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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

المراكز البحثية في الوطن العربي
(مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية) إنموذجاً
١٩٧٥-٢٠٠٨ م
دراسة تاريخية تحليلية

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حملت دراسة الاطلوحة عنوان "المراكز البحثية في الوطن العربي (مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية) نموذجاً ١٩٧٥-٢٠٠٨ دراسة تاريخية تحليلية"، تضمنت الاطلوحة مقدمة واربعه فصول وخاتمة وقائمة مصادر وملاحق من الوثائق غير المنشورة عن المركز التي وثقت تاريخ نشأة وتأسيس العمل ونشاطات المركز طوال الاعوام ١٩٧٥-٢٠٠٨، تضمن الفصل الأول كدراسة تمهيدية عن المراكز البحثية في العالم، وجاء بعنوان (نظرة في المراكز البحثية الاجنبية والعربية) وتضمن اربعة مباحث تناولت ماهية وتعريف المصطلح (Think Tanks) واهم المعوقات والمشاكل التي تواجه المراكز البحثية العربية، ثم الانتقال إلى الفصل الثاني الذي حمل عنوان (تأسيس مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية) وقسم الفصل إلى سبعة مباحث تناول ظروف الواقع السياسي العربي قبيل وعند نشأة المركز كما تناول تأسيس المركز في بيروت- لبنان مع تأسيس مجلة المركز (مجلة المستقبل العربي) فضلاً عن تعاون المركز مع المؤسسات العربية والدولية، أما الفصل الثالث فقد تناول في دراسته مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية كمنظمة دولية وتم تقسيمه إلى ثلاثة مباحث تناولت تحول المركز إلى منظمة دولية مع ما رافقها من نشاطات منذ العام ٢٠٠٨ حتى ٢٠٠٠ وما انبثق عن المركز العديد من المنظمات الدولية، مع دراسة المشروع الفكري للمركز (المشروع النهضوي العربي)، إضافة إلى المؤتمرات الدولية التي عقدها المركز طوال تلك الفترة. ثم جاء الفصل الرابع بعنوان (الهيكلية الإدارية التنظيمية للمركز) والذي قسم إلى ثمانية مباحث تناولت مفاسل الهيكل التنظيمي للمركز وجهازه الإداري والوظيفي واقسام المركز الإدارية والفنية والعلمية. واخيراً الخاتمة التي تناول فيها الباحث مجمل دراسة مواضيع الاطلوحة والاستنتاجات التي توصل إليها الباحث عند دراسته.

اسم المشرف

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رئيس لجنة الدراسات العليا في الكلية

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Abstract

This research study is entitled (The research centers in the Arab country, (The Arabic Unity Studies Center) as an example Analytical historical study 1975-2008).

Before studying the Arabic unity studies center, we had to decide whether it is a research center that matches the conditions and specifications like the international research institutions (Think Tanks), the thing which called for this thesis to give a detailed account of the meaning of research centers; their beginnings, development, history, essence, function, goals and impact on the societies of their countries. In fact, it became evident that they had a huge impact on the development of their societies and the progress of their countries, these research institutions with all their types became known as (The modern weapon). If we moved forward to compare these international centers as research and study institutions, to the Arabic research centers regarding their work conditions, aims, beginnings, and impact on their societies and whether they came to match those academic research centers, especially the western ones, or they were suffering many problems that limited their activity and influence in their societies. To study this subject and its significance, a specimen was chosen to study the Arabic centers, and the Arabic Unity Studies Center was the specimen for this study.

The Arabic Unity Studies Center was founded in 1975 according to an idea suggested by some national Arab thinkers of which Khairooddeen Hasseb was the most prominent, their first meeting was held in 1974 Summer in (Rummanah- Beirut) where this idea came to reality; the center was officially established after holding the first constitutive convention in Beirut in the 10th of January 1975. The Lebanese Government gave official permissions for the establishment of the center

as a nongovernmental, non-profitable assembly with the aim of (preparation of studies and researches) to serve the national Arabic thought and to study the failures and problems which inflicted the Arab nation, politically, economically, socially and culturally as well as finding solutions in new nontraditional academic research methods as those adopted by Arab thinkers before 1975.

