is there a need to open it, and do its revenues cover its expenses, or are they just appearances?

Foreign Minister Abdullah al-Damluji responded to Representative Faiq Shaker that appointing a director general for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is inevitable and not a matter of discussion because appointing a secretary instead of him cannot rotate the affairs of the ministry because this job requires important matters and high knowledge of the affairs of the ministry. It is not possible to appoint a simple employee with a simple salary. He found that The ministry employs a capable, energetic employee with a small difference in salary from what the secretary would have taken. As for giving him the right to teach in the law school, this employee was previously working in the school and giving (states studies) at the same time. The ministry saw that the college should not deprive the college of this teacher. And it is not a new year or a novel innovation, but there are many ministries that allow their employees, whether they are technicians, soldiers, doctors and others, to give lectures in colleges or schools that mimic their specialization, this employee bears witness to his activity and the country should be proud of him as long as giving lectures does not contradict While he is in the ministry, there is no objection to it so that the country will not be deprived of them .

As for the consulates' imports, I would like to inform Deputy Faiq Shakir that the Kermanshah consulate's revenues are (25,000) rupees per year, and the Muhammara consulate (14,000) rupees, and all the consulates bring annual

revenues to the ministry. Consulate in the countries means a symbol of independence and it is a good manifestation of the state, and that the consulates are located in the countries to protect the rights of Iraqi nationals in all respects, whether commercial, political or economic, as well as giving reports and information that enlighten the government regarding the policy of that kingdom or its trade and the matters that the government requires to know It should, in addition, that the imports of the consulates cover their expenses. As for the Beirut consulate that the representative spoke about, we are in negotiations with the Beirut government to establish a consulate there within a year, God willing, in order to follow up on our interests in the country, especially the students who go to learn about scholarships to Syria .

Representative Saleh Jabr - Al Muntafiq Brigade shared that there is no need for consulates and representations at the present time, and that the Foreign Minister says that they are a manifestation of independence, and I say that the manifestations of real independence is wealth, so the money should be spent in the ways that obtain a lot of money, so I ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to clarify The most advantageous consulates for the large sums spent on them. Representative Faeq Shaker responded by saying, "If we look at the budget, we see that we are compelled to follow the proverb that says we must extend our legs as much as our quilt" . And I see that the whole issue is extravagance and waste at a time when if we want to give to health, police or knowledge, "we must borrow to complete the quilt" . The person who was appointed director of the Foreign Ministry is one of my friends, and here the issue is not about friendship. If he was my brother, I would not remain silent about the truth. Muwaffaq Effendi is director of the Foreign Ministry "Awafi and Mubarak" , so we must find a lawyer to study at the Faculty of Law, why the decline .

Faeq Shaker also had opinions and suggestions regarding the Ministry of Oil, when the deputy of Mosul, Thabet Abdel Nour , in the fourteenth session on January 9, 1930, asked the Minister of Finance - Rustam Haider regarding the regulation submitted by the government, which stipulates the reduction of one-third of the value of oil due to the crisis The financial situation that the country is exposed to, because by reducing oil prices, the financial crisis will be eased, and the farmers were the most benefited group from this reduction, as they were very optimistic about this step . The postponement is not commensurate with the current situation or the desire of citizens, especially farmers, that all materials and needs have decreased in prices due to the financial crisis, so oil prices had to go down like the rest of the materials, and this was confirmed by Representative Thabet Abdel Nour with his request from the government to continue negotiations with the oil company and the general decline What is happening in its markets and seeking to implement the concessions that that company has taken to reduce its prices because it must arrange its conditions with the Khanaqin Oil Company, and both companies differ. He sold the oil (it does not specify any type of oil because there are many types) at a price lower than the prices by 35% or 33% because the Iraqi Oil Company for the present time has not extracted oil until the pipelines are laid, in addition to the expenses incurred in the process of extracting the oil and it is very expensive as If a sufficient amount of oil is not extracted to meet those expenses, there will be a strong deficit in the finances of that company, and here the government cannot force the company to reduce except in

one case, which is that the state undertakes to buy the refineries to liquidate the oil at its own expense and sell it even if at a loss. We can force the company to reduce.

