

A Plea from Libyan Freedom Fighters to the Shiite Religious Authority in Najaf

The President of the Tripolitanian Committee in Egypt

This text contains a heartfelt appeal from the people of Tripolitania (Libya) to the Islamic world, shedding light on the atrocities committed by Italian colonial forces during their occupation. The plea, directed at Islamic leaders, intellectuals, and the broader global Muslim community, highlights the grave injustices faced by Libyans, including massacres, destruction of villages, forced displacement, and the systematic undermining of their identity, faith, and culture. The appeal emphasizes the following:

- The extensive violence and oppression by Italian forces, including the use of executions, forced labor, and the destruction of cultural and religious heritage.
- The Italian strategy of forced conversion, particularly targeting children and women, as part of their efforts to eradicate Islamic beliefs in Libya.
- A call to action for Muslims worldwide to provide material and moral support to Libyan resistance fighters, especially under the leadership of Omar Mukhtar, as they continued their jihad against Italian occupation despite limited resources.

The text serves as a critical historical testimony to the resilience of the Libyan people and their plea for solidarity from the Islamic world during a time of immense suffering and oppression.

Keywords: Libyan Resistance, Italian colonialism, Tripolitania, Omar Mukhtar, Islamic solidarity.

Human Science and “Rational Domination”: Ethnological Knowledge and Indigenous Politics in French Colonial Africa

Benoît de L'ETOILE

This article discusses the concept of “rational domination” as articulated by Max Weber and the development of scientific rationality. It explains that rationality serves as a tool to analyze the relationships and connections between colonial powers and indigenous populations. The focus of scientific rationality is the indigenous peoples, while instrumentation and legitimation are essential elements in the emergence of knowledge about indigenous societies and cultures.

The author draws inspiration from Bronislaw Malinowski, who formulated a program for the “rationalization of anthropology and administration” on two levels: theoretical and empirical. Theoretical tools, according to Max Weber, assert that domination—a defining characteristic of modernity—is marked by knowledge and rationality. Bureaucratic domination represents the pinnacle of domination and is the specifically modern form of pure domination. Moreover, one of the most significant features of the modern state is its claim to rationality.

Empirical tools are employed to analyze the relationships concerning the development of knowledge about indigenous populations and the colonial state in French Africa from 1920 to the 1950s.

The researcher addresses several key topics, including bureaucratic domination and rationalization, the study of racial identity and understanding indigenous populations, the crisis of domination and scientific superiority, the stakes of rationalization, and the division of labor and self-naming.

Keywords: rationality, domination, Max Weber, ethnicity, indigenous populations.

A Review of the First Volume of the Series "We and the Times of Colonialism"

Ali Raad

This brief review focuses on the series *We and the Times of Colonialism* (Nahnu wa azminat al-isti'mar), which examines the colonial forces that swept through the Islamic world. This study, from various perspectives, addresses issues related to the nature of colonialism, including classical, modern, and post-colonial forms, through the views of a group of Arab and foreign thinkers.

The review highlights that the Islamic world remains under the yoke of colonialism, despite having achieved apparent independence. The concept of colonialism has evolved and is now exercised through indirect means, relying on science, philosophy, and soft power. Consequently, many populations feel inferior and weak, glorify everything foreign, and disdain their own national values. This phenomenon has reached the point of denying history, identity, and uniqueness in favor of blindly imitating the West. Thus, contemporary colonialism continues to reap the fruits of seeds sown by classical colonialism in the Islamic world.

The mentioned series stands out as a significant intellectual contribution aimed at constructing a liberatory and critical mindset that opposes the philosophies of both classical and modern colonialism. These philosophies have sought to weaken the collective consciousness of oppressed peoples. Therefore, this series serves as a roadmap to awaken subjugated nations from the grip of colonialism.

Keywords: colonialism, occupation, mandate, coloniality, post-colonialism, imperialism, secularism, knowledge, domination.

Examples of Jihad Against Colonialism According to the Vision of Sayyid Hibat al-Din al-Shahrastani

Mohammad Baqer al-Bahadeli

At the dawn of the 20th century, Iraq experienced profound transformations on political, economic, and social levels due to the growing influence of European colonial powers, particularly Britain, and the decline of Ottoman authority. Amid these historical changes, prominent figures emerged who sought to preserve national and religious identity and confront colonial domination. Among the most notable was Sayyid Hibat al-Din al-Shahrastani (1884–1967), who exemplified a distinguished model of a scholar, thinker, politician, and reformer.