Due to the conditions of Lebanese civil war conditions which started in 1976, the center was compelled to leave Beirut and move to Kuwait and to re-hold a constitutive convention in 10-11th January 1976. However, the center did not stay in Kuwait due to the inconvenient political and spatial conditions for running the center and at the end of 1977 the administration of the center went Back once again to its location in Beirut to resume its work. In 1978 the center issued its first magazine with the name (Al Mustaqbal Al Araby), and in 1979 the center held its first intellectual symposium in Baghdad and issued its first book.

The years 1978- 1979 were the years of the real break for the center and the annual intellectual symposium of the center for the year 1983 held in Limassol/ Cyprus came as a promotion to that progress of the center since its first years to all the years of its work for more than 30 years since 1975 till the beginning of 2008. Despite the hard circumstances the center faced, whether from those from the surroundings or the financial difficulties that faced it through all the years of its existence, it made a notable success in all fields (scientific research, writing, publication, major and small intellectual symposiums it held, international conferences and the educational organizations and institutes initialized, founded and sponsored by it), all contributed to the spreading of the national thought. Its continuity as a research center then its

development into an international research and observation organization is a clear evidence to that success.

In the field of scientific writing, issuing and publication through its magazine (Al Mustaqbal Al Araby) or through its different books issuing, the center's magazine continued for years without stopping throughout the years of the center's life, and in spite of the circumstances that faced its publication and distribution in the Arab countries, it proved its status and wide spread among different Arabic cultural circles, in fact, it managed to be one of the most prominent sedate scientific magazines in the Arab country since its first years of issuing (1978- 1980) considering what it published of scientific and intellectual valuable research subjects for prominent Arab and foreign researchers and thinkers, to constitute one of the most important sources in the modern history which researchers may resort to in their study of various life aspects which concern politics, economy, society, literature, language, religion and many scientific fields. This thing applies to different issuance of series of books by the center throughout its years of life on the shape of encyclopedias or volumes or different books including many subjects of different studies and researches prepared by the center, or those to represent the intellectual symposiums held by the center through its years of activity. The center also used to publish distinguished PhD thesis that contributed to increasing the Arabic national awareness. All those publications of books series as well as its magazine constituted one of the most prominent publications that enriched the Arabic libraries; it roused and became known among other issuings of scientific Arabic magazines and it achieved a wide spread through its professional and distinguished publication and distribution adopted by the center in the most difficult circumstances that it went through as well as the conditions of war in Lebanon where it widely spread not only on the Arabic level but also in

many foreign countries like (Britain, France, U.S.A, Turkey, Iran and others)and its financial outcome constituted one of the financial resources of the center.

On the other hand, the studies and researches that the center used to produce were distinguished and versatile in their themes and they treat many problems that faced the Arabs' situation, it also aimed at restoring the momentum to the national Arabic thought and the center did succeed notably in its researches according to scientific foundations and bases as well as in following the objective scientific approach in addition to its diversity in adopting more than one approach for the scientific production, like individual work or team work, and the center, hence, produced a large number of studies based on field and statistic survey in different fields that tackles the political, economic, social, religious, cultural and literary reality, even in pure scientific fields like industry and transportation or even military aspects and others at a time where most of the Arab countries were suffering a significant shortage of researches in these subjects. These researches became genuine and important resources of which the concerned countries benefited, not to mention their importance to the Arabic libraries as they tackled different matters of the Arab countries in its east or west.

