

T.C
KARABUK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE LIBYAN PRESS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD 1866-1911
"THE EMERGENCE AND FACTORS OF PROSPERITY AND SETBACK"



THESIS MASTER'S PROGRAM

Prepared

Faisel Amar ELHEMALI

Advisor

Prof. Dr. Murat AĞARI

KARABUK

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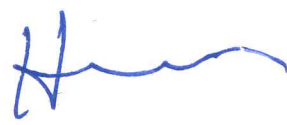
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TEZ ONAY SAYFASI

Karabük Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü'ne,

Faisel Amar ELHEMALI'ya ait HISTORY OF THE LIBYAN PRESS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD 1866- 1911 "THE EMERGENCE AND FACTORS OF PROSPERITY AND SETBACK" adlı bu tez çalışması Tez Kurulumuz tarafından oybirliği ile Yüksek Lisans programı tezi olarak oybirliği ile kabul edilmiştir.

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Tez Sınavı Tarihi : 22.06.2018

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person or material which has to a substantial extent been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma at any university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.



Faisel Amar ELHEMALI
22\06\2018

FORWORD

To whom bore my absent for days and months and wait my return by holding the joy
and success

To whom gone to God without witnessing and say good bye and accordingly the joy
of accomplishment was truncated

To the soul of my beloved mother, may God have mercy on her

To whom always supported me by advice and wisdom

My beloved father, may God protect him

To my wife Maryam and my son Yusuf who bore with me the strangeness of
alienation and the cruelty of unity and prepared for me all of the circumstances and
ways of comfort for this study

To all of them I give the advantage of this humble effort

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I must not miss to express my deep appreciation to my sister Dr. Najat and my brother Salahaddin and everybody who supported me from the loyal friends to overcome the difficulties and challenges. My thanks, appreciation and love to all of them.

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the history of the formation of Journalism in the western state of Tripoli in the Second Ottoman Era in 1866, and reviewed the contours of political and economic life and the cultural and educational conditions that prevailed in the state earlier than the date referred to, and which is the official beginning of a cultural movement that gave rise to the aforementioned educational and cultural conditions forming a base from which it would launch to the public, with the availability of factors and reasons, of which the political was most notably, in terms of the promulgation of laws permitting the establishment of such mobility and the provision of the necessary possibilities for the creation of a true press in the contemporary sense.

In chapter II, the study discussed the political stages of the state of Tripoli, since the beginning of the First Ottoman Era, and indicated the political variables and events experienced therein, and which have affected the state economically, socially and culturally, as well as outlining the form and type of education prevalent in the state under such political conditions. I have also shown and explained education level and output and its relationship to the cultural activities that the state has subsequently experienced and the extent to which such education has had a negative or positive impact.

The study reviewed the story of the first start of the press in the western state of Tripoli and the purpose and objective that prompted the Ottoman supreme authority to grant approval to its establishment, and revealed the fact of this birth and its actual causes, which were represented in the existence of a political leadership at the level of the State Government, which actually wanted to introduce reforms in state conditions, and to promote progress of its status, which it has not enjoyed in previous periods for a number of reasons, as elaborated in the study.

And most notably, the instability of some governors for long enough to allow them to carry out and properly implement reforms, as well as the lack of interest on the part of most of these governors to such matters, dedicated all time and efforts to military matters or their personal interests, and the rest of the other reasons explained by the study based on the writings of historians at different times.

The study also indicated the reality of the political situation prevailed in the State and its previous implications, through what was covered in Tripoli newspapers in the first stage of the history of the press in the state which was limited to its official Gazette and one popular newspaper which was somewhat considered to be popular, and somehow the spokes media for the citizens of Tripoli, and the only influence in public opinion at that phase, the study has also revealed the extent of freedom enjoyed by the press, and to what extent it has played its role in educating and developing society, defending its rights and standing up against corruption or short come to provide society's requirements and needs.

By recounting and describing the sequence of events, the renaissance factors of the press during the post-1908 Era, which we have called the boom stage, for what the state has witnessed of an unprecedented activity in the movement of founding and issuing special newspapers and print houses, and the launching of pens that were activated after the inactivity they had been struck by, and has enriched the literacy, cultural and press scene alike, spread its thoughts, defended its beliefs, and contributed to promote society towards civilization and civilization, and maintained its identity and language and entrenched its manners and culture.

The study indicated the ability of the educated elites in Tripoli to enrich the journalistic landscape, analyse the events and the political realities internal and external alike, reading the prevailed situation and subjecting it to the history of the past to anticipate and predict the future, and to discover the dangers looming over the nation in general, and alert society and advise them about it.

I have also made it clear through a careful reading of all the newspapers published during that stage, taking a note of the style and approach followed by the Tripoli Journalists, in dealing with the problems the State, of various kinds, the methods of criticism it used to sensitize the community on the one hand, and the criticism of officials on the other, through the constant following up and monitoring the performance of the government and its institutions, to monitor shortfalls, failures, corruption and administrative tyranny, in order to confront the authorities, transparently and openly and to establish the facts as they are to the public opinion and to propose solutions.

Although there were divergent views among some newspapers in that period, the study clarified the synergies among them, which were represented in their collective efforts to address all the disadvantages teeming with the Trabelsi (Tripolitan) community, and its unity in fighting everything that would hinder progress of the state and its people, and stand in the trench defending any threats to its territorial integrity and the freedom of its people. Such a fact was demonstrated and manifested in the unity of the word and the attitude, held by all the newspapers in the country when it sensed the risk of Italian penetration within the state and taking control of its economic potential in the oblivious of the government and supreme authority, hence it has confronted this infiltration and has faced the threat of occupation revealed by The media campaign launched by the Italian newspapers.

So the Tripoli newspapers were acting in defense of the state to remove the danger of occupation, which was unfortunately later a bitter reality breaking pens, and gagged and closed the newspapers, and confiscated the printing houses, and was a direct and lonely cause in the press setback, and the ruin of the state and its destruction, the annihilation of its people, and on the heads of the harpoons of this Italian occupier, the Arabic and Turkish press has ended in the western state of Tripoli, replaced by the Italian colonial press, lost the free word, dried the ink and folded up the papers.

From another perspective, the study has somehow corrected some misconceptions and irresponsible rulings by some historians of the Arab journalism in respect of conditions of journalism in Tripoli, as they did not bother to search and inquire about facts of its status, and the renaissance and activism, and I have also corrected some errors in dates and information mentioned in books and studies related directly or otherwise with the topics of this thesis.

ÖZ (ABSTRACT IN TURKISH)

Çalışma, temel olarak, basın, Trablusgarp vilayetinde, ikinci Osmanlı döneminde, özellikle 1866 yılında, ortaya çıkma tarihini incelemektedir. Ayrıca, çalışma bahsi geçen ve kültürel gelişmenin resmi başlangıcı olarak bilinen döneme ait siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel ve eğitim durumlarını ele almaktadır. O dönemde, kültürel gelişme ve ilerleme, onu destekleyecek siyasi iradenin tecelli etmesiyle bariz olmuştur. Kasdedilen siyas irade, kültürel ilerlemeyi ve gerçek bir basın hareketini sağlamak üzere, çıkartılan kanunlarla aksedilmiştir.

Bundan yola çıkarak çalışma 2. bölümde birinci Osmanlı'nın birinci Trablusgarp yönetim döneminde yaşanan siyasi gelişmeleri aratmıştır. Siyasi olayları ve gelişmeleri inceleyip bunların vilayeti nasıl ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal durumları etkilediklerini göstermiştir. Yaşanan siyasi gelişmelerin çerçevesinde vilayette uygulanan eğitimin şekli ve türüne değinmiştir. Ayrıca, eğitimin seviyesi ve onun, vilayetin şahit olduğu kültürel gelişmeyle olan ilişkisi üzerine olumlu ve olumsuz etkisini arzetmiştir.

Çalışma Trablusgarp vilayetindeki basının doğuş ve ilk aşamalarını gözden geçirmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, Osmanlı Devletini, basının kurulmasına iten hedefi ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelemiştir. Doğuşun gerçeğini ve fiili sebeplerini yansıtmıştır. Fiili sebeplerin temelini de vilayette, vilayetin gerçekten gelişmesini hedefleyen bir hükümetin varlığı olduğunu altını çizmiştir.

Vilayetin, basının doğuşuyla, şahit olduğu reformlar daha önce gerçekleşmemesinin sebeplerinin başında yaşanan istikrarsızlığın olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Bu istikrarsızlık diğer valileri reform yapmaktan el koymuştur. Ayrıca, bazı valilerin askeri meselelere ve şahsi menfaatlerine öncelik vermesinin, reformların gerçekleşmemesinin diğer sebeplerinden birisi olduğu vurgulanmıştır.

Çalışmada özellikle basın tarihinin ilk aşamasını temsil eden resmi gazeteyle halkın diliyle konuşan bir özel gazeteyle sınırlı kalan Doğuş ya da kuruluş aşamasında Trablusgarpli gazetelerin ele aldığı haberlerle, vilayetin siyasi durumu ve gelişmeleri yansıtılmıştır. Bunun yanında, basının sahip olduğu özgürlük seviyesi, halkın

yolsuzluğa karşı hakkını savunma rolü ve toplumun kültürünün seviyesini artırma ödevi irdelenmiştir.

Çalışma, olayların akışını takip ederek 1908 sonrası aşamadaki basının gelişmesini sağlayan faktörleri araştırmıştır. Bu aşamada daha önce eşi görülmemiş kitap basma, gazete yayınlanma ve özel matbaalar açma hareketinden dolayı, buna “Gelişme Aşaması” denmiştir. Bu aşamada, daha önce rehavete düşen kalemler aktif bir hale gelip edebi, kültürel ve sosyal alanlarda büyük etkiler yaratmıştır.

Çalışma, Trablusgarb’in kültürlü kesiminin basın alanının gelişmesinde nasıl önemli bir rol oynadığı konusuna özel bir açıklama getirmiştir. Bu kesimin, dış ve iç siyasi olayları nasıl analiz ettiği ve geçmiş ve şimdiki dönemlerin olaylarını okuyarak geleceği ve gelecekte çıkması muhtemel olan tehlikeleri nasıl öngörebildiklerini açıklamıştır.

O dönemde yayınlanan haberlere derin bir mutalaa yaparak Trablugarpli basının, vilayetin sorunlarını ele almakta ve onlara çözüm bulmakta izlediği yöntemi ve üslup beyan edilmiştir. Basının, toplumu bilinçlendirmek ve yetkilileri eleştirmek için, izlediği eleştiri yönteminin detaylarının açıklanmasına özellikle önem verilmiştir. Bu şekilde de, Trablusgarp basını devlet kurumlarının kusurlarını ortaya çıkartmış kusuru olan yetkililere karşı gelinmesine halkı teşvik edip reformlar önermiştir.

Çalışma o dönemin gazeteleri arasındaki yayın politikası farkının büyüklüğüne rağmen, birbirlerini destekleme şekillerine değinmiştir. Aslında bu destekleme Trablusgarp toplumunun sahip olduğu olumsuzları dile getirip, giderilmesi için çözümler üretmelerinde büyük rol oynamıştır. Ayrıca, toplumun kültürel ve bilimsel olarak gelişmesi için pozitif bir görev üstelenmiştir. Aynı zamanda vilayetin egemenliğini tehdit eden tehlikelere karşı el birliğiyle hareket etmiştir. Özellikle, İtalyanların vilayetin ekonomisini sinsi bir şekilde ele geçirmesini keşfedip devletin buna gaflet kalmasını eleştirmiş ve halkı buna karşı gelmeye teşvik etmiştir. Fiili işgale dönüşmesinden önce İtalyan işgalinin planlarını ifşa edip İtalyan gazetelerinin ileri sürdüğü propagandayı deşifre etmiştir. Ancak Trablusgarpli basının bu milli tutumu İtalyan işgalinin fiili bir işgale dönüşmesinden sonra pahalıya patlayacaktır.

Zira İtalyan işgal hükümeti matbaaları kapatıp basını bastıracaktı. İtalyan işgali döneminde kalemler kurumuş ve susturulmuştur.

Diğer açıdan, çalışma yanlış olarak bilinen bazı kavramları, önyargıları ve gerçekleri tashih etmiştir. Özellikle, bazı tarihçilerin, derin bir araştırma yapmadan, Trablusgarb'ın basınıyla ilgili öne sürdüğü yanlış ve yersiz iddiaları çürütmüştür. Ayrıca, bu alanla ilgili yazılan kitaplar ve yapılan çalışmalarda ortaya çıkan yanlış bilgi ve tarihleri düzeltmiştir.



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ARSIV KAYIT B İLGİLERİ

Tezin Adı	Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Dönemindeki Libya basın Tarihi (1866-1911)'' Başlangıçta Refah ve Genteme Factörleri''
Tezin Yazarı	Faisel Amar ELHEMALI
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Anahtar Kelimeler	Vilayet , Trablusgarp , Terakki , Gazete , Basın , İnsanlar

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

This study is an analytical and historical criticism that seeks to describe the history and features of this historic stage in a modern academic template, describing its features through what has been available to the researcher of copies of the journals of that period of study.

In this study, the researcher has used the historical approach which helped to review the subject in a clear sequential manner.

PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

1. This study is one of the first academic studies on the history of the formation of the press in the state of Tripoli, Libya since its first emergence, until it flourished, and then it was declined and undermined.
2. This stage of the history of the Libyan press and the accompanying intellectual movement continues to be fertile ground for studies and careful research, which requires probing into the depths of its events in some of its aspects, the knowledge of its variables and its paths, and the disclosure of its information and facts that yet still remain unrevealed, obliterated by the loss of history documents relating thereto, scattered here and there, by the wars that have occurred in the country following this important phase in the history of Libya.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

In view of the importance journalism represents to the researcher by virtue of his journalistic work for more than twenty-two years, which ultimately enticed the researcher and gave him the sense of a problem that needs to be attended, which encouraged him to make it a topic for study and research. Through which aims to reach answers for many questions imposed on his mind and dominated his thinking, until the problem materialized and summarized as follows:

- There is a clear neglect and great poverty in the studies, literature and books that address this important aspect of Libya's history, which is the real breakthrough of the intellectual, cultural and literary life in the history of modern Libya, as well as being a honorable breakthrough that left its mark at that epoch and contributed to its boosting and uplifting the Libyan society and enhancing its awareness after long ages of repression, backwardness and darkness.
- Through the first steps of assembling materials and research sources, the researcher noted marginalizing the history of journalism in Libya in the writings of Arab historians who wrote books and volumes about the history of the Arab press, some of them are even reaping this history by mentioning some of the historical fallacies that have drawn the weight, importance and value of history of Journalism in Libya, and gave readers distorted and truncated information about the cultural and intellectual activity of the Tripolitan journalists during that era.
- The researcher noted that the academic curricula of the educational departments and colleges of Journalism in Libyan universities were devoid of any official material on this authentic history and basis for the culture of future journalists from the graduates of these universities or institutes, who will carry this lofty message in the light of their ignorance of their general history in their country, at a time when the other arts departments have been interested in these universities since their beginnings, they have developed scientific curricula for the art history of their students, which are authentic subjects that are not optional.

Based on above, the researcher has submitted the main question of his thesis, phrased as follows:

Has the Libyan press had a noteworthy history that deserves to be studied and researched and must be enriched and bequeathing to the generations?

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The researcher defines the limits of his study geographically within the borders of the state of Tripoli (Libya), and it is indicated that the press originated only in its centre (Tripoli city) without the rest of the cities being the areas known as

state attachments until the end of the time limits for the study identified by the researcher between 1866 and 1911.



INTRODUCTION

Libyan scholar and historian Taher Zawi says in the introduction of his book on the history of Tripoli City: "a nation without a history that records events and effects is a dead, worthless nation".

Whereas the history of Journalism in Libya (State of Western Tripoli) is an important impartial part of history of Libya in general, forming its critical phases, and a significant framework of all developments circumstances, environments and later on liberality in the realm of journalism, the country has witnessed. The birth of journalism in Libya was the primary seed of renaissance in culture, literature and thought, the country has not seen before.

Thus this thesis is based on such a motive; comprising an accurate chronological narrative of the early birth of the Libyan journalism in the state of Western Tripoli, illustrating circumstances and environment that contributed in such emergence and hence factors of its development, especially from the political viewpoint, this study also aims to explore the reality of the circumstances and environment that witnessed such a birth and the hands which drew its primary aspects and wrote the history of its progress and nursed it to rise into existence.

This study is regarded in its theoretical framework, split into an introducing "Preface" and four chapters, the First Chapter deals with the methodical framework of the study, including its criteria, significance, targets and queries, as well as the previous studies on the subject. The Second Chapter titled "The General Status in Libya during the Ottoman Realm", comprised two search topics; the first deals with the political status in the State of Tripoli as from Ottoman existence therein until the Italian occupation, while the second search topic deals with the cultural and pedagogical status in Tripoli in the same period of time.

Third Chapter was the essence of this study, and comprised three search topics; first of which dealt with the first aspect forms of journalism in the world from old times and its development throughout history until it reached its contemporary form upon discovery of print technologies and manufacturing of paper, illustrating the history of journalism emergence in different countries of the world, including Turkey and the Arab countries.

