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THE ROLE OF AWNI ABDEL HADI IN FOUNDING THE
INDEPENDENCE PARTY IN PALESTINE

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ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Awni Abdel Hadi's role in establishing the Independence Party in Palestine" deals with the role of one of the Palestinian personalities who played an important role in managing the activity of this party, which was one of the important official parties established in Palestine at a difficult stage that witnessed the rise of Jewish immigration and the need to enter Political action in order to unify the word and demand rights.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of holding the general Arab National Conference on which the hopes of the Arab national movement were built, which lasted from 1932-1933, ended with the death of King Faisal I, as it was not possible to hold the conference in another place for material reasons, and the lack of solidarity of the Arab position in other countries, and despite From this, this idea and the accompanying meetings, preparations and national activity led to results, the first of which was the establishment of the (Arab Independence Party), and its extension and influence in Palestine. The agenda of the expected conference and its secret messages to kings, princes, leaders and prominent figures in the Arab community included its quest for Arab unity.

The Failure of The Conference and The Failure of The Goals

that were set to adopt (the independents) who were behind the holding of the Arab conference and the publication of the National Charter that called for a general Arab national conference to consultations to revive the old Istiqlal party, and it was announced in August 1932, and the party took from the "The

magazine of Arabs" is his mouthpiece. Nabih Al-Azma (1886-1964), who proposed the idea of the party, insisted on choosing Awni Abdel-Hadi (1882-1970) due to his name and being one of the men of the Young Arab Association and among the men of the Arab movement, in addition to his work with King Faisal and his political flexibility. Despite the warnings of some to him for his temper that does not agree with all ideas, he approached me about the issue and he responded to that and became the general secretary of the party by choosing the majority of the members, this party was formed due to the differences arising from social, economic and family circumstances that almost caused the national movement to be torn apart, which called for the establishment of This party, in order to preserve the unity of the national movement and prevent the spread of regionalism and personal interests, criticized the party's statement drafted by Awni Abdel Hadi (Partisan Differences), and called for it to be overcome for the sake of Palestine's interest:

Awni Abdel Hadi was the link between the Palestinian Independence branch and the rest of the old Istiqlal party members in various Arab countries, including King Faisal. The party was characterized by its nationalist ideas more than they are Islamic, and in the meeting held by the founding members in the house of Awni Abdel Hadi, they agreed on the party's law and principles and swearing on what they agreed upon:

1. The Arab countries are completely independent.
2. The Arab countries are a complete and indivisible unit.
3. Palestine is an Arab country and is a natural part of Syria.
4. The party's plans include: working to achieve the principles mentioned

In the previous article in what it can by itself and participating with the independent bodies in the Arab countries, preserving the country's lands and sources of wealth for the Arabs, canceling the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration, establishing an Arab parliamentary government in Palestine, and reviving the country politically, economically and socially.

Congratulations came to the party on the occasion of its founding and in support of it from Iraq and Syria, so Yassin al-Hashemi (1882-1937) sent from Baghdad a letter to the Secretary General of the Arab Independence Party, Awni Abdel Hadi, congratulating him on this step-in order to rebuild the Arab cause on the basis of independence. In addition to Muhammad Jaafar Al Abi Al-Tamn (1881 - 1945), who added to his book the intensification of efforts and striving for the independence of Iraq, Syria and Palestine, he also sent Asaad Dagher (1886-1958), the Secretary-General of the Executive Committee of the Syrian-Palestinian Conference, in Egypt a letter of congratulations on behalf of the committee to Awni Abdel Hadi, as well as other books.

The founders of the party were distinguished by their detachment from family tendencies, and the party did not have a presidency, and Awni Abdel Hadi held the highest position in it as the Secretary. The party did not care about the number of members, as the election had no presence in its institutions, and the

party committee chose the appropriate branch members, and the party relied on selection instead of election. It included well-known and educated people, and the number of members did not exceed fifty or sixty, so other parties called him the "Nine Righteous" due to his small number of members. After the establishment of the Independence Party, Awni withdrew from the advisory committee "Labor Legislation" with the British administration in Jerusalem and received, in July 1932, a letter from one of the British working with him in this committee expressing his regret for resigning due to Awni's distinguished views and experience, the party was exposed. Press campaigns organized by (Al-Nashashibiah and Al-Husayniyun) and the first target of this campaign was Awni Abdel-Hadi, taking advantage of his legal work (and his exposure to suspicions) on the issue of selling land to Jews.