Sayyid Hibat al-Din is considered one of the most significant figures in Iraq during the first half of the 20th century. Known as a distinguished scholar with expertise spanning traditional religious sciences, rational sciences, mathematics, and astronomy. His jurisprudential, intellectual, and social views formed a cornerstone in resisting cultural and economic colonialism. He played a pivotal role in the national movement that culminated in the 1920 Revolution, followed by efforts advocating for independence. This study aims to present a detailed account of the life of this esteemed scholar, his scholarly capabilities, his perspective on concepts of jihad and resistance, and his views on the early stages of European incursion into Iraq. It examines his stance on the arrival of British forces, his role in preparing for and supporting the 1920 Revolution, and his contribution to establishing intellectual revival. Additionally, it highlights his role in the Ministry of Education, representing his intellectual jihad against British colonialism, all supported by relevant historical documents and sources.

Keywords: Hibat al-Din al-Shirazi, colonialism, Sheikh Mubdir Al Fir'awn, Ajmi Al-Saadoun, British occupation.

The Hidden Face of French Colonial Education in Algeria (Methods, Mechanisms, and Outcomes)

Abdelkader Bouhassoun

Since its occupation of Algeria on July 5, 1830, the French colonial administration sought to implement a unique policy encompassing various domains. The objective was to subjugate Algerians and ensure their loyalty to France, thereby fulfilling the dream of a “French Algeria.”

Thus, in addition to military and political control and economic exploitation, the colonial administration worked relentlessly to integrate Algeria as an inseparable part of French territory—culturally, linguistically, and religiously. The colonial leaders recognized that achieving this goal required dismantling the fundamental elements of Algerian identity, especially religion and language. To this end, the French relied heavily on education as a central and effective tool for realizing their insidious objectives. The aim was to establish a colonialism whose effects could not easily be erased by undermining the structure of Algerian society, eliminating its material and spiritual foundations, neutralizing its civilizational values, suppressing religious sentiment, combating the Arabic language, and inciting tribal divisions as a prelude to settler colonization.

This study seeks to elucidate the features of French educational policies in Algeria by addressing their concept, objectives, and the methods and mechanisms used for their implementation, as well as examining Algerians’ attitudes and reactions to these policies.

Keywords: French colonialism, Algerian colonization, Algerian Revolution, Christianization, Francization.

The Three British Invasions of Egypt: Occupation Events and Methods of Popular Resistance

Muhammad Shawqi Uthman

Egypt was subjected to three British invasions during the 19th century. The first occurred at the beginning of the century during the French campaign in Egypt (1798–1801), lasting approximately two years. The second invasion took place in 1807, when Egypt faced a British campaign led by Alexander Mackenzie Fraser, which lasted six months. The third and longest occupation began in 1882 and lasted seventy-four years.

Following the third British occupation, Egypt experienced two distinct phases: (1) The first decade of occupation (1882–1892) — the collapse of the national movement, and (2) the awakening of the national movement after the ascension of Abbas Hilmi II on January 8, 1892.

The researcher addresses several significant topics, including the precursors of the Egyptian national movement, the first decade of occupation (1882–1892) marked by the decline of nationalist efforts, the revival of the movement after Abbas Hilmi II's ascension, and the national efforts of Mustafa Kamil (1874–1908), among other issues.

Keywords: Britain, Ahmed Urabi, 1919 Revolution, Saad Zaghloul, 1936 Treaty, 1952 Revolution.

The Geopolitics of Syria and Its Significance from the Perspective of French Colonialism

Professor Dr. Ibrahim Ahmed Saeed

Given Syria's prominent location in the Levant and the eastern Mediterranean, its proximity to the Ottoman Empire's capital, its historical richness, and its central position between the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia, France placed great strategic importance on Syria, considering it a cornerstone of its interest in the Ottoman Empire and the region's future.

This study aims to highlight the geopolitical situation of Greater Syria and the geopolitical changes during the period preceding French and British colonialism, characterized by the decline of Ottoman authority and the rise of Arab nationalist consciousness across the Arab world, particularly in Syria. The study focuses on the conspiracies crafted by colonial powers, notably France and Britain, as evidenced by the Sykes-Picot Agreement, followed by the Balfour Declaration. It also underscores Syria's astronomical, geographical, economic, and cultural significance.