The second search topic deals with the circumstances of the emergence of journalism in Tripoli, it is named in this study "The Emergence Era". The third search topic focused on the factors of journalism prosperity, development after the year 1908, and it is named in this study "The Prosperity Era". This topic concludes with the reasons for decline of journalism in Tripoli after its prosperity, and its ultimate current position.

Fourth Chapter comprise the conclusion of the study, its recommendations and a list of the references, sources and appendixes of the study.



CHAPTER ONE: THE METHODOICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 Prelude

This chapter presents the scientific methodological framework for the subject of the thesis and shows its problem, on the basis of which the researcher's enquiries also include their relevance and objectives and the foregoing similar or related studies directly with the scientific curriculum and the research method followed by the researcher and based on its terms for his research.

1.2 Type of the study

This study is a chronological analytical, critical and historical study on the history of the formation of journalism in the western state of Tripoli during the Second Ottoman Era, in which the state witnessed the first birth of the contemporary Arab and non-Arab press.

1.3 Limitations of the study

The researcher defines the limits of his study geographically within the borders of the state of Tripoli (Libya), and it is indicated that the press originated only in its centre (Tripoli city) without the rest of the cities being the areas known as state attachments until the end of the time limits for the study identified by the researcher between 1866 and 1911.

1.4 Problem of the study

In view of the importance journalism represents to the researcher by virtue of his journalistic work for more than twenty-two years, which ultimately enticed the researcher and gave him the sense of a problem that needs to be attended, which encouraged him to make it a topic for study and research. Through which aims to reach answers for many questions imposed on his mind and dominated his thinking, until the problem materialized and summarized as follows:

- There is a clear neglect and great poverty in the studies, literature and books that address this important aspect of Libya's history, which is the real breakthrough of the intellectual, cultural and literary life in the history of modern Libya, as well

as being a honorable breakthrough that left its mark at that epoch and contributed to its boosting and uplifting the Libyan society and enhancing its awareness after long ages of repression, backwardness and darkness.

- Through the first steps of assembling materials and research sources, the researcher noted marginalizing the history of journalism in Libya in the writings of Arab historians who wrote books and volumes about the history of the Arab press, some of them are even reaping this history by mentioning some of the historical fallacies that have drawn the weight, importance and value of history of Journalism in Libya, and gave readers distorted and truncated information about the cultural and intellectual activity of the Tripolitan journalists during that era.
- The researcher noted that the academic curricula of the educational departments and colleges of Journalism in Libyan universities were devoid of any official material on this authentic history and basis for the culture of future journalists from the graduates of these universities or institutes, who will carry this lofty message in the light of their ignorance of their general history in their country, at a time when the other arts departments have been interested in these universities since their beginnings, they have developed scientific curricula for the art history of their students, which are authentic subjects that are not optional.

Based on above, the researcher has submitted the main question of his thesis, phrased as follows:

Has the Libyan press had a noteworthy history that deserves to be studied and researched and must be enriched and bequeathing to the generations?

Out of this main question, a number of questions arose as follows:

1.5 Questions and enquiries of the study

1. How and when was the first launch of the Libyan Press?
2. Was the formation of the press in the western state of Tripoli based on political or popular will?
3. Did the state community know the newspapers and the press before they appeared in their country, and was the state endowed with an educated elite that

would have been able to make a press movement if it had the means before that stage?

4. What are the reasons for the late formation of the press in the state of Tripoli West? Why have they been supported in previous periods in other states and absent in the state of Tripoli?
5. What are the Arab countries or the Ottoman Arab States that preceded the state of Tripoli in the establishment of the press?
6. What is the educational and cultural knowledge base of the educated elites of the western state of Tripoli? And what is the scientific nature or form of education that prevailed in the region then?
7. Has the Trabelsi (Tripolitan) press been born in the language and hands of its people, or has it relied on intellectual experiences, mindsets and cultural personalities from outside the state, in language other than the language of its people?
8. Have the Trabelsi newspapers been influenced by the Arab press in the neighboring states?
9. Have the Trabelsi newspapers seen a response from the people at all levels of education or have the attention and demand for them was limited to the intellectual elites and the educated people of the state only?
10. Did these papers address the different segments of society or was it for a particular slice?
11. Has the press of that covenant been influenced by politics, its problems and its variables? And did press affect such politics in turn?
12. Has the press in Tripoli been in the same situation as it has been in its first stage? Or has it evolved through its course? And to what extent it was close to other Arabic newspapers in terms of form and speech?
13. Has the press been first established in a poor primitive form? Or in a sophisticated modern form? And have the founders cared to develop them in short times or has it continued to be printed in a traditional or primitive form for a long period?
14. How influential is the Ottoman constitution of 1908 in the renaissance of the press in the western state of Tripoli?

15. Did the Constitution guarantee the rights and freedom of the press? Have laws been set up to regulate its functioning? And to what extent did the newspapers enjoy the freedom of opinion and expression under this Constitution?
16. How far have the newspapers been adopted to the national course?
17. Have the newspapers defended the rights of the citizen of Tripoli? And have they faced injustices and tyranny? Or did it flatter and be a pro authorities on account of the people's interests and their rights?
18. Has the Tripolitan press adopted to the Ottoman-style newspapers in character and speech? Or was it purely Tripolitania in its identity, catering the interests and affairs of the state more than the Ottoman Empire?
19. Has the press in Tripoli been followed up and made a name abroad, outside the boundaries of Tripoli region?
20. How much did press in Tripoli keep up with the events in the world? And how far they followed up the newspapers issued in the outside world?
21. How much did Tripoli newspapers influence local public opinion? And how did it affect government officials in the state?
22. Has Tripoli press had any problems, obstacles or issues been encountered as a result of the issues addressed or the views raised?
23. What was the position of the Tripoli newspapers with the foreign colonization of the Ottoman States in general and their position on the Italian colonization in particular?
24. Did Tripoli press notice the danger of Italian colonization before it occurred?
25. Have Tripoli newspapers had the ability to analyze the political reality and its challenges? And have they enabled the readers to develop mature readings and prospects for the future?
26. To what extent have the newspapers in the state of Tripoli maintained its national identity and Arabic language within the state community? And to what extent did it contribute to educating and enhancing awareness educating the society and promote its civilization?

1.6 Importance of study

1. This study is one of the first academic studies on the history of the formation of the press in the state of Tripoli, Libya since its first emergence, until it flourished, and then it was declined and undermined.
2. This stage of the history of the Libyan press and the accompanying intellectual movement continues to be fertile ground for studies and careful research, which requires probing into the depths of its events in some of its aspects, the knowledge of its variables and its paths, and the disclosure of its information and facts that yet still remain unrevealed, obliterated by the loss of history documents relating thereto, scattered here and there, by the wars that have occurred in the country following this important phase in the history of Libya.

1.7 Targets of the Study

1. To write the history of this important phase of Libya's history, in strict and careful writing, in accordance with a purely scientific approach, free from bias, sneezing or fanaticism, with historical responsibility and full honesty.
2. To correct some of the errors contained in the literature and books that dealt with the history of the Arab press, and barely mentioned anything about the Libyan press. And also to correct fallacies that were probably due to inaccurate transfers and hasty codification of the dates without confirmation, especially with regard to the dates of the initial preparation of the newspapers subject of this study.
3. To respond through historical facts and evidence, to erroneous accounts as stated in the books of the Arab historians, of fallacy of the history of the Libyan press during the first stage of its emergences and diminished esteem and the efforts of the founding fathers in that difficult period in the history of the country.
4. To revive this neglected history, recall it and reiterate it, and to publicize its value and what it says locally and regionally.

1.8 Type of study and methodology

This study is an analytical and historical criticism that seeks to describe the history and features of this historic stage in a modern academic template, describing its

features through what has been available to the researcher of copies of the journals of that period of study.

In this study, the researcher has used the historical approach which helped to review the subject in a clear sequential manner.

1.9 Previous Studies

Subject of this thesis has not had the chance to make available much previously published scientific or academic studies, such a subject has been neglected by researchers, as has been neglected by the very unfortunate historians, and all the researcher managed to get was the following previous studies:

- A study entitled "The Reality of the Libyan Press After the Proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution 1908-1911, a historical and analytical study", prepared by the researcher Dhaw Rabee, and it was made for the requirement to obtain the master degree in Journalism in the Libyan Academy for Higher Studies in Tripoli, the purpose of which was to identify the circumstances prevailed in the state of Tripoli during the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution, as well as the establishment of the dates for the publication of the newspapers and the motives for their creation and trends about the topics published in them, and how much they have been interested in journalistic editing arts and identifying their issues released.
- A study entitled "Evolution of the Libyan Press 1866-1972", prepared by the researcher Shaaban Alfeturi made for the requirement to obtain the master degree at the Faculty of Journalism in the University of Kansas USA in 1973, where the author has reviewed most of the Libyan newspapers published in the period of study in terms of origin, development and objectives. and administrative and technical policies and problems encountered.

1.10 Hindrances and Obstacles

The researcher faced many impediments and obstacles during the preparation for this thesis, most notably the scarcity of references and scientific sources related to the subject of the study, which was not preceded by thorough and comprehensive studies in a way that enables the researcher to derive his information and data on the subject

from more than one source. The researchers had only two references; one of which was the basis for the rest of what was written about the history of journalism in the western state of Tripoli during the Ottoman era. And this reference item was not an academic study, but it was more of a literary piece of writing, in which the author narrated what was available of information and documentation. The time that book was written dates back to the year 1960, that is, at a time when many documents appeared represented in old versions of a number of newspapers which did not appear before the author wrote his book. The book title was "The Libyan Press in Half a Century" by the Libyan historian, scholar and author Mr., Ali Mustafa al-Misurati, who was a well-known in literature and a professor of culture and journalism in Libya. The other reference book was entitled "The Beginnings of the Libyan Press, 1866-1911" by Professor Abdulaziz al-Suwae, who had most of his information from the above-mentioned Misurati book.

CHAPTER TWO: GENERAL STATUS IN LIBYA DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

Studying history of the rise and development of journalism in Libya, inevitably necessitates knowledge of the influential circumstances and prevailing environment thereto and thereon. It also demands knowledge of the form and nature of living prior to such emergence. This is in order to recognize the effective factors that enabled lay down its first corner stone, and the base on which it was built.

From this standpoint, it is imperative that we study briefly the historical sequence of those factors and influences that may have helped to give birth to the Arabic journalism in Libya and worked to strengthen it, or the circumstances that caused the delay in this process, causing its growth to be faltered.

Perhaps the most prominent influences in the field of journalism have always been politics and the resulting economic conditions, the form of education, its system and the culture and thought that it generates, that is why we saw the splitting of this chapter into a two topic parts; where we narrate in the first topic a quick description of the stages of political history and the economic activity that accompanied it, to develop medicine Its general shape and its subsequent impact on growth of journalism, extrapolating the reasons behind the delay in press emergence in Libya.

Throughout the second topic, the researcher seeks to learn about the nature of the educational movement in Libya during that period, its outputs and secretions, and its repercussions on a culture that has arisen among learners and their influence on the emergence of the Libyan press, and whether education was sufficient in the form that contributed to the preparation of educated elites and national cadres capable of making journalism in Libya? Or are there other factors that helped?

2.1 The Political and Economic Situation

Libya has been known in ancient times by the name "Atrawplus", and it has many other appellation in previous times and covenants, and since the arrival of the Ottomans it has been known by the name of "Tripoli West" a name denotes all of Libya, with its capital in the city of Tripoli.

Muslims subjugated in the 22nd year of Hijra, on the hands of the Muslim Commander Amr ibn al-AAs under the caliph Omar Ibn al-Khattab (Ghalboun, Abi Abdullah Mohammed bin Khalil, 1349:" ya"), many rulers sequenced respectively on its presidency, and it has seen many conflicts, and it has been the target of ambitions stalked from all directions, because it has an important strategic location that connects the Mediterranean basin with the depth of the desert, and being a link point between east and west, so that it became a connecting point for various important commercial passages, facilitating convoys to move with hardly any natural landscape obstacles, like the case in Algeria and Tunisia, where the Atlas mountain range is a major impediment to movement of caravans (Al-Abyad, Rajab Naseer, 2009: 24).

In 1510, Tripoli fell in the grip of the Spaniards, before that it was directly subjugated by the (Hafsians), but the influence of the Spaniards did not extend to the whole country and did not exceed the walls of the city and its fortifications, except at very limited intervals. While the rest of the country was under the rule of the tribes and its leaders, with the regime that was then recognized, Barka on the east of Libya was at the time under the authority of the Mamluk, with Egypt, before becoming a subordinate to the Ottoman Empire in 1517, that is, 7 years after the Spanish takeover of Tripoli (Bazmah, Mohammed Mustafa, 1965: 21-24), Fezzan in the south of Libya did not attract notice of the historians, perhaps because there were few important incidents therein in that period, not to mention its business being weak due to scarcity of wealth, but they have been linked to good relations with both Tripoli and Barqa in the fields of trade, science and culture (Al-Ansari, Ahmad bin Al-Hussein Al-Naeb, 1994: 5-34).

The historian Ahmad Al-Ansari also describes life in Tripoli before the invasion by the Spaniards on the above-mentioned date, that she was blessed with a living and the trade was active, and security is restored, so that soldiers are similar to civilians, in which armament is reduced, until the houses of the knives are lacking, and Ansari is a novel that is seen its events and a lot of historians that it was a reason to draw the Spanish attention to its invasion (Al-Ansari, Ahmed Bek Al-Naeb, 2015: 148). This statement, however, gives us a little bit of an idea about a living in the shape of the sumptuous and wealthy life of the people of Tripoli before it was invaded by the

Spaniards, and explain the failure of Tripoli people to take protective measures and defend the city and their neglect of fortifications and armament at that time (Bazmah, 41).

On the other hand, the Spanish occupation of Tripoli came in the context of the religious struggle between the crusader powers and the Islamic forces that were the Empire Ottoman at the time, which became a threat to the Crusader powers after widening its influence and stretching its control over vast areas of the east, Which escalated after Constantinople fell into the hands of the Ottomans and annexed Egypt under its banner and the eastern part of the Libyan territory known as Barqa, so control of the southern Mediterranean Basin has become urgent, to cut off the Ottoman fleet and prevent it from using the shores of Tripoli, as it is ostracized You will pose a threat to their interests and maritime transport routes in southern Italy and in the Mediterranean basin in general, and it may be easy for the Ottomans to launch naval attacks on southern Europe and make painful blows (Ditto: 75).

2.1.1 Firstly : During the First Ottoman Era (1551-1711)

In 1551, the Ottomans were able to expel the Knights of Malta from Tripoli, which was handed over to them by the Spaniards in 1530, thus returning Tripoli as a territory once again, after 40 years of conflict with the Spaniards and their followers, the Knights of Malta, known as the Knights of St. John (Brochien, 2005: 18). and Murad Agha became the first Ottoman ruler of Tripoli and the first representative of the Sultan in it after it became affiliated to the Ottoman state, his successor Drghaouth Pasha, who granted the Sultan Suleiman Dub and to Tripoli West year 1553 /964Hijri, where he was the first to liberate her from the Spaniards, he took control of her affairs and repaired her condition It has strengthened its fortifications, so that the country is safe and prosperous, and there is justice and a lot of temptations, until the martyrdom of the Year of 1565/972Hijri (Ferro, Laurant Charl, 1994: 109-126), and during the first 50 years of Ottoman rule in Tripoli, security and safety have been restored and the people have returned to their economic activity, the majority of which is in cattle grazing and a bit of trade across the sea and land, "the Trabelsi (Tripolitan) was a skilled trader, they managed in a short time to return their city to Its old prosperity(Al-Ansari,Ahmed Ahmad ben Al-Hussein , Ditto,1994:43)

However, the situation did not last long, and the conditions were quickly worsened and the people were defeated and wronged and Tripoli has for years been witnessing insurgencies and rebellion, the coup d'état, the stranglehold of their grip and their influence on the west of Tripoli, as well as in Tunisia and Algeria, until they have been rejected Governors assigned by Istanbul's highest authority to these territories, the first of which is perhaps the extraction of Suleiman Dey from Ahmed Pasha, the Sultan's emissary in 1609 (Ferro, Ditto: 139).

According to the two plotters, a military coup d'état took place in the Tripoli air, where he was stripped of power, and the Basha, from Istanbul in 1603, was removed the beginning of the system of Government by selecting the local governor by the Cabaret recruits and the entourage, and the high door did not have enough powers To reduce the influence of the Kanshari in Tripoli, the west, Tunisia and Algeria, and not control the policies and behaviors of their chosen rulers (Brochien, Ditto: 59).

But Ibn-Ghalboun in his souvenir book brought together the two individuals and indicated that Suleiman Dai was nicknamed "Safar Dey" and that the soldiers had sold it to Tripoli in 1012 Hijri (Ghalboun, Ditto: 102).

