

THE POSITION OF AL - AHARAM NEWSPAPER OF THE REVOLUTION OF 14 JULY 1958

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Young Iraqi officers were influenced by the principles of the revolution of July 23, 1952 in Egypt, and a group of Iraqi officers tried to follow the same approach as the free officers in Egypt and their decisions, so they formed the organization of the free officers which confirms their impact on the Egyptian experience and that they are inspired by them.

The leaders of the Free Officers Organization, Abdel KarimKassem and Abdel Salam Aref held secret contacts with the government of the revolution in Egypt, represented by the Minister of Interior of the United Arab Republic Abdul Hamid Al-Sarraj. The three met in (Ramtha) on the Syrian border and held a secret and urgent message to Gamal Abdel Nasser demanding the support of the United Arab Republic for the movement of officers in Iraq.

The answer of the Egyptian president to the letter of the Iraqi officers was: "First, if they are truly serious, they must keep it secret even from me. Second, we can not help them with a plan because the plan can only be set by those who will implement it."⁽¹⁾

President Nasser's reply was understood by the free officers in Iraq - that he does not want to intervene directly so as not to give the revolution of officers a national tone calculated on the United Arab Republic on the one hand, On the other hand, so as not to stir up the movement of the United States and Britain because he does not want to give these forces a justification to stand against the United Arab Republic if President Nasser supported the Iraqi officers directly.

Two years later, Abdul Salam Arif, commander of the 20th Brigade, invaded Baghdad on the night of 13 July 1958 and occupied sensitive positions inside Baghdad. His forces surrounded the royal palace and Nuri al-Said's house. The Iraqi citizens heard the first statement of the

revolution from the radio on the morning of July 14, declaring that the army was the has approached to:

"Liberating the homeland from the corrupt tyranny set up by colonialism"⁽²⁾

Abdel KarimKassem and Abdel Salam Aref appeared on television to announce the establishment of a popular government and call for the maintenance of order and unity. The streets of Baghdad were filled with celebrations that raised anti-Western slogans.⁽³⁾ In Baghdad, the pictures of Gamal Abdel Nasser were raised in a remarkable way because Abdul KarimQassem was not yet known, which was immediately quoted by Al-Ahram as Al-Ahram hastened to spread the recognition by the United Arab Republic of the Republic of Iraq three hours after the revolution.⁽⁴⁾

This recognition has taken on a political dimension and moral weight because of the active role of Egypt at the Arab, regional and international levels as a result of the continued support of the Arab public, as published by the newspaper recognition of the Non-Aligned Movement and the socialist system of the revolution.⁽⁵⁾

Al-Ahram went on to cover the revolution by saying: When the news of the revolution was heard in Baghdad, the masses went out in Cairo and headed a great march to the presidential house to express its joy ". They described what happened in Iraq as a "popular national uprising".⁽⁶⁾ Al-Ahram published a statement by President Abdel Nasser on a visit to Yugoslavia that: "Any attack on Iraq is an attack on the United Arab Republic. "

Al-Ahram reported the Soviet Union's recognition of the July 14, 1958 revolution and showed that Moscow Radio broadcast the confession and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.⁽⁸⁾ has sent a telegram to Abdul KarimQasim on this matter.⁽⁹⁾

Al-Ahram also paid a visit to Al-Samarrai, Iraq's ambassador to the United Arab Republic, later to Damascus and Cairo in the first days of the revolution and published his remarks, in which he pointed out that the government of the revolution aims to obtain military support from the United Arab Republic, as the arming of the Iraqi army in the Baghdad charter is nothing more than a lie, as well as moral support.⁽¹⁰⁾

Al-Ahram reported that the July 14 revolution had significantly changed the balance of power in the region in favor of the nationalist movement, which aroused the anger of the colonial West and Israel in particular referring to these fears, and pointed out that Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had informed the Knesset that his country had been greatly affected by the Iraq revolution and that it would require heavy weapons from the West and demands Washington,

London and Paris to confirm their guarantees on the protection of security (of Israel).⁽¹¹⁾

