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مجلة آداب الرافدين دراسة في توجهاتها التاريخية ١٩٧١-٢٠٠٥

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مجلة آداب الرافدين دراسة في توجهاتها التاريخية 1971-2005

تعد مجلة آداب الرافدين من أهم المجلات الجامعية الأكاديمية العلمية في جامعة الموصل أصدرتها كلية الآداب عام ١٩٧١ وما زالت تصدر حتى الآن وإن استمرارها دليل على نجاحها ودورها بالارتقاء العلمي والفكري والثقافي بين الأساتذة الجامعيين. وهي بمثابة الخزين لكثير من البحوث الإنسانية الأدبية التي تنشر فيها وعلى اختلاف اختصاصها واشتملت على علوم عدة أهمها علم اللغة العربية واللغة الإنجليزية واللغات الأوربية الأخرى فضلاً عن العلوم الإنسانية وأهمها علم التاريخ وعلم الاجتماع وعلم النفس..... الخ. ورسمت مجلة آداب الرافدين لها أهدافاً محددة وأنها اختارت اسماً لها وهو اسماً شاملاً لكل العراقيين وهي (الرافدين) المقصود بهما دجلة والفرات العمود الفقري المغذي للعراق وأما تسمية الآداب مأخوذة من الكلية التي أصدرتها. واعتمدت كلية الآداب وهيئة تحرير مجلة آداب الرافدين في تمويل مشروع المجلة على ما يرد إليها من مبالغ الاشتراكات سواء من خارج العراق أو من داخله كونها لم تنتمي إلى أي حزب أو جمعية لغرض تمويلها، علماً أن النشر فيها كان مجاني في بداية تأسيسها، وفيما بعد شكلت الاشتراكات مورداً مالياً مهماً والتي لم تستقر على سعر محدد بل زادت تدريجياً حتى أصبح يؤخذ على البحث المراد نشره حالياً ما يقارب ١٥٠,٠٠٠ ألف دينار عراقي. ولعب الدكتور هاشم يحيى الملاح دوراً بارزاً في إضفاء صفة الرصانة العلمية للمجلة لا سيما بعد تعهده لرئاسة الجامعة بعدم قبول نشر أي بحث إلا بعد توفر الشروط المطلوبة والقواعد التي وضعها عام ١٩٧٤ ولأول مرة في تاريخ المجلة. وتعد مجلة آداب الرافدين وثيقة تاريخية مهمة لما سجلته من أحداث تاريخية مهمة في التاريخ العربي الإسلامي وتاريخ العراق المعاصر رغبة منها في توثيق تاريخ العراق والدول الإسلامية، وسعت إلى دراسة المجلة من جانبها التاريخي وبأبعاده الزمنية التاريخ (القديم والإسلامي والحديث) وذلك لدراسة توجهات المجلة ومدى اهتمامها بعلم التاريخ. فضلاً عن تناولها أهم المشكلات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي كانت تشغل الرأي العام في مدينة الموصل مثل سوء الخدمات وتدني الأجور وغلاء المعيشة رغبة منها في معالجة الأوضاع المتردية في المجتمع والعمل على بنائه وتطويره، واهتمت مجلة آداب الرافدين بواقع التربية والتعليم في العراق وأكدت على ضرورة توعية المعلم وتحسين ظروفه المعيشية والعمل على تطوير المناهج للارتقاء بمستوى الطلبة والدعوة إلى محو الأمية مما يكفل إعداد جيل مؤهل لبناء وطنه بالشكل الأمثل، وداكبت على دعم وبناء الأسرة العراقية وضمان حقوق الإنسان واتباع طرق التربية الحديثة للطفل لبناء الشخصية الإنسانية المتكاملة والفاعلة في المجتمع. واهتمت أيضاً في الجانب الاقتصادي لاسيما عندما ناقشت الوضع الاقتصادي العراقي فكانت البداية في عرض المشكلات ومن ثم إعطاء الحلول الناجحة وفق رؤية اقتصادية عراقية. مثل بحث الدكتور إبراهيم خليل العلاف (أوضاع ولاية الموصل الاقتصادية خلال النصف الثاني من القرن التاسع عشر والعقد الأول من القرن العشرين). وركزت مجلة آداب الرافدين كل اهتمامها بهذه الموضوعات ولا سيما ما يتصل بالوحدة والتكاتف والعلاقات بين طوائف المجتمع العراقي ولذلك حاربت الجهل والمرض بصيغ علمية واضحة وابتدت اهتمامها بمكافحة الأمية كونها الخطر الذي يهدد مستقبل الأمة والوطن لم تكن لأسباب شخصية أو منافع فردية وإنما كانت بدوافع اجتماعية خالصة هدفها تقويم المجتمع وأبعاد ابنائه عن المهاترات والتحرشات التي لا طائل منها، بسبب الحروب والصراعات السياسية التي مر بها العراق في تاريخه الحديث والمعاصر فاهتمت بالواقع الاجتماعي ومكافحة البطالة ورفع مستوى المعيشة وزيادة أجور الطبقة العاملة والارتقاء