The situation continued in the west of Tripoli between the inner revolutions of the tribes refusing to pay the taxes they were burdened with, the greed of the outside, the corruption of the rulers and the entourage, their departure to fill their coffers and the satisfaction of their entourage, which represents the shield of the rulers. The Egyptian historian (Mohamed Anees), in explaining the tasks of the Turks in the countries of the Arab East at that stage, might summarize what they were the political and economic situation in the Tripoli area, which was an important part of the territory under Ottoman rule, where it says: "That this stage consists of three nagged I basic, protection of the machine, raiding neighbors, ensuring security in the country, collecting taxes, and what remains is not within the scope of their interests (Brochien, Ditto: 40)

The country remained between confirming one governor and retiring another, and the situation went between machinations, treachery and rivalry, with a lot of injustice, and in most periods imposed an abscess heavier on people even they were left to leave for farming and reconstruction, because they would benefit only with the easy

part, and the rest goes to the governor's coffers, entourage and control. That country without a conscience, and the situation was that the coffee-maker took over the country's status situation was that the coffee-maker took over the country's jurisdiction, owned it and controlled the fate of the servants, there were no uniform laws by the supreme State, and it was not for those who took the divine order to build and promote their people, but all that was the imposition of sovereignty by force of arms. And the need to obey the people and to respond to the requests of the ruler and his disciples, to fill the coffers in various ways, and to share and acquire people their livelihoods and possessions possible, and through the writings of historians that were not in the country during this era of remembrance, thank you, and the taste of the people only. The Wolf and the plague, unless we consider the first fifty years a case of exception, in which there is some prosperity, until the end of that Covenant on Ahmad ben Yousef Al-Gharamanly in 1711, One of the soldiers at that time.

The governor of Tripoli was a modern state and wanted to get rid of Ahmed Al-Gharamanley framed him for what he saw from his father and his ability to take over the country and he feared that he would replace him and the GARMANLY flag about the plot he made a coup on my Father Ames and sold him the people of Tripoli and the people of the Diwan when they had a good reputation and courage and that their veins were in the blood of Arab A on Tripoli West notice of the historians.

2.1.2 Secondly : The Rule of the Gharamanly Family (1711-1835)

Ahmad Gharamanly, in the love of both the coast inhabitants and the sawmill alike, was not left behind by anyone because of his tenderness and kindness, which founded the laws of the state and revived a circle of rules (Ghalboun, Ditto: 161). and became a Wali recognized by the Ottoman Sultan in March 1722, then he could establish an independent feudal state following the Ottoman power only configurable, and he was able to weaken the importance of the military forces as a soldier and dispelled it so it became ineffective as before. They did not disturb the reign of the Gharamanly, conspiracies and internal revolutions like the previous Testament, for thirty-four years of the rule of Ahmed Pasha founder the Crimean state has been able to extinguish more than 20 uprisings and plots, and despite all of this, it became the west of Tripoli, the strongest of the White Sea basin. Medium and

for a long period of time, enabling her to impose her own will and deal with the great powers in equal treatment of peer (Ferro, Ditto: 24).

However, the excessive use of this maritime force, the expansion of piracy and the levying of royalties on commercial vessels of the States of Europe and America have been the cause several conflicts have erupted between the Crimean rulers in Tripoli and the governments of those countries, which have been fed up with the actions of the two Trabelsi (Tripolitans) and have encroached on Their warships on their own interests, the situation was often tense as soon as they subsided until they appeared at other times, which caused the rulers to be overwhelmed, along with the eruption of revolutions, rebellions and insurgencies, from time to end, due to the imposition of unjust taxation policies that have caused the discontent of the people, especially in those insides. The conflicts between the rulers and the people were not only rampant--with the aim of attaining power--within the ruling family of the Crimean, and the atmosphere of conspiracies prevailed and assassinations and treachery among the sons of Gharamanly themselves, not to mention rebel movements by soldiers, and their incessant assaults on the people in their own money and themselves Especially in the reign of Ali Basha Gharamanly, grandson of Ahmed Pasha, founder of the Crimean dynasty, who took Tripoli as his successor to Muhammad Pasha's mother, in 1754 (Al-Ansari, Ditto: 44).

The great rulers of Gharamanlies have relied very much on the spoils and profits they reaped from the pirate operations in the Mediterranean, prompting of Europeans to address and reduce them, and by military force Europe has imposed on Gharamanlies to submit to the signing of treaties in which they became a To the weaker party, which has caused the accumulation of the debts of the ruling family owed to the European countries, led by France and England, which increased deterioration of the situation in the west of Tripoli after the government resorted to increased taxes to collect the value of its external debt and thus caused the rise of protests The discontent and resentment of the people culminated in the reign of Joseph Basha Gharamanly in 1830.

The economic life during the first Ottoman era and the period of the rule of the Crimean dynasty was at a very low level for the general public who depend on earning their livelihood on cattle grazing, along with agriculture concentrated around

the oasis and on the Sahel, relying on rain and some groundwater and Eyes in very primitive ways there were no dams, no irrigation projects, no plans and no intentions to establish them, and the people's misery increased the unjust tax system that constantly imposed on the people and with different types and names left to them only the simple thing is almost not enough to fill the breath, especially during the period that has been The members of the Anglo-Saxon community have increased their influence on the government and their tyranny over the people.

As for the governor and the entourage, piracy has been a powerful resource for gain and wealth, and what is being seized in their conquests is only their coffers special while maintaining a large share of the sultan, the country and its people have not benefited from the tax returns or the spoils of the nothing, but more fatigue. And the tension that leads them to the revolutions now and then.

The main economic activity was the convoys ' trade, the most important of which was Tripoli, a trade center where convoys from the east, west and south were converging, and the trade movement in Africa through south-west Tripoli was considered at the time of the active ports of Tripoli, a destination representing the shortest routes and routes to Europe , while the center for the collection of trade from the North African rear, from Tripoli, Benghazi and Egypt to the south, on the other hand, was the most prominent exports from Tripoli ports are dates, olive oil, wheat, barley, honey, wax, wool, Misurata, saffron, sponges, potash and salt and dye besides animals of cattle and beasts. The slave trade was also one of the most popular and active trades, along with ivory and other African products (Rossi, Ituri, 1973: 413-415).

Overall, there has been no interest in establishing stable and serious mechanisms and plans to lift the country's economic situation and improve the standard of living of its simple people, while trade it was the monopoly of the upper class of rulers, their entourage, officers and minority Jews, and the closure of convoy routes as a result of strikes In the late reign of the Gharamanly family, the debts of the rulers in favour of European countries, which resulted in increased taxes on the people, were the reasons for the occasional faltering of trade.

2.1.3 Thirdly : The Second Ottoman Era (1835-1911)

In the early 1930s, the rebel movements of the people of the interior abounded over the regime of Yusuf Pasha al- Gharamanly, whose policies have become more and more evident. And I feel pressure from all surrounding him including the consuls of foreign countries, he was sentenced to his son Ali Pasha as his successor in the second and decimal From August of 1832, it was installed and recognized by the Ottoman Sultan in 1834, but the rebels did not recognize him as governor and continued in their rebellion and siege of the city, and as there were some external threats to the survival of the western Tripoli under the Ottoman domination, which emerged when the oven was occupied For Algeria in 1830, in view of this deterioration within the state, it is incumbent upon the highest authority to intervene, take decisive action and restore direct control over mandate and manage their affairs, and keep them from any threats that may come from the French side, which was in his interest the survival of the local power of the Gharamanlies on Tripoli on the west on the return of the Ottomans to govern directly, while the British supported the rebel movements and the rebellion against the Gharamanlies, preferring the immediate return of the Ottoman power to curb the expansion of French influence over North African countries (Rossi, Ditto, pp. 410-411).

Thus, in May of 1835, the Ottoman state regained its full, direct political and administrative control over the west of Tripoli with a very political manoeuvre in wits and intelligence, the Ottomans managed to enter and extend their influence in the city with ease and pleasure without a single drop of blood, and ended with that The ruling of the Crimean dynasty, which lasted nearly 125 years of independent rule, was only formally followed by the Ottoman supreme authority, beginning with the second Ottoman era and starting with a new stage in Libyan history.

The situation for the people of Tripoli has not been much different from that of the previous, and the return of the Turks has not been a difference, as the leaders of the interior tribes and elders continued to be reluctant to give obedience and loyalty to the new Sultan's representative, even those who tried to betray the new governor and put him in prison.

This is what happened with Gomma Mahmoudi, the leader of the West Mountain, who came to Tripoli to give allegiance to Mustafa Najib Pasha in 1835, the first

representative of the Sultan after the fall of the Reign Manley, the latter was only ordered to be imprisoned, thereby increasing the discontent of the people in the various regions, as well as the resumption of the new Basha The unjust and onerous taxation system, and more harshly, aggravated the situation, the people of Tripoli had no way of expressing their indignation and their lack of loyalty to the representative of the sultan, except by being reluctant to go to the Tripoli market, a declaration and a determination to bring about a full economic boycott, and taken from the Taura market An alternative to the Tripoli market for their normal business activities, rapidly becoming an active trading centre (Brochien, Ditto: 277-279).

Mustafa Najib Pasha has not been in the state for more than three months until he was replaced by his successor, Mohamed Jokes Pasha, who managed to restore relatively calm in the Ayala except that he failed to entice the people of the interior, even after the release of the leader Gomma Mahmoudi, they continued to boycott the Tripoli market, and the Tajoura market remained The most prosperous and attractive business for traders, what made Basha look at this as if it were a revolution against him or a revolution, even if it wasn't a weapon, then what was it?, however, a military campaign against his country and the Tajoura market had not remained and was not to be apologized, as the campaign had taken away all the long-standing of their hands and had caused a broad echo Both Janzor and the Zavia (Ferro, Ditto: 452).

This incident, which was in the minds of everyone in their own language, has raised the momentum of discontent and resentment against the rulers.

After returning to direct rule, the upper Ottoman authority did not draw clear plans for its policy milestones in Tripoli, and did not seem to follow a deliberate mechanism to to entrust the representatives of the Sultan with the rule of this deity, and has not seriously and effectively engaged the country's citizens in the governance of their country, not from near or far, especially Blind tribes, and all that was an attempt to adapt to those without faith or conviction of their right to participate in the decision-making, which touches their lives directly, which changed the look of the people towards Ottoman rule, they see it as occupation even if it is under the banner of Islam, any system that takes without giving, and imposes His presence by the law

of power and not by the force of law is no doubt a system that occupies the place and enslave the human

Drawing from the writings of the Historians of the history of Tripoli in the west during the first and second Ottoman rule, the way in which the Ottomans used to the administration of the country has not resorted to trying to identify closely the conditions of people's public life, study them, try to address their shortcomings, and bridge the gap between The ruler and the convict and eliminate their causes, so as to be an integral relationship designed to establish a cohesive and strong territory, be an integral part of an aspiring empire to be the strongest in the world and the best, the strength of the territories — not just the military — of the power of the state, its stability and its economic, scientific and cultural prosperity Will undoubtedly be a strong return to this state, a tributary of its tributaries.

Unfortunately, the "Libyan" citizen has no role--sponsored by the ruling power--in building and developing this country, nor is there any appearance a manifestation of the interest in development in all its sections and on its human head, except for the attention of the researcher that the expression "with interest or purpose", appeared in AWA The second Ottoman era was not the basis of the principle of the belief in the territory's eligibility to develop and catch up with the progress that preceded it. The rest of the nations have been with him for a long time, as it was not because of the awakening of the rulers and their attention to the loss of this spot because of their poor administration.

The events of the historians of the various stages of the general history of Libya during the Ottoman rule showed that the inhabitants had lived between two fires, a fire yielding voluntary or compulsory under an Islamic rule no matter how the rulers of the policies of arbitrariness and selfishness and injustice or oppression For trying to tighten his grip again on the country, the permanent Ahli sensor having this danger close to them, he left no choice but to enter under protection of the Ottoman state, which possesses the power to do so, and ensures that they remain as an Islamic country, fully exercising their religious beliefs in full freedom.

It is clear that the Istanbul High Authority has not deliberately been a policy in the west of Tripoli at this weak and tyrannical level, but it has not bothered follow-up and permanent control of those whom I have designated as my representative of the

Sultan in the judgment of this deity, nor have they established a consistent approach to political administration and the economy To its dependent territories is an aspect of justice, regardless of the form of administrative divisions and their formal details, but have merely issued directives and orders for good treatment of the parents and the restoration of tranquility and stability, which ensures that there will be no revolutions or rebellions against the Ottoman rule, for fear of overlapping Other third parties may have lunch these rebellions, resulting in their loss to this territory, especially since the supreme State is fully aware of the Crusader countries ' return to govern this important geographical spot, and the high degree of preoccupation of the highest authority in political and military matters along the range it deems more important in those circumstances than Follow-up and control of its agencies away from the High Command centre, which has given the opportunity to most of those who have ruled to administer it according to their own visions and interests, while preserving as much as possible not to arouse the wrath of the Sultan and to gain his satisfaction by providing a satisfactory return from tax revenue, along with A is sent from valuable gifts, either from those who are assigned to the highest authority or who have been chosen by the Ancharia in the first testament as mentioned above.

It is the historical honesty that the supreme authority of the sultan in the first instance often takes decisive action against the representative of the Sultan in the Aygod when he exceeds reasonable limits on the use of excessive force for the simplest of reasons or when the discontent of the people reaches its highest level as a result of the corruption of this governor or its perpetuation in To drain them on the pretext of taxation, or the blatant mischief of the sultan in one way or another, but this decisive action taken by the Sultan against represented in the rule of God is often replaced by another, not broadcast except to follow a previous approach and sometimes behave more and more, it is more ominous and more A disservice to the population. This is what happened when the supreme authority learned of the disadvantages of Muhammad jokes Pasha and was replaced by Marshal Taher Pasha in June 183 (Ferro, Ditto: 452)

The researcher notes that most of those who took over Tripoli ruled the west by representatives of the High Authority, whose lives were in one way or another linked to military tasks, which are men a war and a field akin to being men of politics,

wisdom and the administration of people's affairs civilian, which is why their practical behavior has been dominated by the power of their dealings with different events. as they and through military life and what they have lived through their field, seem to have been dominated by the culture of booty, as long as they have the opportunity, not to mention the mobility and instability imposed by this life, the materialistic returns can be achieved, and they lose the feeling of belonging to the place. and consider it a home or a part of a country no matter how long they stay

In the light of these data, we note that the financial corruption of the governors was most pronounced at the beginning of the second Ottoman era and did not differ significantly from the first covenant, some rulers have reached the limit of selling administrative positions within the local government in a way that is closer to the public auction that the Basha is headed by himself and with him Of course, the price of the sale is paid, and sometimes corruption in the sale of positions has reached its highest and extraordinary level, so that those who auction him for a certain position, he almost gets the job he bought to get him to replace him to another place that might have paid a cheap bid than he did before.

In some cases, the high door also resorts to extraordinary taxes, in excess of ordinary taxes, which were forcibly collected and given by the people coerced, this extraordinary increase in their rage, resentment and rebellion is sometimes further compounded by the fact that some governors are increasing the value of those Extraordinary taxes The value of the increase has reached three times the original value of the high door, not to mention the financial embezzlement large amounts of tax collections before arriving at the royal treasury, but some governors have reached the limit of retaining part of the salaries of soldiers. Turks stationed in the Ayelah, which were sometimes arriving late from Astana because of the distance between the Igod and the capital of the Ottoman Empire, which was causing resentment and discontent among the soldiers over the wali (Ditto: 475-492).

In contrast, historical facts indicate that the supreme authority intervened most often, but this intervention did not change the representatives of the Sultan--as we have already stated – This change in governors has not been a solution but may have been motivated indirectly by their corruption, not by the generalization, but by the Most, the adoption by the supreme authority of the method of change without appropriate

and severe punishment against all those who have been found to be corrupt has made some of the high-level officials by taking up the rule of the gods, he lays in his sights that he will not prolong the denominator in this post, so we find them through the words of historians, they leave to collect what Be collected from money and make gains in any way with different method and method between governor and another

The influence of foreign consuls in the process of installing or sometimes isolating the prefects through their ambassadors in the capital of the Ottoman state has played a role in threatening these rulers their constant sense of instability is that those who have not been involved in corruption have not been allowed to reform, build and develop for sure that he is leaving In particular, although their survival is not in the interest of some influential foreign consuls, the French and English consul are in the head. "The author of the Libyan yearbook, Ahmad Ezzat Pasha, was removed from his mandate for Tripoli, West in August 1860, with the help of the French ambassador in Astana to the high door and his successor, Mahmoud Nadim Pasha," said Charles Ferro (Ferro, Ditto: 495) . Which began in the custody of the Tripoli era attests to some kind of changes and reforms by the advent of the movement of organizations, along with what this wali of a character enjoys in love achievement and construction, and his positive vision of leadership, the Researcher believes that the highest power when she decided to pay attention to the repair of the case of the Tripoli Ayelah West and give it some attention, it has chosen the appropriate character to achieve it. While the researcher does not overlook the improvements made by Wali Ahmed Ezzat Pasha, he was the first to establish the Rashdiya offices in Tripoli and take care of the order (post) to buy a steamer to travel with official editors and commercial intelligence (Al-Ansari, Al-Manhel Al-Adeb, Ditto:295).