Al-Ahram kept an eye on the events that took place in the region after the July revolution, especially the withdrawal of US forces in Lebanon and referred to Nasser's statements and his assertion that the Government of the United Arab Republic has declared that any aggression against the Republic of Iraq is at the same time an aggression against the United Arab Republic. In this case, the latter will fulfill all its obligations towards the Republic of Iraq in accordance with the Arab Collective Security Charter.⁽¹²⁾

Al-Ahram continued to publish congratulatory cables from popular organizations and political parties to the leaders of the revolution in Iraq, where it published the telegrams of the Al-Azhar Scholars' Front, the Ministry of Education, the Board of Directors of the Police Officers Club and others.⁽¹³⁾

The government of the United Arab Republic feared the Western intervention in Iraq after the United States and Britain dropped their forces in Lebanon and Jordan, so Gamal Abdel Nasser left Yugoslavia for the Soviet Union to visit the secretive to request support for the revolution in Iraq, seeking to get a Soviet warning similar to their warning during the tripartite aggression, but Khrushchev refused, and indicated that he is not ready to take any risks that could lead to a world war. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union could do its utmost by announcing Soviet maneuvers on the Bulgarian-Turkish border.⁽¹⁴⁾

It is noteworthy that Al-Ahram covered the march of the revolution and its achievements and the sympathetic attitude of the Egyptian leadership towards it as well as it was the first to spread the speeches of Abdel Nasser, a supporter of the revolution, and on 19 July 1958, quoted literally the words of President Abdel Nasser: "Today we see our brothers carrying the torch of freedom in a way of their holy march .The Iraqi people have always resisted and have not weakened ...the Iraqi people have resisted and met the killing but did not despair.." and his speech: "Abdul KarimQassem represents his people, he represents you, represents the Arab citizens and represents the Arab nationalism ... "⁽¹⁵⁾

In his speeches, Gamal Abdel Nasser praised the July ,14, revolution and the Iraqi rebels and expressed his support for the revolution.⁽¹⁶⁾ On the same day, President Nasser issued instructions to Cairo and Damascus to cooperate with the leaders of the revolution in Iraq to the maximum extent by all direct means.⁽¹⁷⁾

It is clear here that President Nasser supports the leadership of the revolution in Iraq and supports Abdul Qasim, and stopped all its resources behind the revolution in Iraq as well as all the Egyptian media without reservation in support of what happened in Iraq to mobilize the Arab public opinion as a moral defense of the revolution and the revolutionaries in Baghdad. Al-Ahram newspaper did not miss the opportunity to publish the text of Abdul KarimQasim's

memorandum to the Arab League Council on the decision of the Iraqi government as a solution to the Arab-Hashemite Union concluded previously between Iraq and Jordan and all the commitments made by that Union. In light of that memorandum, the Arab League withdrew its recognition of the Arab Hashemite Union ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Al-Ahram also visited the delegation of the Iraqi leadership headed by Abdel Salam Aref to Damascus and met with Gamal Abdel Nasser on July 18, 1958, and expressed her opinion in all meetings between the two leaderships. She quoted many texts from President Nasser's speech: "These are the revolutionaries in Iraq who have spoken today in the logic of liberals after they ignited the torch of freedom to declare to the whole world that Iraq rejected humiliation and rejected shame, and that Iraq relied on itself and insisted on purifying his homeland and raise between the banner of freedom and the banner of independence."⁽¹⁹⁾

Al-Ahram also quoted what Gamal Abdel Nasser said and welcomed the Iraqi revolution during the celebrations of the revolution of July 23, 1952 in Egypt, and in the presence of the Iraqi delegation.

"Today we celebrate the feast of the 23rd of July revolution in Cairo and on the 14th of July in Baghdad. They are complementary to each other and the story of the struggle of the Arab people is one story. "

Al Ahram continued to monitor the position of the United States and Britain from the July 1958 revolution and the moves it took following the landing of US forces on the coast of Lebanon to strike the revolution.⁽²⁰⁾

Al-Ahram published the front page of the US-British recognition of the Iraqi revolution on August 1, 1958, and the British ambassador in Baghdad handing over his official government's acknowledgment of the republic of Iraq to Abdul Karim Qasim⁽²¹⁾