It is worth noting that the Khanaqin Oil Company took its concessions from Iran and then from Turkey, in addition to the Iraqi side, and considered its concessions among the transferred lands. Thus, this company is not obligated to postpone or reduce prices except according to what is obligated to it by the concessions. Therefore, Nuri Al-Saeed asked permission from the government to thank The company agreed to this postponement because it assessed the conditions of the Iraqis and the current crisis and agreed to postpone a third of the price to a future period, with the government continuing to negotiate with the oil company and its necessity to reduce not only at the present time, but constantly. Extracting oil, then we can make the company reduce its prices and equate the lack of expenses with the large amount of oil extraction, and the government can buy the refineries and distribute the oil as it wants if the company completes the construction of those refineries

Representative Faeq Shaker intervened on the issue at hand and said, "We are in distress, and the plight is general and global, and therefore we (crammed with people as a feast), and the feast is (with money), but for us it is the feast of bankruptcy" , this list comes out with the outcome of bankruptcy and the Prime Minister is always optimistic and will have it I personally have a strong influence on him because he is the head of the party to which I belong, and therefore I became optimistic and see everything as good and good because this list is promising and good. As for his thanks to the company, I consider it an etiquette of courtesy, which requires that we thank them, because it is necessary to thank the government and not the company for issuing the list to alleviate the situation. The crisis, and if the company helps the government in its plight, we do not forget the favor, because the company that reaps large profits, i.e. millions of pounds, and does not help the country, even if it is a simple thing, will be a bad transaction, as the Iran Oil Company, which is the Khanaqin Oil Company, is one of its branches It earns very large profits from its annual revenues and does not cooperate with a small amount to help the ordeal that afflicted the state, so we must bear this in mind .

In addition to everything that was said, Faeq Shaker had interventions regarding the Ministry of Finance, because it is considered an important nerve feeding the state with all the matters that pertain to it. A request in the twenty-seventh session, chapter twenty-two (A) held on January 18, 1931, from the Minister of Finance, Rustam Haidar, a financial subsidy to the Office of the High Commissioner in Iraq and its amount was 328,400 rupees, then Representative Faeq Shaker asked the Minister of Finance that this amount had been raised and written off from the budget and now I find it to be raised again. The budget goes back to the previous year and it will be the last aid.

In the same session, Representative Faeq Shaker asked the Minister of Finance to clarify the issue of the inspectors and whether it is necessary to appoint them to the state departments and their annexes, and do they have significant benefits and justify the extra expenses spent on them, as well as the reports they give,

whether they are applied or not, because I knew that the reports that are written in one copy and it goes to the relevant departments, it steals there, and there is no second copy for it so that it is evidence or adherence. Is it a rule for the Ministry of Finance that the inspector writes one copy of his report, and an example of that case is one of the inspectors from the Ministry of Finance who wrote a report on Mosul Hospital with one copy, and when he transferred the report to the competent department the mouse stole it and there is no second copy for him to refer to, and from this intervention between the representative that the inspectors are in abundance in the state departments has no need, but rather that he carries a budget for a state with exorbitant and unnecessary expenses .

The response of the Minister of Finance to Deputy Faiq Shaker regarding the issue of reports. If the inspectors go on a mission to one of the ministries, the reports are submitted in two copies, the first goes to the Ministry of Finance and the second goes to the competent department. Representative Thabet Abdel Nour - Mosul supported the words of Representative Faeq Shaker about the presence of mice that eat reports and the extent of his surprise at the response of the Minister of Finance, as MP Thabet Abdel Nour was also certain about the issue that the reports submitted in one copy, especially the report on Mosul Hospital and the embezzlement that occurred therein, remained. The issue is kept confidential, so what is the government's reaction to this matter and has it taken the necessary measures to re-inspection to submit a detailed report on the issues mentioned in the first report, and therefore "the High Council feels sorry for the occurrence of such thefts by means of very large fugitives" .

In the same session, the twenty-fifth chapter (a) was presented, which concerns foreign employees working in Iraq, and set up a retirement fund for them, and included an amount of (470000) rupees. A section of the foreign employees who work in the Iraqi government have deprived their countries of their services because they stayed for a long time in Iraq, and given Iraq's keenness to consolidate relations between countries, so it must return these employees to their countries to serve them, and given the large number of employees, but the time has come to dispense with them and return them to their countries. With the approval of the High Council to give sufficient funds for their deportation, and I believe that the Council will agree to the exchange, Minister of Finance - Rustam Haidar confirmed that at the present time he is determined to deport foreign employees and indeed the first batch of three employees has been deported and that any employee we do not need it He will go back to his country .