2.1.4 Movement of Reform Organizations

In the second half of the 19th century A.D. the decline began to manifest itself in the administration of the Ottoman Empire, and the regimes of government were weakened, among the most prominent reasons that led to those developments in

various parts of Europe, foremost of which were military developments, and the tactic of warfare developed on Its effect "This has been demonstrated by the military defeats of the Ottoman Empire, as a result of its adherence to old war traditions and tactics, forced to sign many treaties with the countries of Europe, under which they lost many territories under their authority, such as Hungary and part of the Balkans. This deterioration, which threatened the Ottoman Empire and posed a threat to its cohesion, was a good reason and a matter of urgency, an obsession that haunts the sultans and the loyal statesmen of the state., politicians and intellectuals, those who have been influenced in one way or another by European civilization, and the development that has followed it through which it became states with Economic, political and military forces. Hence the desire to seek a way for the Ottoman state to be re-established, to restore its prestige and strength better than ever before, so that they may find that there is a movement reform of his system of governance and administration, which showed up in the year 1839 m the movement of repair known as "organizations ", targeting the application of the ADV. The modern European but with no compromising on Islamic systems (Al Jabouri, Mohiuddin, Abdel Jabouri, 2015: 1447).

In the west of Tripoli, the repercussions of this movement did not arrive as soon as they appeared in the capital city of Istanbul, but in the meantime, Tripoli was the West self-stepping steps towards reform thanks to the efforts of the Wali, Mahmoud Nadim Pasha, for his potential, and since industrial activity in Tripoli The West was a simple and unreliable revival of the Ayelah economy, the Pasha paid close attention to the real wealth that the country possesses through its fertile lands, bringing I miss the olives and distribute it to the people of Tarhuna to plant it in the beneficial lands, God forbid it can outlive and work, and you never The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been a modern olive-growing country but its existence has been a long time ago, but Basha has encouraged and supported its further planting. Officially, the impact of the movements of the organizations in Tripoli was only in the year 1281 (1865), where Tripoli became west by a high-handed decree of the Supreme Caliphate of the state, its particular system is based on fairness, justice and non-deviation (Al-Ansari, Ditto:303).

The governor, Mahmoud Nadim Pasha, has begun to implement administrative reforms throughout the western state of Tripoli in accordance with the state Law of 1864, which established functions, functions and salaries in all sectors and to limit the powers of officials, including the governor, with the regulation of taxes and the general budget. The introduction of a system of what is known as a record is the institution that entitles the community to own land and gives them the documents to do so and monitors agriculture, the introduction of the system was positively reflected in the development of state production, and the judicial system was introduced for the first time in the western state of Tripoli in 1869. However, attempts to apply the laws throughout the territory of the State are doomed to failure, only to the cities of the Sahel, while the inhabitants of the interior continue to apply their traditional customs (Brochien, Ditto: 349-357).

One of the most notable reforms of the Wali Mahmud Nadim Pasha, directly related to the subject matter of this study, is the establishment of the first state printing press, the first Libyan newspaper, the name of Tripoli, was issued in 1866, in Arabic and Turkish, and is the date of its promulgation. The birth of the Libyan Arab press in Tripoli, in the west, we will come to mention it in detail in the next chapter.

2.3 Educational and Cultural Conditions in the western state of Tripoli

2.3.1 Firstly : Old Traditional Education

The western state of Tripoli did not know modern education until the late 19th Century, under the movement of reforms undertaken by the Ottoman administration in the states its affiliates, including the western state of Tripoli, where education was previously limited to the classical religious education that the country has known since the Conquest Al-Islami by Amer Ibn al-AAs in 22 Hijri, which built in its capital, Tripoli, the first mosque known as the Mosque of Naqa (Al-Shiekh, Rafat Ganemi, 1972: 62) the launch of Islamic education in the country and a culture of human well-being, wherever it has reached its effects or news.

With the spread of Islam in various coastal and inland towns and villages, the movement for the reconstruction and construction of mosques has increased, and its role is not only to pray and to teach the Koran but to its role in the dissemination of

science, jurisprudence and interpretation, and has worked on the dissemination and consolidation of Arabic language science, based on the curriculum of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH when he was taken from his mosque in Medina as a centre for the propagation of Islamic science and culture along with teaching what works for people in their daily lives.

Subsequently, in Libya, what is known as the "ties", which are points taken by the people as positions of concentration in which those charged with guarding and monitoring any movement of the enemy in the vicinity may pose a danger to the homeland, and the persons involved in these tasks are called the Murabet, who are often the people of the faith to volunteer for the defense of Islam and Muslims, among them scholars and scholars who have also harnessed their lives to spread science in periods of peace and prosperity, have become these ties are scientific centers in which religious sciences are taught, and then they have evolved into libraries with valuable books to be supplied to science students. The bond to this end. Even some of them study mathematics science and chemistry and astronomy (Belhaj, Mohamed El Koni, 2000: 30).

Along with these circles, the KATATEB (Schools of Quran) have emerged and has also formed an important tributary of traditional education at those times, and the first steps of peace the education of the blotting, maintained the continuity of its performance by the Ottomans and cared about it like the religious schools in the mosques since their arrival in Libya in 1551 (Ditto: 43-46) and over time, it became one of the most important educational institutions in Tripoli in the west, thanks to the many endowments that were stopped and made a good intake, while the salaries of the sheikhs were the scholarships and gifts offered by their pupils at the end of each week (Tayseer Ben Moussa, 1988: 355).

The passage of the Fuqaha and scholars in Tripoli and their stay in the West contributed for days or months during the Hajj seasons being the centre for crossing the convoys of pilgrims from the west to the east and conversely, in providing the opportunity for acquaintance and mixing between the population and the people to open the areas of benefit and exchange of science, culture and knowledge, the movement of these The impact of the deployment and diversity of science and knowledge in Libya from Mashreq and Maghreb scholars.

The advent of the corners of Tripoli in the West also played an important role in the spread of religious science from the Fiqh, interpretation and science of hadith, biography, Arabic language and date and account, these angles included students from different Sunni segments, whose needs are covered by reading and writing tools and subsistence requirements Stay from the Waqf income, while the teaching curriculum was left to the sheikh of the corner according to his vision in that respect, they often receive the corners of their education in the Catalan and want to continue their studies in an advanced way (Belhaj, Ditto:48).

The researcher believes that some of the angles have become self-governing and a reputation spread beyond the borders of the country, making them a destination for science students from outside, perhaps by virtue of they take over the teaching of them from their elders, where the traveler and the Tunisian historian Abu Mohammed al-Tijani state that when the year 703 H Tripoli passed In the flag of Sheikh Abu Faris Abdul Aziz bin Obeid, and you get a scientific vacation from him in reading the Hadith to Saheeh Muslim and the steam-armrest, noting at the same time that Moroccan scientists and morgues were sitting in Tripoli to teach and science (Ben Musa, Ditto: 326).

The researcher considers this fact to be evidence that the educational and cultural environment in Tripoli was a nurturing environment for both the students of science and the elders, scholars and scholars, and was not chased or neglected.

During the second Ottoman era, Tripoli knew what was known as the boys ' education offices, which were like private schools, most of which had not lasted long and had been disrupted because of the expenses, it did not have financial allotments or endowments for expenditure, until the number was reduced to five, initially 15 offices A tutorial, the teaching process is carried out by scholars from the graduates of the Zawiya traditional institutes (Al-Tijani, Ahmed, Al-Tijani's journey, 1981: 254-257).

During an old phase of Libya's history, the construction of religious schools, which was the first to be initiated by the Diggers, was shown, and the Al-Mustanriyah school built by al-Faqih ibn Abi-Donia between 655-658H , was the oldest school built in Tripoli. In the first Ottoman era, the first religious school in Tripoli was the one that was built with the mosque that was built by Murad Agha in Tajoura when

the Ottomans came to liberate Tripoli from the grip of the Spaniards... Regiments of pupils darted from Tajoura and her player and received the Arabic language science and the Holy Quran and arithmetic, then the school of Darghout Pasha Mosque, built in Tripoli after the Spanish was expelled and the mosque has been known to this day (Greg.A.J, 2005: 11).

These schools have been reconstructed since the beginning of the first Ottoman era, and they are as follows (Belhaj, Ditto: 53-57):

- Othman Pasha School: Created in 1056 H-1654 m, with 15 student retreats, which were interrupted by Osman Pasha as commercial stores to dispose of their proceeds to school and students.
- Ahmed Pasha School: Founded by Ahmad Pasha al-Gharamanly, attached to the mosque he built in 1337 e-1738. It was known to this day at Suq al-Mosheer market in Tripoli, and was arrested on by Ahmed Pasha as well 183 shops and one cafe monsters and a building for a school of adulthood spends its proceeds on school and its activities and students, and In his Book of Remembrance, the historian, Sheikh Ben Gelbon, praised the knowledge, appreciation, respect and acceptance of the scholars for their information.
- Al-Katib's School: Founded by Mustafa Kassem al-Masri, in 1183 Hijri (1769) in what is named the Writers' Alley.
- Maizeran School: Founded by Ramadan Maizeran in Tripoli, he was a member of the State Council.

During the reign of Ahmed Rasim Pasha 1883-1881, she was arrested by many Waqfs who made her a destination for students from different parts of the state, and her graduates had a major role in supporting the education process and benefited from Tripoli schools and mosques.

The educational curriculum in religious schools was based on the mothers of renowned Arab-Islamic Heritage books, in the transport, mental and applied sciences and for this has been expanded and comprehensive in terms of approach, along with the system and regularity of the educational plan, and the curriculum has not been uniform among most Schools, however, are converging, with a seven-year study qualifying for graduates to complete their studies at Al-Azhar mosque in Egypt or the Olive Mosque in Tunis or the villagers with an axe and other schools of sham and

Hijaz or Istanbul high institutes or the graduate directly to the fields of work in teaching or Imam and preaching or an assistant clerk in the Sharia courts (Tayseer Ben Musa, Ditto: 329).

In terms of costs and expenses, these schools had no resources other than those that were stopped by the good people and the wealth of their endowments or donations from some of the wealthy, however, the income of the Waqf was not acted upon by Waqf staff and was often sent to the Ministry of Waqfs in Istanbul, causing In closing many of them there was no budget allocated from the State treasury to support it, not even from the capital of the caliphate until the greatest breasts were issued later. A law regulating the dismissal of such schools, the law having come after many complaints that have reached the capital of the caliphate in that respect (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 72-74).

"Education in the western state of Tripoli remained popular with a free and non-governmental nature, and only reflects the efforts of some of the prefects and the people of righteousness and charity for obedience of Allah" (Ditto: 70).

Education in the state has had long decades in the case of which we initially like it. There has been little or no development in the curriculum and no improvement at the level of education, no development in buildings and educational management in general, so that the state did not have a staff member responsible for the education sector until the year 1890 m when the high state sent to Tripoli a director-general of Education, who supervised the sector according to the conditions available, and did not achieve education in the state of Tripoli that period was only the simple amount of intellectual and cultural renaissance in that period, but he was able to preserve the Arab cultural identity Islamic in the country and save the Arabic language from being lost under the Ottoman regime's attempt to resettle the Turkish language and make it a language the state and the people at once, and replaced the Arabic language which was rejected by the parents on more than one occasion and position. In writing the development of education in Libya in recent times, Dr. Raafat Ghanmi Al-Shaykh states that a letter was sent by a Libyan employee who is director of the post of Tajoura district in Tripoli in 1899, to the Wali, requesting that the orders issued to him by the state be written in Arabic rather than Turkish, explaining His request is

that he is unable to understand the orders received and written in the Turkish language (Al-Shiekh, Ditto:66-70)

The position of this official only indicates that the language of the people of the country is upheld in Arabic and that they are totally refusing to learn or treat Turkey at the very least, and it is a very clear sign that the Turkish language is not penetrating among the people, it is the government official who controls the country before this date referred to as About 350 years ago he was unable to deal with the official language of the government so what do you think about the public that is far away from official written and read.

2.3.2 Secondly : Intellectual Scene Prior to Development of Education

The situation of culture in the western state of Tripoli was not far from the conditions of education during that period, if the state of education was a reflection or a natural product of the political system and economic and social conditions in the country, culture is the product of the human being in which it has lived, the sum of its accumulated and its effects on The years. That is why Libyans have lived very long periods of history during which they have not witnessed any stability or aspect of the system, except in limited periods of the time they almost tried to rise up and summon the forces, and they took them another ordeal that brought them back years back, fatigued and distracted, and Their communication with other civilized societies and developed nations has caused a state of cultural stagnation and inertia think of the majority, with the exception of those who have been fortunate and have the ability to travel and be travelling for any reason.

Writings of the Libyan history books did not indicate that the Ottoman Empire, in its first era, had worked to bring about a cultural renaissance in the western state of Tripoli, its cultural activity continued to be limited to authorship in religious and linguistic sciences and to a small percentage, until the beginning of the ruling of the Crimean dynasty in 1711 The time of the founder of Ahmed Pasha Qarmanley when the first features of an intellectual renaissance emerged in Libya, the political stability that the state experienced at the time was the main reason for the emergence, accompanied by security and economic stability, has produced a wide sense of

tranquility and satisfaction among the people, not to mention the attention that was given to Ahmed Pasha in science and scholars, as we have already indicated

All these factors have produced an intellectual product from the womb of the Arab-Islamic culture maintained by the people of the country through their adherence to religious education, which is represented by the emergence many distinguished scholars have contributed to enriching the cultural and intellectual landscape with their valuable writings in the fields of fiqh, Hadith and Arabic language, translated They have the contemporary historian of that crown, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Khalil bin Gelbon, in his book *Al-Tedkar* which submitted and publicationed by late Sheikh Taher Ahmed al-zawi in 1931 in Cairo, as the Professor historian Ammar Jhaydar stated, he was originally given an important The intellectual life of Tripoli (Jhaydar, Ammar, 2003: 18), Also, the two books (*Al-Manhal Al-Adeb / Nafhat Al-Nesreen*) of the historian and writer Ahmed MP Ansari are important sources of the history of Libya in various covenants.

On the other hand, the size of manuscripts inherited from the hands of the scholars from generation to generation refers to what has been the situation of culture in Libya throughout history, in addition to what its progress in sufficient detail on the level of intellectual activity that Libyans have been through in times with their own circumstances and variables, and refute all the sayings The one that used to decrease the amount of this Arab country and call it a nation that lacks science and scientists and has no culture and thought the movement of the manuscript between Libya and abroad in various epochs attest to the extent to which some of its flags have been overtaken by local scope and their interaction with the production of other scientific environments.

The Movement for the establishment of public libraries is perhaps the best evidence of the existence of valuable intellectual production, which is urgently required, regardless of quantity, and which deserves attention in this point from the researcher's point of view that the existence of these libraries was not evidence of the existence of intellectual and scientific production as much as is sufficient proof of the presence of its pioneers from the people of Culture and thought, the founding of which came to satisfy their need of the science and the NHL of these various scientific theories by informing them of these books and manuscripts, the library of

Mustafa Qasem El Masri, aka the author of the Library of Ahmed Al Ansari, formed the nucleus of the Waqf library. As of the year (1316 H-1898) with other books collected by the Waqf administration from the Othman Pasha al-Sakasili and Ahmed Basha Gharamanly mosques. The National Centre for Historical Studies in Tripoli continues to present the stock of these valuable libraries from manuscripts and publications, with a total of 2060 manuscripts of assets, as well as 940 illustrated manuscripts (Jhaydar, Ditto: 37-38).

The Tunisian traveler, Mohammed ibn Othman Alhashaeshi, said in his book the distress of Tripoli-west, in which he was telling the events of his trip to the western state of Tripoli in 1895.-The Al-Jaghub bookcase has contained more than 8,000 volumes of interpretations, talks, origins, standardization, sciences and books for natural and other... A scientist from this country keeps in his memory ten thousand verses of poetry, and reviews the names of scholars, scholars and writers who have known them during his visit to the city of Jaghboub they were headed by Ahmed Al-Refi the pupil of Sheikh Mohammed Al-Senussi, and the scholar Faleh al Dhaheri and many others (Alhashaeshi, Mohamed Ben Othman, 1965: 151-152).

It seems that the old travelers were very vulnerable to the Senussi movement and its scientists and the people who belonged to them from the scholars of that time as it sided very biased for this elite without the others what made him go to say "that science has no effect except in the Al-Jaghub and they do not have (the people of Tripoli West) knowledge Modern updated only some people exiled in Tripoli and Benghazi and the town of Houn (Ditto: 210).

In this statement, however, the researcher sees some of the victimization and bias, which he visited in Tripoli, west of 1895, at the time in which Tripoli is witnessing a state of cultural and intellectual mobility, which can be said to have been the contours of a clear and flourishing renaissance in various aspects of scientific and intellectual life and the advent of the press in 1866 is perhaps one of the most prominent of these features, which in no way can be ignored or overlooked party about it because it played a significant and prominent role in positively influencing all aspects of public life in the state and its environ suburbs.

And according to the researcher's point of view, what has led to this argument is that he might bias his own tendencies and attract his interests or his conviction that

neither knowledge nor a culture that is associated with or resulted from Islamic religious sciences, which is the belief that dominated many in those times especially those whose lives were close to Baal The strict water of religion, and what makes this act of the argument of that closing and the retreat that most of our Arab societies have been witnessing has made it more complicated on herself for political systems that tried to persuade her subjects that she controlled the name of Islam and taken from religion a tool to extend its influence on the Earth and the minds that lived therein.