Al-Ahram confirmed that Jordan has been forced to recognize this reality and cancel the federal constitution and amend its constitution, noting that the King of Jordan has placed the funds of the Union in his custody.⁽²²⁾

Al-Ahram newspaper reported the failure of the exercises carried out by US forces on the Lebanese coast. The withdrawal of these forces from Lebanon on August 8, 1958, after the Soviet Union stopped alongside Iraq, led to the failure of the American policy in planning to strike the Arab national movement in Iraq.⁽²³⁾

Al-Ahram continued to follow up the mutual visits between the delegations of the two countries to Baghdad and Cairo and pointed out that Gamal Abdel Nasser received the Iraqi cultural delegation in Cairo and discussed with the officials in education the ways of unifying the

educational curricula between the two countries.

"Cultural cooperation and cultural unity between the Arab people in Iraq and the United Arab Republic is a foundation of Arab nationalism. This strengthens the strength of the Arabs everywhere".⁽²⁴⁾

Al-Ahram also published an answer by President Abdel Nasser to a question about cooperation between Iraq and the United Arab Republic, which is "is it a unit or federation?" , whereas he replied:

"This is up to the new Iraqi Republic, since it will decide that."⁽²⁵⁾The political situation did not continue as planned because of the differences between them, and without Al Ahram expressing an opinion or a sympathetic attitude with either side, it seemed to be apprehensive about the nature of that conflict between Qasim and Aref, the events in Iraq were transferred through what is published in the Iraqi newspapers, without commenting or showing what is going on in the mind of the Government of the United Arab Republic.

The relations between the United Arab Republic and the Iraqi Republic were good during the first weeks of the revolution. At that time, two contradictory trends emerged. The first is to find a federal union between Iraq and the United Arab Republic in a way that guarantees a greater independence for Iraq and away from Egyptian hegemony. One of the supporters of this trend was the left-wing parties, while the second sought to establish an effective union under the Egyptian leadership. Supporters of this trend were national-oriented parties.⁽²⁶⁾ The dispute was not only popular, but spread to the Iraqi leadership, as Abdul Kareem Qasim took the first direction, whereas Abdul Salam Aref took the second direction, which led to the tension between the two poles of the revolution. Abdul Salam Arif went in his call for immediate integration unit indifferent to the tension between him And Abdul KarimQasim⁽²⁷⁾

The situation in Iraq has deteriorated and Abdul Salam Arif has been sacked from his positions as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, followed by the arrest of RachidAley Al-Kilani⁽²⁸⁾ for his attempt to overthrow the revolution in cooperation with the United Arab Republic. His arrest had a major impact on the tension between the United Arab Republic and Iraq.

Abdul KarimQasim accused Rashid Ali al-Kilani that Gamal Abdel Nasser authorized during his meeting on the eve of his return to Baghdad on September 2, 1958, in order to overthrow the regime in Iraq.⁽²⁹⁾Rashid al-Kilani had actually already met with President Abdel Nasser on that day.⁽³⁰⁾

Nasser sent a letter to Qasim, with the Iraqi Ambassador Faik al-Samarrai saying: "That there is an attempt to create an unjustifiable dispute between Iraq and the United Arab Republic and that President Nasser is not able to control what is going on and therefore, it is enough for him now is enough to follow him and keep silent and he does not find another way than to try by himself to meet with President Abdul Karim Qasim to talk to him in everything in his heart". Abdel Nasser did not receive a response to the letter.⁽³¹⁾