The center also succeeded in holding tens of annual intellectual symposiums and hundreds of minor intellectual symposiums (discussion workshops) throughout all the seasons of all the years of its activity which the remarkable Arab and foreign researchers and thinkers contributed to, discussing different subjects of interest in the Arab situation and its challenges especially the projects of the center which went through two stages, the first; (observing the Arabic future) and the second; (the new Arabic rise project), or those symposiums that studied

and discussed many challenges facing the Arab nation such as (occupation of Iraq in 2003 and later), (The Israeli aggression on Lebanon) or symposiums concerning (the Palestinian issue) and many other subjects which had a big impact on the Arabic field.

The biggest success of the center was its holding of many international conferences including the national Arab conference which the center was keen to hold annually and managed to gather different political figures and famous Arab thinkers of different orientations and ages and with different ideologies and political trends. The center was able through this kind of large international conferences to bring together the view points of these different political trends and the center was keen to document those conferences via a set of volumes that described the details of the discussions, deliberations, decisions and recommendations of those conferences for all the years in which they were held, the same thing applies to the annual Islamic national Arabic convention in which the two trends (national and Islamic) were rallied. Through these conferences the center was able to bridge the gap between the two sides' viewpoints which previously existed, and to prevent the enemies of the Arabs and the Islamic nation from using this chance to separate the people of the societies and states of those trends.

The distinguished success achieved by the center throughout its march, was giving birth to many educational institutions and international organizations as well as their start, establishment and fostering by the center for some time before their independency from it, keeping their cooperation, like the Arabic foundation for education and science, the Arabic anti- corruption organization, the Arabic organization for human rights, the Arabic organization for translation and other Arabic cultural institutions. These institutions had a major role in making many vital and

influential changes on the Arabic field in many aspects of its specialty, where it finally constituted a major threat to the enemies of the Arab nation and it became in the circle of attention and its institutions became their targets of which the Arab Unity Research Center were center of focus.

Among the other achievements of the center during its thirty years of activity is its dedicated cooperation with many international institutions and organizations like the Arab league and other organizations, institutions and assemblies associated with the international organization of the United Nations or with Arabic and foreign foundations, universities, institutions and research centers in addition to its participation in giving or receiving support from them and in issuing many mutual researches and preparing and issuing magazines in association.

The successes achieved by the center were behind its distinction among the other Arabic research centers which preceded or followed it, these successes were part of its project for making a change in the intellectual and scientific aspects which the center aspired to in its Arabic revolutionary project adopted from the first years of its establishment despite the many problems and challenges it faced and mounted to confrontation from regional and international countries which surrounded it and limited its activity. Regretfully those countries succeeded in their endeavor, then, after 2007 the center started its declination for the rest of its life and this is out of this study's range.

Many accumulated problems, failures and retractions over the years of its life, including the internal ones related to disparity of opinions regarding the way of management, specifically of its board of custodians which was restricting the freedom of its administration represented by the

general director Khairooddeen Haseeb who was bounded by the internal system regarding his freedom in making decisions, not to mention the continuous conflicts with the executive committee elected by the board of custodians, this situation having its positive side, also affected the center negatively . The center also neglected many other aspects which it was supposed to pay attention to, such as, limiting the participation of different categories of researchers regarding the age and type i.e. the younger researchers were neglected and not allowed to support the center with more scientific and intellectual output which the center kept approaching with caution and settling to deal with prominent Arab researchers who held traditional and typical thoughts like those of the first and second decades of the center's life, and this affected negatively on restoring the momentum of the national Arabic thought which couldn't match the new Arabic situation and the regional and international changes. All that heavily affected the activity and function of the center during its third decade, not to mention the change in the Arabic situation and its influence on the political Arabic relations and the negative prospect towards the center by some of the decision makers of governors and officials in most of the Arab countries which found the center's goals against their inclinations and interests. Thus the center suffered the mentioned problems and particularly the financial ones; lacking money deprived the center of more intellectual productions to serve its purpose and project and to reach all its aspirations in serving the national Arabic thought.

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Historical Analytical Study**

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