The researcher believes that the words of Alhashaeshi were a major fallacy, because that valuable inheritance of books and manuscripts found in Fezzan and Ghadames and in the villages of the mountain in some families, which referred to Jhaydar in his book, Has been conclusive evidence that these areas were the beacons of cultural and intellectual lights are based on scientific life is not negligible (Look , Jhaydar, Ditto: 38).

2.3.3 Thirdly : Modern education and its impact on culture in Tripoli

In the last half of the 19th Century, the western state of Tripoli saw signs of reforms and attempts to develop the educational system, within the renovation plan adopted by the Ottoman administration in the late eighteenth century in its cities and affiliated countries, but Tripoli's share of this plan came too late apparently.

One feature of the reform in the education sector, appeared poorly in the state of Tripoli, was the establishment of two Rational Schools in Tripoli and another one in Benghazi circa 1857. At the time of the first term of Ahmed Ezzat Pasha, and they were initially military schools, where students over the age of 8 and younger than the age of 12 years (Ben Moussa, Ditto:336).

2.3.2.1 Rational Schools

Rashdeh (Rational) schools are an advanced stage of modern education that came with a wave of organizations, although the first covenant in Tripoli was previously for the period of regulation, however, after the reform processes in the education system, the Rashdia schools entered the public order and there are military schools of maturity and other Civil. The interest of the Ottomans in this type of school came

from the need for the State to adopt an educational curriculum that conforms to the requirements of the Times, incorporating modern science into its curriculum.

Between the years 1870-1877, the state of Tripoli became one of the five schools of maturity, each in Tripoli, the five, Benghazi, Derna and Murzuq, and Development of other schools after 1900 years in several other state cities (Ditto: 336-337).

There was no difference between the curricula of the military and the civilian rational schools, as well as the four-year study years for the civilian and military groups, which are taught in by students Arabic language, Persian grammar, spelling, grammar, Ottoman line, French language, arithmetic, engineering, history Islamic beliefs, literature, geography and painting, as well as military training materials for military schools (Belhaj, Ditto: 73).

In the absence of adult schools for girls in the western state of Tripoli, Turkish military officers in the state sent their daughters to teach in the schools foreign in Tripoli that period, which is why the first school for girls was established in Tripoli in 1898, so that there is no good reason to aim On the daughters of the Turkish officers to study in the schools of foreigners which was rejected by the Ottoman authorities at the time, where he and the West Tripoli were then brought an official letter to the commander of the Tripoli Military Division demanding that they not send their daughters to study in foreign schools and invite him to comply with the Sunni will that The non-permanence of Muslim children in foreign schools and draws his attention to the fact that there is no longer any argument or motivation for this after the establishment of the schools of adulthood for girls in Tripoli. From this letter, Dr. Ra'at Ghanmi al-Sheikh concludes that this newly established Rashdiya school has not been the purpose of establishing only to educate the daughters of Turkish officers employed by the Ottoman military force in the western state of Tripoli and not the daughters of their families. It further states that these Rashdiya schools were not of great benefit to the general public because their affiliation was almost exclusively in the children of the employees the dignitaries and the elders of the tribes to prepare them in the civil part to fill the administrative state functions, and some of the graduates were completing their education in Istanbul schools in Astana, called the tribal Children's school, qualify their students for civilian and military positions (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 145-147).

He joined the children's tribal schools in Istanbul — one of the most prominent conditions for admission to be a tribal and an elders — in 1886, forty-five students as first batch of students graduating from the schools of Tripoli West, followed by another of five students in 1894, followed by missions and To the west state of Tripoli, the first batch of graduates from the Clan school on 16 May 1898, and they were twelve graduates (Belhaj, Ditto: 94-96).

2.3.2.2 Primary Schools

In the year 1286-1878, the Ottoman Empire made it obligatory for education to establish schools in every village and city, but it was tasked with establishing it and carrying its expenses, the allowances of its teachers and all its expenses to the parents and their contributions for this purpose, but the mandate subsequently sought to provide stable resources for the disbursement Schools and their teachers from tax income after having made the study compulsory for males and females but did not build schools until 1883 and co-financed it in 1898 (Ditto: 65-67).

The duration of the primary school was three years for pupils to study Arabic and Turkish, history, mathematics, Geography, Islamic sciences and reading, spelling, intonation, grammar and drainage, in addition to ethical, health and artistic information, in addition to the curriculum of girls article Handicrafts and a share of musical science outside the scheduled course hours, and elementary schools were initially confined to Tripoli and Benghazi only until the year 1908 after the Ottoman constitution was activated and the organizations that pushed the Ottoman government to start a massive reform process were among them is the educational system which, by virtue of these organizations, has become affected by the French education system (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 132-133)

The regulations drawn up by the Ottoman Ministry of Knowledge, including the age of admission from the age of seven years, were applied in elementary schools, and have made some exceptions to remote areas, and have introduced the addition of a preliminary primary school year in which to study the principles of reading and the writing and the line and the student at the end of the four years of school gives him a certificate qualifying him to attend the Rashdiya (Rational) school (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 336).

In the opinion of the researcher, the interest of the Ottoman administration in education has been limited to the issue of instructions and regulatory decisions, and no more at the time the renaissance of education needs rigorous and serious follow-up that is subject to standards such as those dealt with within educational institutions in Istanbul, as it is known that it needs a lot of expenses and costs to stand up and achieve the objective of its creation, which the Ottoman state has not pledged and left to the administration of the State and its people in the form of voluntary contributions, which may be available at the time and at other time, and one aspect of the state's taxes not enough to fill the pockets, their expenses and the share of higher authority in order to keep them from being properly spent on education.

The responsibility for education has been left for a long period of time depending on the circumstances that depend on the good administration of the wali, the integrity of his entourage and the ability of the people to contribute, that is, they were not proceeding according to a disciplined and well-informed plan by officials, no matter how their names and positions changed, with their own legally guaranteed budget and protected by the power and prestige of the state.

2.3.2.3 Preparatory Schools

Preparatory schools have been established to complement the levels of education throughout the Ottoman Empire, and their students receive high school graduates, which are parallel to the existing secondary schools (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 148). And since the establishment of the first preparatory school in Tripoli in 1867, the duration of the study was four years, and it became five after 1909 (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 340).

Its curriculum was more expansive than in Rashdia, where natural history materials, hygiene information, civil and economic information materials were added and legal and agricultural and engineering applications materials, commercial accounting, bookkeeping and business intelligence, translation, conversation and applications (Roumi, Bulgarian, and Armenian), in addition to the education of the line and the third and the painting and the works (Belhaj, Ditto: 76-77), French, Persian, music and singing (Ben Moussa, Ditto,340).

It also opened in Tripoli in 1887 a military preparatory school, followed by military authorities, not the Ministry of Knowledge, which qualifies its graduates for higher

education at the military college in Astana to graduate at a level, while those who have not had the chance to pass the military preparatory study successfully have been transferred to The army as a regular soldier (Belhaj, Ditto: 78).

In 1904, a preparatory girls ' school was opened in Tripoli for only three years, with the curriculum focusing on Arabic and French language materials and Persian, Turkish line, dictation, Science of Things, civil information, painting, engraving, embroidery, tailoring, sewing and playing the piano (Ditto:79).

2.3.2.4 Teachers' House Schools

In the early 20th Century, a teachers school was established in both Tripoli and Benghazi, which were among the most important works of the new knowledge Manager appointed by the knowledge glasses. In Istanbul in 1899 to be in charge of education in the western state of Tripoli, and admission to the teachers school was only required to be proficient in the Reading and writing and memorizing the Holy Quran from the back of the heart, familiarity with the rules of the Arabic language and the principles of the Islamic religion along with the conditions of decency and good conduct (Al-Shiekh, Ditto:157).

Admission age to study at the teachers school ranged from 15 to 16 years, but the turnout was not as required, only seven students graduated from the year 1903, while by 1909, between 80 and 90 students were enrolled (Belhaj, Ditto:92).Its curricula was not much different from that of the Rashdia schools except in the addition of education and educational assets and the duration of the study was not more than the school of the Teachers House (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 341).

2.3.2.5 Arts and Crafts School

This type of school is a new method of instruction that flourished in Tripoli at the end of the 19th Century, and its approach is focused on the teaching of crafts that help the student after the completion of his apprenticeship is to make his way in the fields of work and production and to provide a living from behind the craft. The western state of Tripoli knew earlier what was known as the Al-Saneh office established by al-Wali Ahmed Ezzat Pasha during his second term on Tripoli, West in 1296 (1879), however, it did not remain long, as it was abolished by the team, which was

succeeded by descriptive Pasha and made it a storehouse of army supplies (Al-Ansari, Ditto:310).

The Al-Hamidiyah School for the Arts and Islamic trades was founded in 1898 and is named in Hamidiya for Sultan Abd al-Hamid (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 152). The residents of Tripoli, through the municipal council, had called for the establishment of a school of Arts and Crafts, the decision of which was established on 27 September 1871 with the consent of the Wali who ordered sixty thousand Ottoman sharks have been monitoring this project, but the project has been neglected and the light has only seen the year 1895. In the time of Namiq Pasha and the first academic year was 1898-1899 (Ben Moussa, Ditto:343).

In its budget, the school relied on handouts, zakat funds, donations to cover its expenses and expenses of the inner section, as it had a portion of the income Allied and non-commercial tax, which was a popular commodity and source of state income in that period against its outward export, as it was Part of the revenues of the municipality of Tripoli and the revenue and participation of staff in the Tripoli newspaper from within the budget of this school together with 10 per cent of the imports of the remaining municipalities and what stopped the school from Waqfs (Al-Shiekh, Ditto:152, and, Belhaj, Ditto:84-85).

The Arts and crafts school was initially targeted for the admission of orphans and children of the poor, and provided them with the possible accommodation in the inner section with the requirements of subsistence and clothing, the school later opened the admission door for pupils in the day section and introduced another special section for females (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 343), Duration of the study is five years, the student is assigned to learn one of the trades after he has passed a preparatory school year in which he is tested and classified according to the type of craft teachers see he will be successful in learning and perfecting them, taking into consideration the physical and mental preparation in line with the type of craft, as well as language learning Arabic, Turkish, Quran, religion, history and geography in a limited manner, with interest in the development of artistic taste by learning drawing and music.

The trades included in the school's training and education curriculum were weaving silk, wool, cotton, carpet weaving, leather manufactures and carpentry, smithing,

mechanics, architecture and construction along with music, while the female trades are limited to sewing, carpet and wool weaving with Housekeeping, the training of students and students is carried out by competent teachers, specialists from Turks, Arabs and foreigners, and the Department of the school has been able to support outstanding graduates by sending them to Istanbul to complete their postgraduate studies in their advanced schools (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 345).

Not only did the school provide housing and accommodation for its students in the boarding inner section, but it also gave them a sum of one and a half pence per week as personal expenses. And ten pounds at graduation, and sometimes graduates are given some craft equipment that enables them to start their new careers in the marketplace. Work, and at other times the graduate is given a full shop with his equipment and craft tools and is married to an orphan girl who is included in the school (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 154). The school opened its doors in front of all the cities and areas of the western state of Tripoli without discrimination, so that a number of students were identified for each student to be accepted in each school season (Belhaj, Ditto:87).

Hence, we see how this project, which has begun to be modest, has contributed effectively and clearly not only to education but also to raising the standard of living of the destitute and the poor and embracing the orphans who were at risk of being lost, diaspora, and pursuing ways of deviance and criminality, the project put its positive imprint on the community of Trabelsi He became a builder of building shovels, stimulating industrial stagnation and moving the production wheel through his output of young hands in the fields of industry and production, thus becoming a comprehensive socio-economic educational project in the full sense of the word.

2.3.2.6 Agriculture School

It was founded in 1909 in the district of Sidi El Masry in Tripoli, with both internal and external sections, which includes agricultural materials to the aspect of applied education in the extraction of oil, the cheese industry and livestock care, and the teaching and training process is carried out by Turkish teachers appointed by the knowledge glasses In Istanbul, and its students from various regions of the western

state of Tripoli are accepted with the aim of reviving the agricultural sector and increasing the production of agricultural crops of all kinds (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 156).

2.3.2.7 Private Schools

During the reform period in the education sector in the western state of Tripoli, a number of private schools have emerged, including an Arab founded by local and foreign citizens, and one of the most the schools of the Trabelsi that knew and figured that time. The school of Sufism which opened for males and females in 1901 m along with Shawkat Pasha School in the city of Tripoli also the curriculum and years of study were similar to public official schools and under the supervision of the Ottoman administration (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 346), the establishment of the school of Sufism is designed to compete with the schools of foreign communities in terms of educational level and performance and to open up to Muslim students who can afford to pay for their education, any of the affluent families (Al-Shiekh, Ditto: 158), the Union and Promotion branch in Tripoli opened two private schools in 1908, but the real thrust of their establishment was going in the direction of calling for the goals of this Ottoman party (Belhaj, Ditto: 80), This party seems to be hatching the need for the parents to educate their children and to demand that the two people who have opened the opportunity to promote their curriculum and inculcating his ideas and concepts among students to be rooted from the beginning of their intellectual creation, blended with the rules of their educational and cultural structure, thus ensuring the continuation of this approach through generations strongly.

2.3.2.8 Expatriates Schools

In Tripoli, there were two Jewish schools sponsored by the Israeli World Federation, and five Italian schools, including a kindergarten, a technical school and one for females, an evening school for adults and a primary male, as well as schools established by the French Christian Mission were one in Tripoli in 1902. The others were established by the nuns in Benghazi, tuber and the five, and in Tripoli there were two schools for males and females and the same in Benghazi (Ben Moussa, Ditto: 346-347).

The Ottoman Empire realized the benefits of education in this state and its impact on linking it to the Ottoman Empire, but it was not spent on it, as the teacher was exhausted and the schools ruined, and the curriculum was neglected by the responsible authorities, her vocabulary was arriving from Astana to instill the Turkish language in Arab society, but she I was unable to bankrupt it materially and scientifically which the European countries were alerted to start working to revitalize their mission in return to achieve their ambitions of colonization and investment (Belhaj, Ditto:102).

With the spread and diversity of schools and the reforms that accompanied them--albeit simple--on the curriculum, people have been aware of the positive and progress of education long-term and close-up paper and the benefits that may accrue to learners by offering opportunities to engage in different functional and professional fields And many, although the demand for regular schools is not as high as they are because of destitution, poverty and distress and their inability to pay expenses education However, the modest numbers that in one way or another managed to continue her education at home first abroad, were undoubtedly a factor of intellectual renaissance and Cultural in the country, albeit in a simple form, it is certain that it has been docked with the first of the scholars who have attended traditional religious schools and with those who had the opportunity to study at a scientific lighthouse in neighboring countries or in the Arab East or in the capital of the Ottoman Caliphate, to form this Docking a blend of colors of a modest scientific cultural painting that has a positive impact and effects.

There is no doubt that modern education has had the effect of changing perceptions, developing thought and opening the horizons of aspirations and aspirations to improve life in a way that a conversation that keeps pace with the developments of other societies and has contributed to changing the perception of events by individuals and how to deal with them in a different, more mature and sophisticated manner through Their direct friction with the educated people of the country during their daily dealings and social relations, which made most of the public an attempt to imitate the roles and traditions of learners in most of their civilized behaviors and methods which have a positive effect on the whole society and become a society that

wants to evolve and yearn To him by nature the human being is eager to know and learn new when he has the chance and use this new when he feels that he is useful.

We cannot fail to mention that the most important factors that have helped to have a cultural movement yearning for a civilization renaissance in Libya are the governorate of the people of different backgrounds and strata of the Society the use of Arabic language and its circulation and pride in the Arabic Islamic identity despite all the attempts to replace it in the Turkish language and you The Trabelsi community over the centuries, directly or indirectly. This is not easy but it is not strange for a Muslim Arab society that has known how to preserve its cultural identity and achievements of its rich heritage over the years this is thanks to the belief of the people in their own language — to the religious education that has prevailed as it is in keeping with its body, features and controls Since this land was known to Islam and its people accepted it as a religion, they had taken the language of the Koran and all the languages and dialects of the country had been melted. From the beacons of religious education, the seeds of the Libyan Arab culture are opened and grown, and they are timidly grown to the necessities of life, but they branched and inherited and saved herself from being lost amidst the plagues and the knowledge of war, epidemics, poverty, migrations, colonization and enslavement that affected the country. Stagnation and inertia.

The development of education in the western state of Tripoli, albeit late, has been the main factor in triggering the intellectual and cultural stagnation that has afflicted the country; The researcher considers it to be the main image of the cultural renaissance of the western state of Tripoli, which was later completed with the advent of the Libyan Arab Press in 1866, to follow itself later in an intellectual, cultural and literary boom when it had the opportunity to disappear the laws that were tied to any intellectual movement of this kind.