It is clear that Abdul Karim Qassem was cautious of Gamal Abdel Nasser's calls to meet him, for fear of conspiring against the revolution in Iraq, especially since it has not yet established its roots, and there are still lurking. The relationship between the United Arab Republic and Iraq fell sharply when Gamal Abdel Nasser, on December 22, 1958, publicly denounced the Communist parties in the Arab world.⁽³²⁾ This angered the Communists in Iraq. In the wake of these developments, the United Arab Republic launched violent campaigns against the Arab communists in general and the communists in Egypt and Syria in particular. In the first months of 1959, it developed into a struggle between the Arab nationalism led by Abdel Nasser and the Communists⁽³³⁾. In the wake of these developments, Abdul-Hamid Al-Sarraj suggested to Nasser that the regime of Abdul Karim Qasim should be overthrown. If not, Iraq will be in the hands of the Communists.⁽³⁴⁾ Al-Ahram took a national course in harmony with the Egyptian government. It was not free of its views and was not stripped of the intellectual control of President Abdel Nasser. According to this fact, the newspaper formulated its views of the revolution in Iraq, especially in the midst of the ideological struggle between the Arab national trend led by nationalists, and communists sympathetic to the government of Abdul Karim Qasim on the other. The positions of Al-Ahram were initially supportive of the revolution of 1958, ending the monarchy in Iraq and the poles of the former era, as well as changing the balance of power in the region, inspired by the revolution of good in the service of the Arab nationalist current. Not only did "Al-Ahram" attack the Communists, but it went even further, citing the facts of the trial of Abdul Salam Aref⁽³⁵⁾, which took place in the Supreme Military Court Special "People's Court" headed by Fadel Abbas al-Mahdawi⁽³⁶⁾, and published what was in the sessions on the front page, especially the attack by the President of the Supreme Military Court Fadel Abbas al-Mahdawi and harsh words to President Abdel Nasser, which was called "Nasser colonialism". He also described him as a Zionist agent and he was the official head of the Masonic Forum and likened him to Hitler and Mussolini because he wanted to establish his empire from the Atlantic to the Arabian Gulf, The conflict between Cairo and Baghdad was exacerbated by the fact that Abdel-Karim Qassem, in his statement to reporters, supported all statements made by the president of the court⁽³⁷⁾.

With the development of events in Iraq, the newspaper began to draw the features in the direction of a counter to the policy of Abdul Karim Qasim and the Communists, then it launched

a campaign of defamation media against him, accusing him of pursuing a policy of isolation and away from the Arab countries.⁽³⁸⁾

Al-Ahram began to publish all aspects of Iraqi-Egyptian relations. It seems that it was conveying what President Nasser said about the Iraqi issue and the relationship with the United Arab Republic in a sequential manner. There are foreign policies that do not want to see the consensus between Cairo and Baghdad,⁽³⁹⁾ accusing the British policy, which had an active role before and after the revolution. Al-Ahram pointed out its condemnation of the influential Communist infiltration in Iraq. At the same time, it stressed that it is Arab nationalism that enjoys the support of the sons of Iraq, and no unwelcome party can impose its control over this nation.⁽⁴⁰⁾ Al-Ahram began without a warning to unleash its pens in attacking Abdel-Karim Qasim and accusing him of deviating from the objectives of the July 14 Revolution.⁽⁴¹⁾

This comes in line with an Egyptian document indicating that President Abdel Nasser sent a secret memo to Abdelkader Hatem, Minister of National Guidance, asking him to launch a press and radio campaign against Abdel Karim Qasim and the Shiites in Iraq and to be in the newspapers with the words of Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, Mustafa Amin, Ihsan Abd al-Qudus, Hussein Fahmi, Kamel al-Shennawi. The radio broadcasts daily what they write and the campaign should be offensive and not defensive. It started an offensive campaign in the Egyptian newspapers through Al-Ahram, Al-Gomhuriya, and Akhbar Al-Youm newspapers against Abdel-Karim Qassem.⁽⁴²⁾

It should be noted that during this period and until the date of the coup attempt by Colonel Abdul Wahab Al-Shawaf in Mosul in March 1959, although Abdel Salam Aref was detained, the Al-Ahram newspaper published its pictures and statements, it also wrote about him, pointing to his popularity in public opinion in Iraq, and in an attempt to increase the gap between him and Abdul Karim Qasim he was called "the leader" of the revolution. Moreover, the newspaper highlighted a headline on the front page that it was Abdul Salam who carried out the revolution, not the "sole leader".

In the same issue, under the title of "a sample of their documents" the newspaper accused Abdul Karim Qasim for subordination to the West and colonialism⁽⁴³⁾. Moreover, the newspaper continued to attack Abdel Karim Qassem in another number under the title "terrorist campaign on Arab nationalists," in which it said: That Abdul Karim Qassem is plotting with Satan against Arab nationalism, isolating Iraq, and that communists are spreading black hatred against Arab nationalism in Iraq.⁽⁴⁴⁾

It is clear from the above, the love and hold of Gamal Abdel Nasser to the leadership, trying to impose his views and ideas on others, although his opponents at this time were many, especially from the Arab world such as Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and regional countries such as Iran, as well as Iraq. Al-Ahram was clearly attacking and became the mouthpiece of the Egyptian leadership, expressing its ideas and policies without at least independence, objectivity or neutrality.