The research delves into the factors that precipitated events in Syria and led to geopolitical transformations before World War I. These include the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the rise of the Young Turks to power, the ensuing Turkish extremism and discrimination against Arabs, the internal conflicts among the Young Turks (Talat, Enver, and Jamal Pasha), their policies of Turkification within the Ottoman state, and the execution of Arab nationalists in 1916.

Keywords: Sykes-Picot Agreement, Balfour Declaration, Jamal Pasha, Sharif Hussein, French and British colonialism.

The Prelude to the British Occupation of Iraq

Professor Dr. Yaseen Shihab Shukri

Britain's interest in Iraq and its desire to control its resources began over a century and a half before its direct occupation in 1914. This interest stemmed from Iraq's strategic position as a link between the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as its economic potential, including navigation, transportation, and trade along Iraq's rivers, in addition to communications and telegraph lines. Britain also pursued projects such as constructing railways to connect its interests in India and the Far East with Europe.

These interests conflicted with the Ottoman presence in Iraq and with competition from other powers, such as Germany. This rivalry prompted Britain to devise plans and prepare for an invasion of Iraq at the dawn of the 20th century. The onset of World War I and the Ottoman Empire's entry into the war provided the opportunity for Britain to initiate its military campaign to occupy Iraq. This campaign began in India, advanced towards the Gulf, and then proceeded to southern Iraq. However, British forces required four years to gain full control of Iraq due to the popular resistance, which was galvanized by jihad fatwas issued by the religious authority.

Keywords: British occupation, Jewel of the British Crown, Euphrates Valley Railway, German influence, Ottoman Empire.

The Confrontation Between England and Scholars in the Constitutional Revolution

Sayyed Abbas Al-Radawi

In every country, constitutionalism signifies that the authority of the monarchy and governmental institutions is restricted and conditioned by established boundaries and laws. Conversely, despotism implies unchecked and arbitrary sovereignty, where the monarchy wields absolute power, governs at will, subjugates its subjects, and is unaccountable for its actions.

The reasons behind the emergence of constitutionalism in Iran are multifaceted: first, the overt and covert interference of foreign powers in Iran's politics and economy; second, the Tobacco Protest; and third, the disregard for religious traditions. Constitutionalism had clear objectives: justice, the rule of law, and freedom; political and economic independence; and the revival of Islamic traditions.

England, unable to tolerate these spiritual goals, began extending its malign influence. Its aim was to remove religious scholars from the public sphere, spreading false rumors that England had played a role in the success of the constitutional movement. England and Russia sought to consolidate their influence by exploiting the state's economic vulnerabilities. As a result, vigilant scholars sensed the impending threat and called upon the people to resist this onslaught.

This study delves into several critical topics, including the confrontation between England and scholars over Iran's independence, the legitimacy of the movement, British strategies in opposing scholars, and intimidation of key figures, accusations of foreign affiliations.

Keywords: constitutionalism, England, Sheikh Fazlullah Nuri, Sayyed Hassan Modarres, Akhund Khurasani, Tobacco Protest.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Step Toward New Colonialism

Dialogue with Dr. Sayyid Hashim al-Milani

This dialogue presents a critical analysis of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Dr. Sayyed Hashim al-Milani delves into the ideological and practical dimensions of this agenda, evaluating its potential as a genuine developmental initiative versus its alignment with Western neo-colonial interests. Dr. al-Milani explores the background of the agenda, which evolved from the Millennium Development Goals, outlining its 17 goals and 169 associated targets. He critiques the overarching framework, which he argues is designed to globalize Western values and consolidate global dominance under the guise of sustainability. The dialogue systematically evaluates the agenda on two levels:

1. **Holistic Perspective:** The agenda is viewed as a colonial strategy aimed at enforcing Western hegemony.
2. **Specific Goals and Targets:** While recognizing certain positive elements, Dr. Al-Milani highlights discrepancies between the stated objectives and the cultural and religious values of non-Western societies.

The discussion also addresses critical issues such as economic dependency, cultural imperialism, and environmental policies. Dr. al-Milani argues that Western-driven initiatives often prioritize donor interests over beneficiary needs, perpetuating inequalities rather than alleviating them. Dr. al-Milani concludes with a call for inclusive and culturally sensitive approaches to global development, emphasizing the necessity of engaging Islamic scholars and intellectuals in crafting alternative frameworks that align with local traditions and values.

Keywords: Sustainable Development 2030, neo-colonialism, Western hegemony, cultural imperialism, Islamic perspective on development.

ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى بالإنجليزية

Abstracts