CHAPTER THREE: JOURNALISM IN THE STATE OF TRIPOLI WEST IN THE SECOND OTTOMAN ERA

3.1 Journalism Historical Roots, and Contemporary Origins in the World

It makes sense that as we embark on a research study on the history of the formation of the press in the western state of Tripoli, that we start by having a first glimpse of aspects of journalism prior to its emergence as we know it today, and to clarify the stages of its development, to arrive to the core of this study, in order to form a view to linking the sequence of events in this field in its historical context, to define what exactly is the press, and to what extent it fulfils a human need, reasons for its existence, the circumstances that led to its emergence and its origins, the factors of its development and the climates of this development. Perhaps here we need to mention its concept before going into other details, and how it was regarded by great leaders, kings and philosophers from different angles inspired by the volumes of the history of the Arabic press of the author of the Viscount De Tayrazi, which is one of the most important references to this study (De Tayrazi, Philippe, 1913: 9-10).

From the words of Napoleon Bonaparte, who had the credit to put the first corner stone for Journalism in the Arab World, Bonaparte said: "The press is one of the greatest pillars of civilization." This has been confirmed by Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, the son of al-Khadawi Ismail, who said: "Every civilized nation must respect the press."

The Russian philosopher Tolstoy said about the press: "The newspapers are the peace horn, the voice of the nation, the sharp sword of the right, the remedy for the oppressed", while the French writer Voltaire described the press as a "hard-to-break machine, and will destroy the old world so that it can create a new world."

3.1.1 The Concept of Journalism

It is difficult to define a concise and comprehensive definition of the concept of journalism, especially in our times, where the press has branched out, its tasks and functions have expanded, its forms have pronged out, and how it is provided to the

recipient. However, the general concept that has been known to man since the emergence of this profession, if it is correctly described as a profession, is the art of accurately codifying, recording and describing daily events and facts in a way that makes it easier for the reader to get acquainted with all its details, which, as Wickham Stead, dean of the English press, has defined: "it is not a craft, nor an industry, it is more than just a career, but a nature of talent" (Marwa, Adib, 1961: 16-17) .

Journalism in language is "The profession of collecting news and opinions and publishing it in a newspaper or magazine", for which a journalist is derived from (Dictionary of Almany, Website). This news is needed by recipients to provide them with information and events related to different fields of life according to the tastes and interests of readers; political, social, economic and sporting readers. etc.

Historians believe that the press has existed since a long time ago, and accompanied the human being and its intellectual and social development, with all its attendant life and political variables, and its development in terms of form, style and manner. We will address some of the historical signs that have proved beyond any doubt about the authenticity and presentation of this profession and the message of lofty humanity, proving that it is not an art that has emerged during modern times with the advent of typographical technology.

According to the linguistic definition of the meaning of journalism, it is the task of the first journalist relied on monitoring and gathering news, and then phrasing it to be presented to the recipient.

The journalist who witnessed or monitored the news is known as the reporter or the informer, and by inference the story of Hoopoe of King Suleiman, where the Holy Quran says: "*And he took a muster of the Birds; and he said: "Why is it I see not the Hoopoe? Or is he among the absentees? * "I will certainly punish him with a severe penalty, or execute him, unless he bring me a clear reason (for absence)."* * *But the Hoopoe tarried not far: he (came up and) said: "I have compassed (territory) which thou hast not compassed, and I have come to thee from Saba with tidings true"* (The Holy Quran: 20-22), We see in this verse that Hoopoe of King Suleiman was the

informant who came to Solomon with the certainty of any news, certain and great, no doubt, as the language people say the news is greater than news and there is an important benefit "and the news is only for the news of what the informant does not know [the receiver], and the news may be what he knows and what he doesn't know, and that's why he says tell me about myself, and I'm not telling me about myself" (Al-Askari, Ben Abi Hilal, 1997: 41).

Hence the importance of the news since time immemorial, which we could not have known, had it not been mentioned by the Holy Quran and by his Messenger Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), inspired by the Lord of the Worlds, and what God put down religions on his creations only to tell them what they don't know, and teach them what they don't know, and that's what proves that news is the Order of God to worship Him, to be their way of knowing and to circulate them in a variety of ways, until they have evolved from one style to another and are newly known in the name of the press.

What archaeologists have discovered, and has been inscribed by historians, about the stone carvings and drawings on the walls of caves and temples, in Egypt and China, and the Civilization of Babylon, the Assyrians. Researcher believes that it is a type of journalism of those abysmal eras, including news items, with available means of expression, blogging and documentation, for the most important events that they witnessed and lived in their time.

Thus, it can be said that the press is a message born with an innate human being, and its existence denotes man's needs to know what he does not know, and to take note of the news of the other nations and peoples, taking from them what is useful and neglecting what is insignificant or add no new importance.

3.1.2 Features of Journalism Across Epochs and Eras

3.1.2.1 Journalism in Ancient Times

It is clear that such a history commenced with the dawn of humanity, and perhaps account of the history of the Chaldeans, 3rd Century BC in Peruse Book, is a good support for this concept; he relied on his said account on the writings of the

Babylonian historians charged with registering important accidents in their lives during that time, according to the historian Flavius Joseph. There is also evidence of this in the ancient Egyptian papyrus collected by Flinders Petrie, which are believed to be 4000 years old BC, an evidence of the journalistic sensation the audience then, which shows that the press, although not fully compatible with the modern concept, has existed and has been known by man since ancient times, hundreds of years before Christ (Marwa, Ditto: 43).

Ancient historical monuments through studies have revealed that humans have also used stone engraving as a means of communicating, codifying daily events and important facts in some times and declaring them to the public. And here's the Rosetta Stone, of the great historical value, which dates back to the year 196 BC, confirms that the human being has come in those ancient times to codify his important events in a way that is more similar to the official press of our time, which is concerned with the publication of decisions and news about governments or the official sovereign bodies of the State, with a view to distributing it to the people and the parish, where Rosetta Stone bore the inscription of a fee that was issued in the city of Manav or Mufar, produced by a group of priests, in order to commemorate King Ptolemy V, he wrote in three languages, Hieroglyphics, Diobic (Coptic) and Greek, in the form of an article in which priests expressed their gratitude to the king who exempted them from some obligations and taxes, and was a key to dismantling the hieroglyphics code (Al-Arab Newspaper, 2014:12).

It is also among the Babylonian civilization, which reached its peak in the reign of King Hammurabi 2100 BC. the world's first blog paper was attributed to this king, Hammurabi Law Group and considered by legal scholars as the first newspaper (a codified law) in the history of legislation (Rifa'i, Shams Al-Din, 1978: 18). There are many stone artifacts that carry inscriptions bearing the features of the press of those ages, such as those displayed in the press gallery in Cologne, Germany, that bore inscriptions in ancient Greek dating back to the 5th Century BC, found on Crete, and translated as an invitation to a dinner party, and another for the same purpose inscribed on the wood found in Australia, dating back more than 2000 years.

The first stone newspaper in China was issued in 911 BC. And it was named Ken-An, the annual group, a monthly government speaking newspaper. As its prevalence has increased it was commenced to be issued on daily basis. They say it's being issued to date by modern means.

In Rome the emperor Julius Caesar has issued the first official Gazette of the Roman Senate on the year 58 BC. And it was named (National News Record) Mentioned by Adib Marwa by the name (Daily Record of News) , It was continued to be issued until the late 4th Century on papyrus imported from Egypt, and it was an example of European newspapers later (Al-Suwaiee, Abdelaziz Saeed, 1987: 24-25)

With the fall of the Roman Empire, the newspapers were dissolved and replaced by "News Letters", which continued throughout the Middle Ages and were of a service nature for traders and politicians in various European countries. The first appearance of the hand-copied news were in England during the 13th Century, and since then was commonly used two centuries later in Germany and Italy, and the nobles were paying generously for it (Marwa, Ditto , 55).

3.1.2.2 Journalism in Arabia

1. Before Islam :

The Arabs, like other societies and nations, have, at the beginning of their history, defined multiple ways of transmitting and telling the news, motivated by the curiosity and love to explore that exists among all people in all ages and places.

Perhaps more prominent means of communication and news transmission that characterize Arabs in the Dark Era was eloquent poetry, where aspects the Arab press manifested itself in poetry tradition and poems describing their situation and telling their news (on the method of reports), to be conveyed to the people by the poets or story tellers, who were regarded the corner stone of the journalists in the old age and their task was to make guidance or signify, though their task was limited to the transmission of news from one tribe to another, or the notification of the orders of the tribal chief to the tribe, and later widened to include quotations of (Hadith) prophet tradition, poems, anecdotes, myths along with their primary task of conveying news and reports only (Marwa, Ditto: 75-78).

2. After Islam :

Spread of Islam and the attainment of the Mohammedan Call in many parts of the world east and west was accompanied by a remarkable development in the Arab literary movement in general and in the artistic prose in particular in the reign of the Rational Caliphs, the historical literature stated that literature and creative authors and poets in the reign of the Abbasids had received attention and interest of the Caliphs, princes and their ministers, by stimulating, giving and praising the elites in an unrivaled way, and products of books, records and letters produced by the Divans, and writings of the people of that time and those who followed their approach were passed through generations over the ages, which included their news, events and the realities of their time, were only papers passed by generations to teach the following generation, supported by evidence and testimonies from personalities of recognized credibility and honesty in the transmission of quotations, with careful transmission and codification.

This trading of news and their transfer methods has made human constantly think and seek to develop methods and tools that complement these features, and with the discovery of the paper industry, man has found his sought target, and the task of writing and blogging has become more accessible, easier to spread and more popular among people, which has made it more effective.

The first invention of paper industry dates back to the people of China in the year 105, and the Chinese succeeded in keeping it secret that does not leave their land borders for more than 10 centuries, leaking then for the first time to Japan and then to the Islamic countries where the first paper factory was held in Baghdad in the age of Haroon Al-Rasheed early in the Abbasid Era, and they developed this industry, which later arrived in Europe in the 12th Century, with the entry of Islam to Andalusia (Al-Anasua, Mohamed, 46,47,50), where Europeans were taken to develop them later, and to raise the quality of their product of paper, this evolution was reflected in the intellectual movement.

This rapid development has given no reason to doubt the growing need of the individual in society for knowledge, and gives us a clear indication of the

responsiveness or action of the rulers with this desire on the one hand, as well as their need to reach out to their people on the other hand, based on their convection of importance of such link in serving the people, or as a way of exploiting the news, to serve rulers' interests, promote their survival, strengthen their presence on authority, and what the researcher has observed, out of the foregoing that most of the journalistic features we had previously listed had been born from the womb of governments, under their authority and care, other than what the Arabs had regarding transmission of the news at the beginning by poetry and literature, journalism was launched from a grassroots base and spread spontaneously, as it mimicked different types events and occasions away from the authority of the tribal president or clan master, which is a point of comparison between the interests of the people during these times.

3.1.3 Discovery of printing and the genesis of modern journalism

The Chinese had also been the first to invent printing in the early 11th Century, as well as their discovery of the paper industry, they were the first to know the use of animated characters (separated), after they were using carved wooden planks, or the wooden letters they preferred to other types because it meets with their writing rules, and then it was moved from them to Persia, then Andalusia and hence to Europe, where the Germans evolved this industry by the year 1400, and from them to Holland and Belgium (Rifa'i, Ditto: 9,12). Print historians gather that Gutenberg invented the printing by using in separate letters with Andre Dretzhen and two other people (Sabat, Khalil,1966: 14, 15).

In Europe :

Print discovery caused the largest paradigm shift in intellectual and cognitive production in Europe at first, and then in the whole world, such shift spread across Europe and increased its technical improvements and its most important fruits were the press release, where the newspapers originated in modern times first in Germany in the 15th Century, published in Vienna, Ratusburg, Augsburg and Nuremberg, publishes the current news summaries in those cities, but the newspaper as we know

today was only in Venice, where the first newspaper was released during its war with the Attic General (1563) (Other sources claim it was issued in 1566), and was named Gazzetta, in relation to a coin which was its price (Rifa'i, Ditto: 23).

In France, the first of the modern concept newspaper was issued on 30 May 1631, and it was named La Gazette for its owner Dr. Theofer Astreyndo who was a doctor to the King, and issued by a royal concession, the newspaper was semi-official, containing many articles written and corrected by Louis XIII with his hand (Boivan, Emil, "History of Journalism: 15,16).

Newspaper as known today were originated almost simultaneously in France, the Netherlands and England at the beginning of the 16th Century, though Press faltered in England at the beginning because of the grip of censorship and because the Steward Monarchy have been hostile to journalists (Marwa, Ditto: 56)

The first English newspaper, in the modern concept, was issued in 1642, the name of which was dubbed "London Gazette" and it did not live long, few years after appeared the Gazette (Oxford) in 1665, which was transferred to London to become the name of the "London Gazette". It is believed to be issued by this name till now (Rifa'i, Ditto:24) , and England has had the lead in the creation of a press renaissance in the 18th Century, with the establishment of the first regular daily newspaper in 1702 by the name "The Daily Grant", and it was the first corner stone of the daily press, after which some newspapers appeared, including the famous Times newspaper. Founded in 1783, which has maintained its continued issuance to this time (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 27).

In Italy, the first newspapers appeared in Florence and Rome and in Genoa, the first weekly newspaper, called The Sinsiero, was published in 1646. In Spain, the first newspaper printed in the name of Gazeta de Madrid was published in 1660 (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto:26).

The press in Europe has suffered from the ravages of oppression and censorship in some times, relatively different from one country to another, according to the vision and political volatility of the ruling power and at the same time, they were evolving as industry develops, especially after the French Revolution and the Declaration of Human Rights at the end of the 18th Century. But it has returned back to restrictions when its freedom was curtailed by Napoleon Bonaparte, who said "the governor

should make the press is in his service} hence only one newspaper, the Le Monitor, called the Napoleonic issued in France (Hamrosh, Ahmed1989: 9).

The situation of the press remained volatile, according to the vision and policies of successive governments towards freedom of speech and expression, with English newspapers being the most persecuted European newspaper, and the cases against the press were almost daily and in a violent form, and the government did not take off this policy until 1833 (Boivan, Ditto: 80). And her Excellency continued to fight with decision makers, politicians, governments and others in order to achieve her desired freedom until she arrived to what it is today and important after its development and progress and has contributed to the upliftment of nations and their peoples.

In USA :

The Boston Newsletter newspaper was the first in the new world in USA in the year 1704 (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 32). USA is the only state in which the press is not persecuted in that time, if the press plays an important role in influencing the events of the 18th Century, the most important of which is the American War of Independence (Marwa, Ditto,: 58).

In The Arab World :

Arab Journalism has been in complete isolation from all this movement and the intellectual and cultural development that the West has been witnessing for years, at a time when it was the West is striving to strengthen the laws of intellectual freedom and freedom of opinion, the Arab communities have been looking hard for a glimmer of light to lead them to the means of dignified living in a way that fills the rum, and save them from starving , and free itself from poverty, diseases and epidemics, from catastrophes of war, from totalitarian regimes, and the whips of executioners and the bayonets of invaders.

While Arabs were paying their fine blood to defend their dignity, properties and home land, defending it against invading foreign armies, Western newspapers were developing progress, broadcasting news of the victories of its invading soldiers to the land-holders of the most vulnerable Arabs, and other nations of the East, at the same

time Arabic press would not be able to find its way back home at that time but behind the machine gun and the cannon with which the West came to invade the land of the east, and it might not be good for comparison in this regard but it was ironically a useful grievance. Because facts of history say that the first printing machine that entered the Arab land was part of the campaign carrying guns and lethal weapons in order to occupy this land, and the first newspaper that appeared in the Arab countries, and the first in the world was published in Arabic, was created to serve the purposes of this campaign to guide and induce public opinion in favour of the interests of the occupier in Arab land.

3.1.4 The first beginning of the press in the Arab countries

The Sun of the Arab press dawned at the end of the 18th Century in Cairo, by the French Campaign that came to the Nile Valley led by General Napoleon Bonaparte, The campaign was accompanied by a scientific mission, which brought printing device from Paris run by the Orientalist (John Yusuf Mirsal) (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 45). This printing machine was equipped with Latin, Arabic and Greek letters that printed the first Arabic newspaper called "Alert", and we will review the most important pioneer Arab newspapers published in most of the Arab countries, according to the chronology of the date of their issuance, as follows:

"Al-Tanbeh" Newspaper:

Established by orders of Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt in 1800, and issued as a leaflet in Arabic to publish Egypt news and what is going on in the Court of Justice and news from of new government among the people, the French in the same period, also published two other French-language newspapers, Egypt and the Egyptian decimal (Marwa, Ditto: 148-149), Napoleon assigned one of his associates and his name (Fourier) to supervise the issuance of Al-Tanbeh newspaper, and in turn Fourier commissioned Sheikh Ismail al-Khashab , to edit and maintain until the termination of this alert newspaper and the other two French newspapers by the exit of the French campaign from Egypt in 1801 (Hamrosh ,Ditto : 9) . In the wake of issuance of Al-Tanbeh newspaper, the Arab press has been launched by means of

western contact with Arab countries, which has produced a modern literary renaissance all over the Arab world, since the beginning of the 19th Century, the art of the press industry, which has evolved into the embrace of Western civilization, has been transferred to the Arab countries of the East until this art reached the status it has now in the rest of the Arab countries(Marwa,Ditto:142)

Alwaqayie Almasria:

With the withdrawal of the French campaign from Egypt, the press release movement stopped and remained the same until 1827, when Muhammad Ali Beck issued a monthly bulletin he called the journal the Khidiwi, then changed the name to Alwaqayie Almasria "Egyptian Chronicle", to become the official spokes media for the Egyptian government at the time, it was first issued in Turkish language, then Arabic was added, but it was the first official Egyptian newspaper to be run by Egyptian hands, as well as the second Arabic newspaper in the chronological order of issuance after Al-Tanbeh.