The Arab Independence Party has prepared political festivals and conferences in order to announce important political decisions and positions through national and Islamic events, the most important of which are:

- The Hittin Festival in Haifa to commemorate the Hittin battle, with the attendance of five thousand people, on August 27, 1932.
- The Jerusalem conference on the anniversary of its occupation on December 9, 1932, in which they talked about the Mandate Authorities' Corruption Crimes Law, attended by Arab and Indian delegations.
- The Jaffa Conference on December 23, 1932, in which they talked about a policy of bringing the British authorities closer to the farmers in Palestine.
- The Implication Conference, in Jaffa, March 26, 1933, attended by all classes and representatives of political parties, during which he announced a boycott of the Mandate authorities, and requested that its Arab employees resign.
- The Festival of Commemoration of the Three Martyrs (Mohammed Jamjoom, Fouad Hegazy, Atta Al-Zir) who were executed by the Mandate authorities on June 17, 1930, in Acre Prison after the Al-Buraq Revolution, and became a symbol of the resistance, during which speakers from the Arab Independence Party spoke.

The party issued several statements on various political developments on the Palestinian arena, including the party's statement on the anniversary of the occupation of Jerusalem, in which it called for continuing the struggle against colonialism and Zionism by all means, and a call to Arabs to boycott official banquets and parties that gather Arabs and Jews at one table, which is the innovation of the British authorities. On various occasions, which exposes the nation to destruction and annihilation.

Despite the party's activity and the strength of its ideas, it quickly declined and stopped its activity in December 1933. After this period, only the name remained of it.

This Is Due to Several Factors That Can Be Summarized as Follows:

1. Renouncing the family and clan that the party emphasized in its statements and placing the political principle it advocates above all considerations, which led to the hostility of the party by the dominant families in Palestine, the Husseinis and the Nashashibis.

Party members bypassed Mufti Amin al-Husseini (1897-1974) in forming the party without considering his opinion, after the first Palestinian leader had a large popular base, which led to his standing against the party and the lack of harmony with it. This was evident from the media campaigns against the party, especially against Awni. Abd al-Hadi for the problem of Wadi al-Hawarth, which led to his being deprived of his job in the Islamic Fatwa Council, and that was one of the reasons for his apathy.

2. The financial crisis, as most of its members were not rich because it did not represent large families, but rather like the aforementioned personalities. Therefore, the party did not find a continuous financial source to support its activities, despite the statements that described the Independence Party as "Faisal's party in Palestine." It did not receive any assistance from Iraq in the era of King Faisal was sympathetic to him because its members were friends and comrades with him during the Great Arab Revolt and the Faisal era in Damascus, as well as the party members' agreement on the ability of King Faisal, who they considered a symbol of Arab nationalism to unite the Arab countries, including Palestine.

3. Not keeping pace with the revolutionary mass tide in Palestine, which was tired of the traditional methods of political action and was not ready for more failed experiments witnessed by the previous period of conferences and delegations...etc, as well as criticism of the internal party system based on the selection of members and their lack of dependence on elections. In the formation of the party's bodies and branches, which led to its description of the lack of democracy, which led to the failure to expand its base and its dependence on the central elite.

4. The party's demonstrations and strikes were a clear picture of its inability to do more than this activity at a time when the Palestinian reality required a more decisive step, and this is what Izz al-Din al-Qassam (1882-1935) did, by adopting the method of armed confrontation against the British Mandate and the Zionist movement, thus beginning a new method of the Palestinian national struggle.

CONCLUSION:

The role played by Awni Abdel Hadi in founding the Arab Independence Party in Palestine in 1932, after he and a number of his colleagues planted the first nucleus of this party, which was represented in the Young Arab Association, which was agreed upon to be formed in Istanbul, grew in Paris and was formed by the Independence Party in Damascus During the Faisal era, then it was re-established in Jerusalem, and Awni became the secretary general of this party and the official spokesman for it, which played a

prominent role since its establishment and participated in the Palestinian struggle in various political forums in Palestine with the call for national principles in order to unify the political front, for a period of sixteen months. August 1932 - December 1933.

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