It is interesting to note that Al-Ahram and the Egyptian leadership began flirting with clerics in Iraq at a time when their relationship was not positive with the clergy in Egypt. At the time Al-Ahram attacked the activity of the Iraqi Communist Party and its stand with Abdel-Karim Qasim in the internal conflict, Egypt stood with the national trend in Iraq, and thus found support for their positions through the dissemination of the views of Iraqi clerics calling for resistance to the tide of the communist, warning of the consequences of the displacement of Abdul Karim Qasim behind their actions and activities, and hit the sensitive nerve, the religious factors. As a result of the intensification of the conflict between the communists and their opponents of the national and religious forces in Iraq, it aimed at stirring the religious sense against the government of Abdul Karim Qasim. The newspaper published a warning issued by the Public Prosecutor of the People's Court to the religious leaders who called them counterfeiters and warned them that the revolution will crush anyone who tries to intercept its way.⁽⁴⁵⁾

Al-Ahram continued the policy of playing with Iraqi people's religious emotions and raised them against the Communists. It published the full text of the appeal issued by the Islamic Organization in Iraq, calling the Iraqi people to adhere to Islam and leave everything that is foreign and showed that Islam alone can establish a proper society in accordance with the teachings of religion. This was the response to the Communist Party's call for membership in the Communist Party to create an ideal society.⁽⁴⁶⁾

There were items left by the monarchy in Iraq to the republican system after the revolution of 14 July 1958, including the Baghdad charter. Al-Ahram newspaper followed the developments of this charter and its news, noting that there a meeting of the Charter Council will be held in the city of Karachi in Pakistan, and that it will take a final decision on the position of the Charter of Iraq. It said that there are new foundations of the Charter in the light of events in the Middle East, the newspaper said in the language of the spokesman for the Council, that Iraq did not inform the Board of the Charter of the position formally⁽⁴⁷⁾, and published a political article under the title: "The end of the Baghdad Alliance," referring to the members of the Charter recognized that the inevitable end has become a reality and there is no room for any revival that can bring life back to it and that this was the end because of what the Iraqi people had done by blowing up the revolution of July 14, 1958.

Al-Ahram newspaper said that “the word "alliance" has become a means for the people of a gang of mercenaries who do not have a principle or a goal but rather a mercenary union of capable people”.⁽⁴⁸⁾

"Al-Ahram" newspaper accused the Iraqi government not to seriously withdraw from the Baghdad Charter despite the people's claims accusing Abdul Karim Qasim of labor.⁽⁴⁹⁾

The Al-Ahram newspaper covered many topics related to the political situation in Iraq. For example, when reports were received regarding the presentation of President Nasser's federal project between Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, Al-Ahram quoted the statement of Fayek al-Samarrai, ambassador of the Iraqi Republic in Cairo, "there is absolutely no truth to what has been said about these reports" which he described as baseless and unfounded news, which was broadcasted by Radio Paris, quoted by the Lebanese newspaper Laurian⁽⁵⁰⁾.

Al-Ahram continued to follow another episode of the ongoing conflict in Iraq and the United Arab Republic, including the trial of Abdul Salam Aref and the charges against him, and accusing the President of the Court of the United Arab Republic and President Abdel Nasser of trying to overthrow the regime and the killing of Abdul Karim Qasim. The transcripts of those hearings were attached to them as being against the Arab nationalist movement and the charges against the United Arab Republic were mentioned.⁽⁵¹⁾

On February 5, 1959, when the Military Court issued a decision to judge Abdel Salam Aref to death, Al-Ahram launched a violent campaign against the government of Abdel Karim Qasim and the Communists.