The issuance of Alwaqayie Almasria was subsequently confined to the Arabic language only, which, besides being official, was concerned with the dissemination of news and important incidents, and dealt with literary and social topics to the extent permitted by the sergeant's scissors, its style was predominantly of a rhyme and the literature had not flourished then and Turkish language dominated power and Divans (Hamrosh, Ditto: 9-18). The issuance of Alwaqayie Almasria did not come by accident or by an impromptu decision by Muhammad Ali, but rather by plans and policies for the proper Al-Taraqee of this art. Upon settlement of his power over Egypt, after his war on the Mamluks, Wahhabis and the English, he took care to introduce the printing press to Egypt and lay the proper foundations for the work of these Printing press and staff in the form of study missions to Germany, France and Italy to learn the art of printing, and he made use of the remains of the printing press left by the French as far as possible, until it was possible to provide a full set press that the Egyptian cadres who returned from their educational missions could run by themselves, to issue the first official Arabic Egyptian newspaper which is the Alwaqayie Almasria (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 34,36).

"Al-Mubasher" Newspaper in Algeria :

As soon as France left Egypt in 1801 until it has appeared again to invade and occupy Algeria in 1830, the French colonization followed the same method used by Napoleon Bonaparte in his campaign against Egypt, where the French colonial machine was not limited to weapons of all kinds, but has taken up the method of intellectual conquest as a major instrument to be able to occupy Algerian territory, and to adapt its population and to take control of its heroic peoples. And the French colonization adopted the strategy to conquest thought and land at once, so just as the printing and paper tools reached Egypt along with cannons, rifles and machine guns with Napoleon's campaign. The French colonial campaign in Algeria deployed a group of volunteer authors and writers(Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 37,38).

On 15 September 1847, the French published Al-Mubasher newspaper in the Algerian capital, where the French state saw that it had a newspaper called France that would be a bridge of communication and a means for the government to communicate with the people of the Arab national population (Marwa, Ditto: 150). it appeared in three pages of small size in Arabic and French and this was the third Arabic newspaper in the world (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 51)

"Hadikat al-Akhbar" Newspaper in Lebanon :

The Lebanese News Garden newspaper for its founder Khalil al-Khoury of Lebanon was the first Arabic popular newspaper not only in Lebanon but in the whole Arab East (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 45), it is described by Adib Marwa as the first Arab newspaper in the modern sense. It was also the first political newspaper created in the Ottoman Empire outside the capital of the Sultanate, it was released in Beirut in 1 January 1858, and it was issued on weekly basis at first, a political, historical, commercial and science, until 1860, when Fouad Pasha was a governor of Syria, he assigned it as a government news service and decided a monthly salary for its owner, and it was the only newspaper issued in the country at the time until (Syria) the official Syrian newspaper appeared (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 57-58).

"Al- Raed" Newspaper in Tunisia :

Founded in 1861, by Tunisia Governor; Mohammed al-Sadiq Pasha, and assigned the French Orientalist Mansour Kartly, as its editor, who was the owner of " Mercury" newspaper founded in 1858 in Marseille, and which stopped a year after its issuance, according to Adeb Marwa was the official Tunisian newspaper the fourth oldest Arabic newspaper in the world (Writer Adib Marwa). That is after "Egyptian Chronicle", "Al-Tanbeh" newspapers in Egypt and "Al-Mubasher" in Algeria.

This Tunisian newspaper was issued enticed by the belief of The 13th Governor Mohamed Sadiq Pasha, that journalism was one of the greatest tools for promoting nations and the reconstruction of countries, and he wanted to take the approach of Egypt and Algeria, as he observed a positive result of the spread of newspapers therein (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 64). This Tunisian leader, like other Ottoman state newspapers, was published weekly in four pages in Arabic but sometimes unstable (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 49).

"Syria" Newspaper in Syria :

A weekly official government newspaper, issued in Damascus on November 19, 1865 by Rashid Pasha governor of Syria, and it was published in four pages, half of which were in Arabic and Turkish (Marwa, Ditto: 154).

" Trablus Al-Gharb" Newspaper in Libya :

Issued in the city of Tripoli in 1866, established by Wali Mahmud Nadim Pasha, and was officially published in four pages every Thursday, in Arabic and Turkish, and it was the first official newspaper published in Libya in Arabic and the fifth official newspaper in the whole Arab World (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 61).

"The Zawra" Newspaper in Iraq :

An official newspaper created by Medhat Pasha, Governor of Baghdad in 1868, to be the spokes media for his government in Arabic and Turkish (De Tayrazi, Ditto: 78). It was the first Arab newspaper to be published in Iraq, and it was weekly in four

pages, publishing various internal and external news and incidents and had its own print, which was conjured up by Medhat Pasha from Paris and named by the state press (Marwa, Ditto: 212).

"Sanaa" Newspaper in Yemen :

It is the first official newspaper in Yemen in 1879, a speaks for the Ottoman state from Sanaa, the only newspaper that appeared in Yemen before World War I (Ditto: 219).

"Maghreb" Newspaper in Morocco :

The first Arab newspaper in Morocco by the Lebanese, Issa Farah and Salim Ksabani, was issued in Marrakech in 1889, but did not last long, and Morocco remained without newspapers until 1905, when the government of the occupied France established a newspaper (Al-Saada) to speak for France in Morocco, and it is known that Morocco has not entered under the Ottoman Empire, so it was not covered by the decision of the high door to create newspapers (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 55).

"The Gazette" Newspaper in Sudan :

Released in Omdurman, Sudan on March 7, 1899, with the permission of the then Government of the Sudan, and then moved to Khartoum in a year 1901 to continue issuing from it and it was an official limited purpose bulletin limited to the publication of government orders and some announcements (Saleh, Mahjoub Mohammed, 1971:13).

"Al-Quds" Newspaper in Palistine :

An official newspaper published in Palestine in 1876 in Arabic and Turkish, editor in chief of its Arabic section was Sheikh Ali al-Rimawi, and the Turkish section editor was Abdel Salam Kamal, however, the true start of the Palestinian press was after the

advent of the Freedom Act consequence by the Constitution of 1908, with which newspapers and printing were allowed, hence issued newspapers such as "Al-Asmaee", "the Horn", "Al-Quds" and "Equity" and other Palestinian newspapers were released (Al-Dalu, Jawad Ragheb, 2001: 282).

"Al-Hijaz" Newspaper in Arabia :

Al Hijaz newspaper, the first newspaper in the state of Hijaz in 1908 following the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution, which was officially a state media from Mecca, after the al-Hijaz newspaper, the country witnessed a press activity, after which six newspapers were issued, but the incoming newspapers were more popular amongst readers (Al-Shamekh, Mohammed Abdel Rahman, 1982: 39-41).

"Sout Al-Haq" Newspaper in Jordan :

Jordan witnessed the birth of the press in 1920 with the appearance of the voice of the right newspaper in Amman ("Arab periodicals (Glimpses of its History, Products from their Anecdotes, 1993: 29). The Arab East newspaper was then issued in 1923 in Amman, official news (De Tayrazi,Part4, Ditto: 65).

"Zanzibar" Newspaper in Zanzibar :

The Zanzibar issued as an official Gazette in 1892, in Zanzibar, whose sultan was concerned with the dissemination of culture, science and sophistication at the level of his people and his homeland, was issued in 1884 and imported a press complete with its working staff (Arabic Periodicals, Ditto:50).

"Al-Kuwait" Newspaper in Kuwait :

Al-Kuwait newspaper is the first newspaper in Kuwait in 1928, which appeared in the form of a monthly magazine printed with a seemingly obsolete stone printing press and it is likely that it was printed outside Kuwait that the first press it entered

was made by Ahmad Bashir Rumi and Abdel Aziz al-Maqhoury in 1947 (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto : 57).

"Bahrain" Newspaper in Bahrain :

Bahrain did not know the issuance of newspapers until 1939, when the Gulf poet Abdullah Ali al-Zaid issued a newspaper (Bahrain), a year after he imported a printing press from Britain also called the Bahrain Press to print government official papers and print the textbook and other printing needs of the country (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto:57).

3.1.5 The beginning of the Ottoman press in the Caliphate house:

The first Turkish Ottoman newspaper, which was published in Turkey in 1831, was the "Waqeaa Almanac", a weekly newspaper issued by direct decision from Sultan Mahmud II in order to raise awareness of the Ottoman society with the internal and external political events surrounding the Ottoman Empire, and it has been published in the Ottoman language and important publications were translated into Arabic, Farsi, French, Greek and Armenian. Later on, in 1862, the newspaper (photographing ideas), founded by the thinker and the Ottoman scholar Ibrahim Chinazi, and it was a variety of news, events and knowledge, in which a lot of Ottoman writers and thinkers then contributed (Jalal Selmi, 2015).

3.2 Press in the state of Tripoli West "Genesis Stage"

The situation in the state of Tripoli was not far from the conditions of the Ottoman states adjacent to it in terms of the beginnings of the circumstances of the formation of the press and its auxiliary factors, however, it has been delayed in time relative to the difference of years between these beginnings in the western state of Tripoli and the nearest Ottoman states like Egypt Tunisia, the main reason for the administrative instability of the mandate, the deterioration of the economic situation due to the poor performance of some of its states and the unstable others in their positions for a period of time give them enough time to achieve part of the reform plans they were looking to set up and a suitable opportunity To implement them, and this was a result of the failure of the high authority to pay attention to these reforms at a time when

they departed and paid attention to the military aspect and to the strengthening army, given the circumstances of the war and the threats that the Ottoman Empire is going through occasionally, what made this state thousands of miles away from the center Succession to the actions of the prefects and their entourage, and their personal vision of how to manage them, from whom he wanted to have a positive footprint and whom it was a lifetime misery, trouble and ruin for the country and its people, and we had referred in the second chapter to the contours of the state in different times of Ottoman rule.

Before going into the details of the birth of the press in its true conception in the western state of Tripoli, the historical secretariat makes it necessary to indicate that some form of journalism has emerged in the earlier period in the real way I was born later, historical studies have shown that what looks like the newspaper has appeared in the state of Tripoli was in an early time named "Al-Munaqib", produced in French by non-national hands, and was not addressed to the public (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 26-27).

"Al-Munaqib Al-Afriqi" was issued in the Qarmanley era in 1827, as a monthly literary political newspaper and it was manuscript by hand as there was no printing press in Tripoli then, and it was issued by the French consul in Tripoli M. E. L. Rosso, and was issued in few copies distributed to foreign consuls stationed in Tripoli (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 70-75).

The fact that the Al-Munaqib Al-Afriqi was neither a Libyan nor an Arab newspaper and was not printed, the researcher considers that it is outside the scope of this research except that he mentions it as an indication for the sake of historical credibility, as part of the list of publications issued in the history of the country. As is known, the western state of Tripoli did not know the press industry before 1866, the year the first printing press entered the first Libyan newspaper in mandate and subsequent press releases we'll come to mention it later, but that doesn't mean it didn't know newspapers, and its inhabitants weren't following them. For a number of newspapers that arrived from neighboring and non-neighboring countries, especially the educated elite of the country, who were good followers of Arabic newspapers, who participated and followed them with passion especially the newspapers which

were published in Egypt as per history books and the writings that claim some evidence of the entry of the Arabic newspapers Published in the countries of the Arab Mashreq such as the sides and the excerpt beside the newspapers of Europe and that the Libyan intellectuals then were reaching and reading their pages very carefully, until it became a journalism school, it gave these intellectuals the basics they needed to make a local press inside the state of Tripoli. The West is satisfying the needs of the people of the cultural state and the others have come from the public to be good readers who accept what is issued from local newspapers and they get out of the knowledge and news and intellectual insights that have contributed to the advancement of the people culture and thought (Al-Misurati, Ditto:19-20).

The newspapers, which were entering Algeria through smuggling during the French occupation of their territory and coming from the east, also indicated that Tripoli was a corridor and a link to this cultural torrent that was entering Algeria despite the hateful attempts of the occupier to prevent it from being carried by the Arab press at that time The struggle against the foreign colonizer, the spirited articles of the renaissance of the Arab peoples and their warning of the dangers of colonization and its designs and the Arab and Islamic nation as a whole. With this bridge from the Arab newspapers smuggled into Algeria, Algerians have been able to communicate with their brothers in the Arab East intellectually and culturally, and have not the colonizer succeeds in isolating them from Arab public opinion and his unified militant ideas and his support for the struggle against the colonizer, even after the French have worked on The publication of the Al-Missionary newspaper, which was the first Arabic-speaking newspaper in Algiers and whose purpose is to guide Algerian public opinion in order to achieve the aims and interests of the French Government and its ambitions.

It is also known that the western state of Tripoli was a link, a resting point and a place for the convoys coming from the west and destined for the Holy Land to perform the rituals of Hajj or returning from it after the hajj season, and it was very easy that these convoys were able to carry the East newspapers and in particular the Egyptian newspapers to Tripoli and to Tunisia and then Algeria (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 38).

Al-Misurati refers to those newspapers and magazines inherited by Muhammad Bek al-Ansari, the owner of "Al-Kashaf" newspaper from his father Ahmed Bek, who obtained them from various countries in the east and west reaching him by mail as a subscriber, this was the clearest and most evident of the interest of Tripoli intellectuals in journalism and following the Arab and foreign newspapers, their follow-up and attention to the ongoing and in which they never missed to subscribe.

The historical documents also give us compelling evidence of this relationship, which binds the intelligentsia to press releases in neighbouring and other countries, such as document archived in the Historical Documents and Archives Division of the National Centre for Historical Studies in the capital, Tripoli, "Jihad al-Libyans Centre against invasion Former Italian professor Abdel Aziz al-Suwaitou in his book, a message sent by "Ahmad Al Maghrabi", Agent of Tripoli. The West in Alexandria during the reign of Qarmanly, addressed to Minister Mohammed Bayt al-Mal in Tripoli telling him that he had sent him a number of fact sheets. Egyptian in response to his request, the message was uploaded on the date of its liberation in 1829.

It is clear from the foregoing that the delay in the launch of the press in the state of Tripoli was not due to a lack of culture, or to the lack of educated people in the country capable of promoting it. Or not knowing what the press is and what the newspapers are from an intellectual movement that works to illuminate the paths of the people, and the first and foremost reason was Radha is the highest authority that if this aspect is given attention for one reason or another, not only in the western state of Tripoli but in many Arab states affiliated of the Ottoman state at the time, this delay represented the non-introduction of printing techniques for these states being the primary element of the press release, and believe A To a researcher that this delay may have been the most important concern of the State, namely the military aspect, the strengthening of the Army and the use of all possibilities for this purpose.

When the political will to the importance of this aspect was noted, the High-level section issued a decision to establish printing presses in all states of the Ottoman State authority., in the light of this decision, a printing press was established in the western state of Tripoli in 1277-1859, under the Wali Ahmad Ezzat Pasha, and a

primitive stone printing press was I started her work on printing the official papers and it was based in the red Saray (Al-Suwaiee, Abdelaziz, 1985: 42).

3.2.1 Firstly : Official Journals

The antique stone printing press, which we have already mentioned, has been in service for the government for seven years from the date of its entry, even after the wali has been isolated Ahmed Ezzat Pasha by decision of Astana and replaced by al-Wali Mahmoud Nadim Pasha succeeded him, 1860 M, in which the natives touched from the beginning his desire to Reform and change the country's conditions to the better and lift it out of its unhappy situation it found, he knew throughout his tenure (1860-1868 m) The dedication and seriousness to work, give and renounce corruption, which he tried in every effort to uproot him and fight his companions, regardless of their qualities and their functional positions, taking All means of reform in harnessing the wealth of the country to serve and serve its people and improve their living conditions, and to promote the production wheel, especially in the areas of agriculture, to a level that will achieve the country's renaissance (Ferro, Ditto, 498). The desire for reform of the Wali Mahmoud Nadim has increased after Tripoli became a state under a high-level decree issued by the Caliphate House, rather than from the system of agencies, which gave the Wali more comfort to achieve his reformist ambition to leave his mark positively in this country he resented. The miserable and never had many reformers like him before. Among his actual steps for improvements in the state, he sought to develop that primitive stone printing press. In preparation for the publication of the first newspaper in the history of the state, the newspaper " Trablus al-Gharb ", spokesperson for the State government

A. "Trablus al-Gharb " Newspaper

After the success of the Wali Mahmoud Nadim Pasha in the introduction of some developments on the aforementioned printing press, the first issue of the Tripoli West newspaper was founded at the beginning of the year 1866 declared the birth of the press in the western state of Tripoli, to be the date of the formation of the Libyan press and the beginning of its actual journey.