بالمجتمع وابتأؤه نحو مستقبل افضل.وسعت المجلة إلى محاكاة الواقع عن طريق الاهتمام بالقضايا الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية العراق والوطن العربي فضلا عن تأكيدها على القومية العربية والوحدة العربية وذلك لإن تاريخنا العربي الإسلامي يضعنا أمام حقيقة واحدة، وهي ضرورة الموقف القومي العربي الموحد، والموقف الإسلامي الموحد لمواجهة تحديات العصر من أجل الحفاظ على الذات القومية والدينية والحضارية وعن الدور التاريخي للأمة العربية والإسلامية في المساهمة في بناء حضارة العصر، وتحقيق التوازن من خلال التآاور والتفاعل، لبناء حضارة إنسانية، يساهم بها الكل وتتحقق الفائدة للجميع ، بعيداً عن الاحتلال والتسلط والاستلاب.

Abstract

Research framework A look at the sources.

First: the research framework

Academic and non-academic journals have formed an important field in postgraduate studies through the interest of some history departments in Iraqi universities in allocating and singling out academic studies whose topics revolve around those journals due to the political, economic and intellectual interests they contain, as well as the keenness of those journals to give the historical aspect, It has a wide range of interests, and this is what was observed in the issues of Al-Rafidain Arts Magazine issued by the College of Arts at the University of Mosul for the period 1971-2005.

Based on that approach, the importance and status of that magazine, and what the “historical aspect” of its orientations shaped as it was the factor most responsible for its founding, which is consistent with the approach of its founders, the pioneers who were known for their academic and scientific standing, in Iraqi, Arab, and international historical circles, the topic of the magazine (Journal of Arts) was chosen. Mesopotamian Literature: A Study of Its Historical Orientations 1971-2005) as an answer to the question about the justification for studying it as an academic study?

The Journal of Al-Rafidain Arts was considered one of the leading academic journals in the field of history at the beginning of its founding. Then it soon developed its interest in the rest of the humanities and social sciences, and the year 1971 marked the beginning of its launch as an academic scientific journal that aligns with the movement of history with its ancient, Islamic, and modern branches.

As for the reason for making the year 2005 a historical closure for the subject of study, this is because this year was the most oriented towards modern history, because the previous years in which attention was focused

on ancient and Islamic history, despite some issues that represented an orientation of the magazine towards modern history.

The research necessity imposed on the researcher to conduct an inventory of the issues of the Journal of Rafidain Arts for the years (1971-2005) from Issue (1) to Issue (42), in addition to drawing a research map that is consistent with the trends of the Journal of Rafidain Arts, given the dozens of titles that those issues contained. In total, it formed several propositions.

Here we must point out that this study came from among several previous studies whose topics revolved around Iraqi and Arab magazines, including, for example. A master's thesis titled (Journal of the Language of the Arabs, an intellectual and political study) by researcher Fahim Nimah Al-Yasiri, submitted to the College of Arts, University of Baghdad in 1989.

The doctoral thesis titled (Al-Hilal Egyptian Magazine 1892_1992 is a historical study) by researcher Jadaan Ali Saleh Sarhan Al-Jubouri (may God have mercy on him) submitted to the College of Education, University of Mosul in 2002.

The research necessity necessitated dividing the study into four chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. The first chapter was entitled (Establishing the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature and the Stages of Its Development) and included two sections through which the researcher followed the establishment of the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature and learned about the fields, rules and problems of publishing in it, as well as the editorial boards and rules of publishing in it, as well as the objectives of the journal and its scientific and cognitive role. . As for the second chapter, it dealt with (political developments in Iraq through the research of the Journal of Rafidain Arts 1887-1988. As for the third chapter, it was entitled (the most important Arab issues in Asia and Africa through the

Journal of Rafidain Arts) and included two sections. Through the first section, the researcher followed the international positions toward the Palestinian issue. The second section dealt with the conditions of the Arab Maghreb through the magazine Adab Al-Rafidain 1859-1930. The fourth chapter was entitled (Space and Temporality in the Historical Orientation of the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature 1971_2005), with a conclusion, appendices, and a list of sources and references.

