

July 22, 1951

**King Abdullah's ['Abd Allāh] Assassination, Public
Opinion, Statements by Communist
Parliamentarians, and Former British Soldiers**

Citation:

"King Abdullah's ['Abd Allāh] Assassination, Public Opinion, Statements by Communist Parliamentarians, and Former British Soldiers", July 22, 1951, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Emir Farid Chehab Collection, GB165-0384, Box 11, File 17/11, Middle East Centre Archive, St Antony's College, Oxford.

<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/176075>

Summary:

Information on King Abdullah's assassination, including public opinion, statements by communist parliamentarians, and former British soldiers

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Youmna and Tony Asseily

Original Language:

Arabic

Contents:

Original Scan

Translation - English

N6/7

1954/11/17

اعتقاد الملك عبد الله والرأي العام وبيانات النواب الشيوعيين ، وهو دورهم في السياسة

- انه الاكبر في الاسلام في ملك كات تشاره من اعتقاد الملك عبد الله بانتماءه احد عقائد بني الاسلام
- وانه اعتاد بعد انقضاء رياضته العلم امر لا يترك بالي ولا يسهل له بيعة هذه الحالات ، براد ريبه جداً
- وانه ينادي بالديمقراطية في الآتي الذي يقاها من جهة ومعه من سياسة الامة والوطنه
- انه الرأي العام يقف ، انه رداً الامم والسياسة في خطه وتره الا انه كانه تقفراً وسؤلاً في ذلك
- وانه الادارة العامة في تلك الدوله مسييه ، وانه لا يتركهم سبب كل بلاد ما وقع ويتبع
- والرأي العام يقفد انه الملك عبد الله ذهب صحبه السياسة الاكثريه وموضحة انما هي امه الحسيه
- وانه العرب ما كانت تنفصه الملك عبد الله لولا سنده السياسة الاكثريه ، وانه ذهب صحبه به كل به
- الرأي العام قد أصبح على تلك الذرعه والبيعة اللبنة اقلها اكرم كوراي بسما ، تزدهر عليه المحلة النياب
- الادول انما عدا له كمدار مع تقفد ، رياضته الصبح ، وانما به انما عدا له الوفوف صداداً على تقفد الملك عبد الله
- واصبح الجميع يقفد انه اكرم كوراي ، مهلاً ناقصه الفكر فيمن انقصه كسر السياسة بعيدة الادول والسياسة والسياسه
- وقد اظفر الرأي العام بحلب انتفاضة واسفه لبيانات التي اتقاها النواب في المحلة لوردهم
- الادول - على نوكه وزير الارز سابقاً ، وقف يدين في المحلة على كسب الذي يبرر دوله السوفالي برية للترك
- في نوكه الاسلام وهو ليهم انهم شيوعيه ، ولطف به الحكومه انه لا تمانع سؤفهم
- انما - بيانه نائب طب غير الرهان عومر ، الذي في الحكومه باسء ، معادلات سؤف الاشباب الي برية للترك
- في الدرجه السالمه ريبه من ان انصار الاسلام هم في شيوعيه ، وهو ليهم انهم شيوعيه
- وانما - تقديرات التي تنفصه سياسي نائب عصى والاشتراسام لا جزاءه اللبنة ، ويزع في حكم الحكومه به اصل
- تقبيل للشيوعيه ، وريه انه ذلك محالاً للامبار ، ونفصلاً للحكومته الروسيه الوفياته
- ويقفد الرأي العام انه هو لاد النواب انهم شيوعيه ، بعيدة برعي به رديس ، وبرعي به شلر رديس في رفقهم وانهم
- مصيبة كبرى مع سياسة الادول در غمايش ، وانه الحكومه مقصده في ان رديسهم وانما عدا لهم عند عهم
- شيان اكثر منه عند سب سؤال قفد ريبه يا محب عدل انما على ان يظن ان في هذه الحسيه الريفاني وكروانه بعد انقضاء
- الحول ، وسيلع عند رده لاد ما يقرب به انما عدا له هدياً ، انه القفصه امر رجاله ثبت عند وصوت حو لاد
- الحيز والالاتصال بعواظهم وانما عدا لهم عدا ل انما عدا له تقفد الجميع ، ولم يعلم القايه به ذلك

17/11

From your correspondent in Aleppo

22/7/1951

King Abdullah's assassination, public opinion, statements by communist parliamentarians, and former British soldiers

The Muslim majority in Aleppo was deeply affected by King Abdullah's assassination because he is a descendent of Islam's prophet.

Riad al-Solh's assassination does not bode well, and acts like these are a bad omen. The Arab countries will witness in the near future unexpected and unpleasant events that would prove harmful to the nation and the country.

Public opinion believes that the security services and the army in Palestine and Trans-Jordan have been derelict in their duties and should be held responsible for what has happened. Public administration in these countries is lax and the British are the cause of everything that has taken place, and will take place in the future.

Public opinion also believes that King Abdullah was the victim of British policies and of a conspiracy by Haj Amin al-Husseini, and that the Arabs would not have hated King Abdullah had he not pursued pro-British policies of which he undoubtedly fell victim.

Public opinion is unanimous regarding Akram Haurani's lack of manners and civility which he demonstrated by withdrawing from Parliament on two different occasions. The first occasion was upon the announcement of a mourning period after the assassination of Riad al-Solh, and the second when parliamentarians were requested to stand in memory of King Abdullah's assassination. Everyone now thinks that Akram Haurani is brainless, indolent, ill-intentioned, and lacks manners, civility, and political acumen.

Public opinion in Aleppo was very upset by the statements of three Syrian Parliamentarians, namely:

First: Ali Bozo, a former Minister of Agriculture, who defended the youths who want to go to Berlin in order to attend the International Festival and asked the Government in Parliament, not to prevent their departure when he knows very well that they are communists.

Second: The Deputy from Aleppo, Abdel-Wahab Homed's statement requesting the Government to finalise the youths' travel formalities so that they would be able to attend the International Festival in Berlin. He claimed that the Peace Movement's supporters are not communist although he knows for sure that they are.

Third: Statements by Mostapha al-Seba'i, Aleppo's deputy and Spiritual Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood, attacking the Government for putting pressure on the communists and for claiming that such acts violate neutrality and are provocative to the Soviet Russian Government.

Public opinion believes that these three parliamentarians are communists and working under Moscow's orders through its representative in Damascus, that they are a big calamity for the country's policies and aspirations, and that the Government has been derelict in its duty when it failed to put them in their place and draw the line on their activities.

Many wonder about the reason behind the British Consul in Aleppo's inquiry regarding the 12,000 or so individuals who had once served in the British Army and had been let go of after the war. The Consul ordered his men to evaluate the number and identity of these soldiers, and contact their families in order to bring them in as soon as the signal is given. The reason is still unknown.