Representative Faeq Shaker interfered with the issue at hand, where he instructed Hassan to be neighbors with the countries that imported employees to our country even though they need their services. As for the retirement fund, which stipulates giving their rights, the Minister of Finance requested that he see the report of Mr. (Barbell) and check its content, which its content was the amount of wages paid to foreign employees who receive more than what their peers take from local employees, in addition to housing and transportation wages, so they receive more than they are entitled to . In the forty-sixth session, a very important topic was raised regarding the Ministry of Defense, the Iraqi army and its financial allocations in the general budget, which MP Saleh Jabr considered

the country's major dilemma because this ministry consumes the government's money, which suffers a lot in order to obtain it. Since its establishment, it has been draining state funds without pity and mercy, as spending on the army in one year is the equivalent of one million pounds without interest, and the second theory that proves, according to the words of military experts, is that the Ministry of Defense is not ready to defend the country if it is attacked from outside, so what is the benefit we reaped from it Army ? Do we expect the extent of the pain to spend those huge sums without reaping its fruits, and it is better to spend the sums on investment or construction projects such as health, knowledge and irrigation projects such as the Al-Gharraf and Al-Habbaniyah projects, irrigation projects and dams referred to by Sir (William Wilcox) in his report kept with the government . Representative Faeq Shaker had an important opinion regarding the Ministry of Defense and that every deputy has the right to give his opinion. As an old soldier in the army, I do not want him to attack the army because you find me emotionally overpowered and I must defend it, and because the army is based on conscription and in our current situation the army is present In order to serve us, the deputies mentioned that the number of the army at the present time is ten thousand soldiers, when in fact it is twice this number that is present to attack the enemy. It is used to defend itself or its honor. This is the state of the army. It acts on it and organizes it, and in one day the honor of the country will be saved if any aggressor is attacked. All those present applauded the words of Representative Faeq Shaker because he summed up all the words of the representatives with a word of truth towards the Iraqi army, which when you need it you will find it on standby Preparing to defend the country, the representative continued his speech as he said, "We are a nation that resembles a middle-aged man, because we do not attack anyone, and we do not plunder anyone's money. We carry out our obligations and do not owe anything. This experience" .

I participated with the army in the (Desert of Intention) and (Ararat Mountains), and here we are aware of the spirit of sacrifice and valor that the Iraqi army and its officers carry. The General Auditor of those past years testifies to the Minister of Defense, the officers, and the Army Chief of Staff that they tried as much as possible to avoid and reduce the extravagant amounts. In the amount of (three cak), the army spends (for kene and fractions), and this is a case of the economy that was presented to the Finance Committee, and I ask the Minister of Defense to make sure that the old officers hand the army over to new officers who are highly qualified, and here I ask how many officers will be discharged from service in this year? Are there new upgrades in light of the financial crisis ? The army health department also needs reform and it must have medical cadres such as surgeons and young doctors , who must go to the Royal Hospital and enter the surgical operating room. As for the students who will graduate this year from the military school, do they have a place in the army? Representative Faeq Shaker asked his questions to the Minister of Defense. It was held in the fourth session of the extraordinary sessions on May 30, 1931 , in which several budget articles of the Ministry of Defense were read by adding money to the original amount. Expenditures of military movements in the eastern region under Section Three (Miscellaneous Expenses) of Chapter Nine - the Ministry of Defense - from the budget of the fiscal year 1931, and an amount of 50,000 rupees is allocated to it. Representative Faiq Shaker asked the Minister of Defense - Jamil al-Rawi , to go and search by himself In the accounts, there are thefts and embezzlement, and

this was indicated by one of the members during the study of the article by the Finance Committee .

The representative of the Mosul Brigade - Ghiath al-Din al-Naqshbandi objected to this paragraph because the movements of the army have ended, especially the eastern region. The Minister of Defense responded to what was proposed by the last deputy that the eastern regions opened the separation specifically and a southern region, and here he meant that these areas are vulnerable to any movements, so all parties must be controlled to limit the external danger. Representative Faeq Shaker intervened, as usual, defending the Iraqi army. In the discussion about the budget, he mentioned the Iraqi army for its good performance and discipline in the performance of duties, and the officers who destroyed themselves in order to defend the country. To fellow MP Ghiath al-Naqshbandi, "The stronger the army, the fewer the known movements." .

Conclusion

Since its establishment in the new Iraqi state after the British occupation forces entered and imposed the mandate on it at the end of the First World War (1914-1918), the Iraqi parliament was considered a link between the people and the state ministries through the representatives who advocated the rights of the people and considered their voice to the state. Faeq was elected Shaker in the Iraqi Parliament held in the third electoral cycle of 1930-1931. Such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Defense and the formation of the army, because it is considered the main nerve for building a strong state capable of defending itself and imposing its control and dominance with other countries. All these interventions were intended to guarantee the rights of citizens and demand their preservation to build a strong state based on justice and strong for its children.

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