Look at the sources:

Like any academic study, it was necessary to rely on multiple tools and information, which, of course, means its primary and secondary sources, the first of which is the preparation of the Al-Rafidain issue magazine, the basic pillar on which this study was based, with its complete issues for the period (1971-2005). In order to complete the conditions of scientific research, it was necessary to Resorting to it, especially in sites that need clarification, to facilitate the understanding process and to achieve (thematic unity)

While the study in the field of modern history made use of some sources, including the book titled (The Modern History of Iraq) by Abdul Razzaq Al-Hasani, published by Al-Irfan Printing and Publishing Press, Sidon 1948.

The book titled (The Contemporary Arab Maghreb: Continuity and Change) is written by Muhammad Ali Dahesh and published by the Arab House of Encyclopedias, Beirut, 2004.

The study used some foreign books, including the book titled by (Pierce Razoux, The Iran-Iraq War, translated by: Nicholas Eilliot (London, Cambrig, Massachusetts, 2015)).

University dissertations and dissertations formed an important source in enriching the study with the information it needed in many locations for

its main subject of study, including the master's thesis entitled (Touch Bill and its Impact on Iraqi Politics) by researcher Muhammad Yusuf Ibrahim Al-Quraishi, submitted to the College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 1993.

As well as the master's thesis entitled (British-Zionist Relations 1936-1948) by researcher Islam Jawdat Younis Miqdadi, submitted to the Faculty of Arts, Islamic University, Gaza, 2009.

The study also benefited from Arab and other research published by the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature, including the research entitled (The policy of the Ottoman state towards the Kurdish clans in Kirkuk and its outskirts from 1887 until 1909, an analytical documentary study) by researcher Abdullah Muhammad Ali Al-Aliyawi, published in the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature, Faculty of Arts, University of Mosul. (41) 2005. Likewise, the research titled (The Israeli Presence in the Red Sea) by researchers Muhammad Jalal al-Din al-Alawi and Salah Yassin Daoud was published in the Journal of Rafidain Arts, College of Arts, University of Mosul, No. (25), 1993.

Encyclopedias also formed another tributary of the study, including the encyclopedia entitled (Encyclopedia of Contemporary Iraqi Historians) by its author, Ibrahim Khalil Al-Alaf, issued by Ibn Al-Atheer Printing and Publishing House, Mosul 2011. The encyclopedia is titled (Encyclopedia of Mosul's Media in the Twentieth Century), written by Omar Muhammad Al-Talib and issued by the Mosul Studies Center, Mosul 2008.

The study also benefited from some websites of the International Telecommunications and Information Network (Internet), including: <https://radab.mosuljournals.com/journal/about>

Let us not forget the personal interviews that painted an approximate picture of the reality and circumstances of the birth of the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature, especially those personalities who contributed a

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major role, or even the basis, in the emergence and continuity of the Journal of Mesopotamian Literature, especially Dr. Hashim Yahya Al-Mallah, Dr. Ahmed Qasim Al-Jumaa, and others.

As for the difficulties that the study faced in the process of preparing it, they are regarding the documents related to the establishment of the Al-Rafidain Journal of Literature. They are missing, according to those in charge of the magazine, who confirmed that it burned during the events of 2014 that Mosul experienced. Despite going to more than one place to search for them, the researcher was unable to obtain them. on her.

The difficulty that the researcher faced in the process of arranging and employing topics for the issues of the Al-Rafidain Journal of Arts is not hidden from everyone and producing them in a form that takes into account the (thematic unity) aspect of the study.

At the end of this research path, we must remind everyone who is familiar with the subject of our study that he has not reached the degree of perfection that every researcher aspires to in his work, because perfection is an attribute of the Divine Essence. Humans in their work cannot achieve that because we are human beings who make mistakes sometimes and make mistakes, so I do not see any embarrassment. I am asking for guidance on the mistakes I made here. There and throughout the pages of the study, the benefit when adhering to advice and guidance will naturally be in the interest of everyone, students and arbitrators, and God (Glory be to Him) is behind the intention.

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**Journal of Adab Al-Rafidain
Study in its Historical Orientations
1971-2005**

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