Moreover, the newspaper also published the court's decision claiming that the atmosphere is charged in Baghdad, and "Al-Ahram" newspaper demonstrated through the titles its standing with Abdel Salam Aref, and among the most prominent of these headlines: “Crisis due to the judgment against Abdel Salam Aref” and another headline: "Al-Mahdawi uttered the sentenced of death by hanging to death”, in addition to that, it reinforced its campaign by publishing exciting details about the developments that took place after the radio broadcast of Abdul Salam Aref, including the presence of a number of officers in the Iraqi army to meet Abdul Karim Qasim and say to him: “The verdict is a challenge to the public opinion in Iraq and the bad effect of this ruling will occur even if it was later relaxed, because the opinion which followed the trial as broadcast by Baghdad Radio has issued a verdict acquitted Aref”.

Al-Ahram also quoted the full text of defense lawyer Mohammed al-Aita from Abdel-Salam Aref, saying that he did not find a single corner of the charge against his client, addressing the president of the court, saying: ”If you rule logically , based on facts and the law, you will have

to judge my client as guiltless.” The newspaper also reported the text of a telegram sent by the Damascus Bar Association to Najib al-Rubaie, chairman of the Iraqi Governing Council, calling for the release of Aref on the basis of the facts that came in the trial sessions which confirmed his guiltlessness of any crime attributed to him and his role in the July 14 revolution 1958.⁽⁵²⁾

Al-Ahram took the state of irresponsible chaos, according to the newspaper, and cited, for example, the statement issued by the General Student Union in Iraq, which claimed that the United Arab Republic decided to stop exchange of visits between students in Iraq and between them. However, it responded by publishing the statement of officials in the Ministry of Education in the United Arab Republic, in which it noted the keenness of the ministry to strengthen the ties between the Arab students and that Iraqi officials were slow in taking the necessary measures to exchange visits in accordance with the cultural agreement, and the newspaper mentioned that: “We do not try to find any obstacles and some students and teachers traveled to Iraq, but no student attended from Iraq”.⁽⁵³⁾

Al-Ahram went on to follow the political developments in Iraq from the resignation of the⁽⁵⁴⁾ national ministers from the government, and published on its front page the news of the resignation of the six ministers and published their pictures and names⁽⁵⁵⁾. Al-Ahram also published the positions of the Iraqi government against the nationalists, referring to the news of the removal of the Dean of the Faculty of Law Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Bazzaz from his position and responsibilities by virtue of his national positions and his rejection of the rise of Communist influence and policy pursued by Abdul Karim Qasim against national forces⁽⁵⁶⁾

The echoes of the ruling on Abdel Salam Aref overshadowed the headlines of Al-Ahram newspaper to the extent that he described it as: "Referees of a ruling in history", while refuting the reasons on which the trial was based and issued the death sentence, which it described as blatant inaccuracies and without any basis for the law. The judge relied on the conviction of Abdel Salam Aref in order to charge him and to condemn the Iraqi regime.⁽⁵⁷⁾

Qasim's acceptance of the resignation of the six ministers and the appointment of eight new ministers⁽⁵⁸⁾ was reinforced by the fact that the resignation came because of the decision to the judge on Abdel Salam Aref as well as a stark protest against Iraq's rapid shift to the left direction.⁽⁵⁹⁾

Al-Ahram adopted the negative side of the policy of Abdel-Karim Kassem as quoted by Radio Paris that the resignation of nationalists is a new sign of the deviation of Iraq's rulers to the left.⁽⁶⁰⁾

The Iraqi government arrested the outgoing Minister Naji Talib, as well as the resignation of Mohammad Mahdi Kubba and Khalid al-Naqshbandi, members of the Sovereignty Council, in a

campaign that reflects part of Abdul KarimQasim's policy of allowing the Communist Party to control the Iraqi street.⁽⁶¹⁾

The Minister of Guidance Hussein Jamil disrupted the Iraqi Communist Party newspaper "People's Union" for publication because of commenting on the resignation of national ministers. However, Abdul KarimQassem insisted on violating this decision, and Hussein Jamil resigned from his post.⁽⁶²⁾

Al-Ahram newspaper followed the event with great importance, as it came a week after the resignation of the six national ministers, and wrote under a prominent headline in the front page: "a curtain of silence on Baghdad," and made clear that there was no news on the situation from the capital of Iraq, and that Iraqi radio does not broadcast other than the talk of Abdel-KarimQasim during his meeting with the editors of the Iraqi newspapers that are loyal to his government.⁽⁶³⁾

Al Ahram said that there are serious challenges threatening Arab nationalism that are trying to paralyze its movement, and it was better for Iraq to take responsibility in confronting these challenges before unleashing the fight against national activity.⁽⁶⁴⁾

Al-Ahram continued its offensive exploiting these events as an outlet to attack the policy of Abdel-KarimQasim, which it described as "totalitarian and absolute individual rule", accusing him of a clear violation of a democratic life, it also added that the outgoing minister Hussein Jamil was touched on this incident, which impinges on his personal dignity and showing him to the public opinion the appearance of being unable to implement what he said publicly⁽⁶⁵⁾ noting that the decision of Abdul KarimQassem will increase censorship of the newspapers for the provisions of his control after he took over the joints of education and the army⁽⁶⁶⁾.

Al-Ahram published an article entitled "Now Forget", referring to the position of the Iraqi communist press, which appeared to be the aggressor, the newspaper warned that these newspapers had forgotten what was published on its pages five months ago about the attack on the United Arab Republic and it was accused of plotting with Abdul Salam Aref against the government of Abdul KarimQasim, and reported that the campaign of those newspapers are the ones that brought Iraq in its relations with the Arab Republic to a dead end.⁽⁶⁷⁾

The intervention and violent attack by the Al-Ahram newspaper, which represents the government of Gamal Abdul Nasser, over the government of Abdul KarimQasim was notable and exceeds its borders in assessing the political situation in Iraq to the extent that this assessment and these opinions were dropped from the wills on Iraqi interests without authorization from someone. The newspaper expressed its desire to emphasize the importance of the elimination of differences between the two countries in theory at least, and the rift and laying foundations of Arab solidarity, and published the text of the speech of Nasser on the occasion of

the first anniversary of the United Arab Republic praised the revolution of July 14, 1958. He stressed that the differences do not serve in any way the Arab nation, and warned of the danger that divides the people of Iraq between the slogans of unity and slogans of Union. He also said that he believed that meetings should be held to discuss the relationship between them, and not to discuss the self-determination of the people of Iraq or the people of the United Arab Republic.⁽⁶⁸⁾

Of course, this press discourse contradicts the daily Al-Ahram with the continuous tone of incitement against the government of Abdel-KarimQasim. This contradiction shows that the Egyptian government was adopting incitement through the media authority, and the opposite is shown through official positions. Al-Ahram took advantage of Nasser's presence in Syria on February 20, 1959. The newspaper published its entire speeches through its pages, and it saluted the Iraqi people's heroisms through its long history spanning thousands of years. He also praised the resistance of the people to colonization and the noble policy of Nuri during the reign of the monarchy. Moreover, he praised the high spirit and great sacrifice of the Iraqi armed forces for what they did in the July 14, 1958 revolution. He described their work as "Holy Crawling".⁽⁶⁹⁾

The speeches of President Abdel Nasser since the first anniversary of the unity until the attempt of Colonel Abdul WahabShawaf coup on March 9, 1959, there was no praise or a word of praise addressed to Abdul KarimQasim or his government, but his words were addressed to the Iraqi people and the Iraqi army. Which shows that Gamal Abdel Nasser was encouraging the Iraqi armed forces and national parties in a n indirect way to carry out a coup and the overthrow of Abdul KarimQasim. Al-Ahram was one of the most important tools of this incitement against his government. Gamal Abdel Nasser relied on the articles of Muhammad HassaneinHeikal, and he was the spearhead of this media campaign. At the same time, the Iraqi media was weak compared to the Egyptian media, and there was no strong voice facing this media campaign except for the leftist newspapers which were launching a counterattack in an offensive manner that does not reflect the government's point of view but was calculated on it. As a result, the events led to a clear rise of the leftist movements politically and informally at the expense of the national forces, which led to the rise of their status and the emergence of important leaders took the lead in the policy of the Iraqi government and the nationalists' feelings that they are away from the political decision and authority, which prompted Colonel Abdul Wahab al-Shawaf to carry out an inconclusive coup results on 9 March 1959.

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