Trablus al-Gharb newspaper was published in four pages on a weekly average volume every Thursday, and its materials were disseminated in Turkish and Arabic, with two pages in Turkish and two in Arabic(As in figure:1, Figure:2). The fact that it is an official newspaper published by the Government and from within its headquarters has been published regularly on a weekly basis and has rarely been confronted by technical failures that caused the delay of their breasts, and was the first editor of the poet, Ahmad ibn Shitwan (Rabee, Dhaw Ali, 2007: 61),

Trablus al-Gharb newspaper began to be issued in a very modest manner if measured by the circumstances and possibilities of that period, but if measured by technical criteria modern may be worse than bad, and this fallacy that the researcher believes that the historian of the Arab press Viscount de Tirazi has signed in his book the history of the Arab press in the context of his talk about the newspaper Trablus al-Gharb when he said, "this newspaper was a very sick phrase The letters are printed in the state press and are limited to the publication of orders, facts, advertisements and directives, like other official newspapers in the Ottoman Sultanate (De Tirazi, Ditto: 207).

Here, the researcher sees much of the victimization, and tends to believe that our great historian, de Tirazi, may not have been able to see many examples from this newspaper. And he may have seen only the first number, especially as his precious and famous press group included only the initial numbers of the newspapers Issued in various Arab countries, according to the statement made by the President of the Lebanese Republic on 16 July 1946 requesting the preservation and care of this precious group, and to classify it as one of the most valuable effects: "and how not to be considered a judgment except Revenge and the first issue is only a whale and the oldest from every newspaper and every Arabic and Oriental magazine appeared in the two horizons(Najib al-Ba'ini, 2014).. He also made a mistake in codifying the date of the first preparation of the newspaper Trablus al-Gharb as the year 1871(De Tirazi, Ditto: 207) , while the correct date of their release in 1866 is as we have already indicated. Unfortunately, de Tayrazi was not concerned as the first issue or the initial numbers of the Tripoli Gazette by the words only, but it was a general and comprehensive description of all its numbers. "This newspaper was the most telling phrase, and it didn't say that its initial numbers appeared to be the same as the phrase,

which necessarily makes it necessary to have After all, the researcher does not believe that he has done so and whether or not he has been severely lost in the newspaper and has not fulfilled her right neither in the study nor through what he wrote about it in his book.

The fact that he was not informed of a number of different numbers from her forty years of continuous progress is more proof of his words: This was the case for the first West newspaper Tripoli only, when it was printed at the antique stone printing press before the updates and improvements When he imported Ali Reza Pasha, a modern printing shop from London was received on 29/7/1868 and the year did not end until the newspaper Tripoli was printed in this press the fragmentary characters that have been specially brought from Istanbul, according to the Souris, two years after its breasts, to appear in a new, more elegant and beautiful suit. From its very beginning and in clearer letters, like the newspapers in other Arab countries or in the capital of the Ottoman Empire itself, where the best printing possibilities were, for example, the Journal of "Taqwim Waqayie" (As in Figure:3,Figure: 4), it It continued to be issued until 1911, very soon for the time of the publication of the Book De Tayrazi in 1913.

The newspaper Trablus al-Gharb appeared on four pages, two of which were in the Ottoman language, the first of which was the façade bearing the banner, which was the name of the newspaper "Tripoli West", two branches of flowers are mediated by two sides while they meet below it with a similar knot, and two pages in Arabic do not They had their face banner but they were carrying the same data on both sides of the banner on the homepage with different language, and it was a history of "day and Month" The year and the day and the issue and number and it is called "Nuomro" both in Arabic and Ottoman pages, and the newspapers were of that time bears the Hijri date and is called the lunar Year and the date of the fiscal year and has the names of the European months below it the following sentence "This is the Gazette (The Gazette, is also used in Arabic to denote newspaper) and announces the internal and external incidents and every kind of public report are shown once a week every Thursday, its annual price 120 cents and for six months. 70 piasters, each copy of which is 60 bars, and even shops that are outside the jurisdiction of the said bodies

and who want to subscribe in it is to write to the state press printers for that purpose (Trablus al-Gharb,(1283H),No:28,p1).

Due to the high cost as per the circumstances prevailed then and the low demand for their purchase, the state government imposed on its employees the salary holders to buy this newspaper weekly as a kind of support and provide a part of the revenue that ensures the financing of the newspaper and its continued activity (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 106).

The articles of the Tripoli newspaper were distributed to the west on three columns on each page, and there is no static template for their priority tabs that come in the form of (accidents local, state, orders, systems, directives, advertisements) Most of these tabs disappear in some or all of the numbers and all appear in the section The other bit, and, unfortunately, he didn't give us the number (28) of Trablus al-Gharb newspaper--the oldest available numbers--a clear picture of what the newspaper was. In its first appearance before witnessing a marked evolution in printing make its general form more acceptable and helped to give more comfort to the regulation and tabs of the material, which is Manifest in No. 681 of 3 in the 188th session (1818hijri)-1890 Twenty-first year of the newspaper, the second oldest number that the researcher has ever had during this research, and is characterized by modernity, sophistication and discipline from precedent in terms of the shape of the leaves, the letter, the size of the pages and the paper, and its letters appear all Its clear and consistent as it happened to the two Arabic pages I saw it and faced it private "Tripoli West" the front of the Turkish pages appeared in a banner more simple and clear with the removal of the shape of the surrounding flower branches(As in Figure :5, Figure: 6).

Trablus al-Gharb Newspaper News was closer to recounting stories of events, with some prolongation, sometimes reaching the limit of boredom, far from the conditions and elements of the news that we know in contemporary modern journalism, but they have not, of course, come out of the context of journalistic drafting at the time and what was in line with the culture The recipient then, she was familiar with the news of the State and its attachments to some extent and her official news revolved around decisions on career appointments in the government or dismissal of an official,

transfer and news of the arrival or departure of legal persons such as the warlords, the administrators, the Maqam, Dafdardar and other holders of official titles.

The newspaper also paid attention to the dissemination of news of direct relevance to public interest, such as the very high temperature and the resulting death of some individuals in different areas of the state, the scholar observed that the newspaper puts in its priorities such as the news where repeated in more than a number over different years during hot seasons,, posted at the top of the first page news because of its importance (Look Trablus al-Gharb,(1283H)No:28,and (1308H)No:681).

With advice to avoid the negative effects that these waves may cause from the heat, the newspaper has always published the Guiding and awareness topics and healthy and have a large number of pages so that they sometimes have to publish a single topic in the form of parts in a sequential setting as the area does not fit For simultaneous publication, the most notable of which are the valuable information that aims to sensitize farmers and guide them to the best ways of dealing with the various types of seedlings trees, roads, trim times, equipment for that, care of berries and how to handle the silk worm and its types and ways to get A good product, along with how to eliminate farm pests and prevent them, and save the crop after a fairy from being corrupted by the futility it appears to have been one of the most dangerous threats to crop stocks, and the owners of the peasants at that time are being exhausted, as they have been published in preparation of the Tripoli newspaper on this subject is precisely the same as the locust ruins of the crops, on which the newspaper has provided guidance for combating and preventing it (Look Trablus al-Gharb,Nos:28,861,1131,1186), and other valuable topics which are of great importance to the public especially the peasants and farmers as well as the animal breeders that used to be the newspaper to publish different topics that benefit them about the origins of raising cattle and sheep and the way they heal and take care of them and how to conserve livestock and some of them were alerted the newspaper to him like refraining from hunting animals and birds in certain seasons most importantly mating or childbirth occasions (Trablus al-Gharb,(1323H) No:1119, p1), and many other information that contribute to the education of readers and improves their cognitive level in various areas.

In the same vein, the newspaper has been interested in spreading the news of the rains in all areas of the state, as such news is of great and human importance. Sara has all the other parents, the fact that their livelihood is dependent on agricultural crops, which will not be any benefit in the absence of rain, and thus drought, poverty and diseases that the newspaper is trying to publish are spread out to follow everything in particular and to alert any epidemic or disease that may plague the people. Side it has endeavored to spread health awareness and to deal with pandemic vaccines when it becomes threatened, and to publish seasonal news and reports on the right situation In the general state from time to time and the statistics of the degraded people to get the health centers and what they have their health conditions after undergoing treatment as a some kind of Al-Taraqee of the use of medicine and science for the disease and the emphasis on this with reference to the health measures taken by the State towards the outbreak Diseases and epidemics (Trablus al-Gharb,(1316H),No: 866,p1), on the other hand, the newspaper tried to be the voice of the people in the government, as it worked to convey their requests to the supreme authority regarding some of the demands, such as seeking to change a decision or to modify a particular procedure and other requests (Trablus al-Gharb,(1319H),No: 972,p1).

And it's kind of funny news, the news published by the newspaper about two ancient tombs of Roman age, which were discovered by accident, while one of the citizens was carrying out agricultural acts in his land in Gargaresh district, close to the sea, noting that something strange might be buried inside To the land, he hastened to inform the authorities discovered upon arrival of the place and to inspect the relics that they were graves, one of whom was a celebrity. Roman rights who have lived the time of King Iskandar by two hundred and fifty years old and is called "[.....]" Marcia Noos "as the second tomb was of his wife (Trablus al-Gharb,(1320H), No:1012,p1).

The presence of such a news on the pages of the Tripoli newspaper indicates its interest in transferring the most important and significant events and facts within the state, and bringing them to the attention of the readers, according available, and this is also confirmed by the news that I have published about what the state will be

pulling from an eclipse in later years quoting a scientific report prepared by Mr. Tord, "Head of the Italian-American artistic life who visited the state to study and trace the cases of the astronomical eclipse where he predicted an eclipse of the western state of Tripoli in the Gregorian years (1936, 1966, 1927, 2027, 2053) (Trablus al-Gharb,(1323H),No: 1131,p2).

In general, the newspaper Tripoli has been offering a variety of news of that time, including what is of great importance to the general readership and the people, or to an elite official of staff, title holders and interested persons, including the news of the Government and the supreme authority of orders, instructions, directions and decisions All the citizens of the Ottoman State and its states are generally affected, and in this way the researcher considers that the newspaper Tripoli is at the Origin stage has succeeded in being an official newspaper government spokesperson, as it has succeeded in being close to the public interested in spreading what benefits them and offering something of interest even if it is easy as available for There are possibilities, and according to her space, and yet it was not the newspaper Trablus al-Gharb of that kind of newspaper that was taken from flattery and fawning and the sultan and the statesmen approach her, and the researcher did not find within the available numbers what to indicate, although she was interested in the news of the Sultan and the Sultanate The Ottoman and its victories or its achievements but it did not overdo it and glorification although if it had done so it was certain that it was an excuse to be a newspaper that was created to be the tongue of the case the Authority and its departments, the press release of the official news was the same in the public news and in the rest of the subjects not bearing news stamp, although she carries in her submissions or his sisters the words of glorification to the Sultan and praying for him with health and wellness and victory and other of these the vocabulary that was in that period was something known even in official offices, written requests or oral speeches, and was a sign of The signs of the Ottoman discourse, titles and qualities were also some of the constants of this discourse at the official and social level, and they were not the reprehensible expressions of hypocrisy and flattery, but over-the-occasion and inappropriate are what they call for censure.

From another angle in the same context, the researcher considers that this pattern of official discourse containing expressions of loyalty, glorification, blessing and praise has not increased separately except in the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II, since this method was ordered under the instructions of the supreme authority, and the press did not witness suffocating atmosphere for journalistic freedom in the Ottoman environment and has not been tied to the locks more than during the period of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, whose strict instructions were issued to the press, forcing them to engage in journalistic work within a legal framework that imposes an integral red line in nine articles, as follows:

1. Above all, the people must be enlightened about the health of His Majesty Mawlana, the Precious king, and then the search for agricultural crops and the progress of trade and industry in the kingdom.
2. Newspapers are prohibited from publishing anything that has not been accompanied by the endorsement of the Minister of Knowledge by His Majesty, except in the sense that his state is reluctant to publish it from the moral point of view.
3. Newspapers are prohibited from publishing anything related to them, such as literary or artistic, so that journalists or magazines cannot publish them once. The word "(followed)" or other expressions indicating that the research is relevant may never be used.
4. Leaving the void or placing successive points in the article causes confusion and leaves room for unnecessary assumptions and hypotheses. We do not allow that article to be used at all.
5. There shall be no grounds for challenging the personalities, and if the charge of theft, bribery or murder is given to a governor or a disposmen, it should be withheld, because the charges cannot be substantiated. Therefore, there should be no room whatsoever for such matters to be published in the press.
6. Newspapers are prohibited from publishing any or any group of people referring to acts of misconduct by state officials. It is also prohibited for

newspapers to refer to such complaints as the sacred property of the self.

7. Newspapers are categorically forbidden to mention the word "Armestan" and the same geographical and historical words.
8. Since our sincere and secure people are safe, they must not look for any news of assassination attempts against kings in foreign countries, or any follow-up or demonstration by spoilers in those kingdoms, it is necessary to prevent such news from spilling over to the people in absolute terms.
9. Since the search for or the use of such instructions from the press leads to exploitation by opportunists, the publication of anything related to them must be prevented.

In addition to these nine materials, the power to restrict the movement and freedom of circulation of newspapers has been increased, and I have been obliged to paste control stamps on quantities printed for each number, the newspaper may not print more than the number of stamps previously granted by the authority (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto:87-89).

With these instructions, which served as a law for all newspapers issued in the Ottoman states, the press of all kinds has been severely constrained, impeding her movement towards creativity, and kills her ambition for freedom in his cradle, the newspapers are forced to hypocrisy and flatter the Sultan and tickle his temper, and become cheered and glorified Due to and without him and for the occasion and without the occasion that he reached with her editors he got stuck praying for Sultan and wishes for health and longevity and other phrases praise the introduction and conclusion for most of the news more than the imagination and logic if we find it in the forefront of the news of death and condolences and we cite it as an example of the news of death came as follows:

"We ask Allaah to prolong the life and wellbeing of the Honorable Royal Highness. Last Thursday, Ahmad Effendi Pikashi died of a heart attack, the first battalion of the 57th and the resident of the Vaza. The topics were good and from the owners of the vision and eligibility (Trablus al-Gharb,(1325H),No:1224,p1). In another number, the phrases differ but they are in the same context. "We ask Allaah to prolong his life

and wellbeing followed by the greatest. To stay in the home for the promised" (Trabulus al-Gharb(1326H),No:1233,p4).

And if the news of the deaths was preceded by prayers and mocking, how about the official news that most of them don't occupy before and then they flatter the Sultan and renew their loyalty for his presence, not to mention if the news is a matter of direct relevance to his person, such as his birthday, which will be celebrated by all States, their attachments and departments. No doubt, and so the newspaper conveyed the manifestations of these celebrations and what the parents and dignitaries expressed during it from rejoicing and joy and pleasure, and what was read of speeches and words that included du'aa ' and Words of praise, and this event may take a sequence of events to convey these celebrations from all regions and state provinces (Look Trabulus al-Gharb(1319H),No:972,pp1,2).

And this is another example for another occasion which we quote as part of a few examples and it was about the beginning of the new fiscal year and it occupied the words of cheering and blessing the bulk of the news that the newspaper opened its editorial, and came in the insider "The usual habit of graphics administrations at the beginning of each A fiscal year which is slaughter of sacrifices good God bless you and repeat the prayers that are supposed to be performed for the Sunni Royal Highness in managing our drawings as well on Saturday first Mar Mars of this year where her honor is an agent and to the high state attended by the country Marshal Basha and the pillars of the States and princes With the record of the elements of the staff and its officers and clerks and servants and some consider the merchants and the people Almufti has delivered a grand du'aa liked by attendees (Look Trabulus al-Gharb:No1131,p1). This is one aspect of several expressions of praise and a statement of loyalty to the Sultan, which was imposed by the royal instructions.

On the other hand, in the very context of these harsh and shackled instructions to the freedom of the press and its lofty mission, whose objectives are to defend the rights of peoples and the fight against corruption, we come under articles V and VI of the above-mentioned supreme instructions, with a clear and open justification giving the green light To state officials and their entourage to practice administrative and financial corruption in all its forms from bribery to murder, otherwise what is the

explanation for banning newspapers from publishing any such news? Not only did the supreme authority do so, but it prevented the signal or revelation of such news from reaching the Sultan, which is meant to be a patent. To the Sultan that he is unaware of these crimes and that he is away from any public congestion or nag and his image remains clean while the WAV corruption In the marrow of the State administration, especially in the western state of Tripoli, where most of its members and officials have followed the booty approach in managing their money and interests, investigators the material gains at the expense of the poverty of the parish, the devastation of the country and its backwardness without the slightest fear of retribution or accountability by the highest authority.

On the other hand, the newspaper may occasionally publish news of financial excesses by the elders of some tribes, which were not motivated by poverty and the elimination the money of the people but their motives were to spare some of the needy from paying taxes, and to hide part of the decimal taxes levied on the crops because of which the sheik was punished The tribe is isolated and another news about the counterfeiting of a tribe sheik for the knowledge and the news of selling a citizen land to her brother (Ditto,pp.1,2), although in this last news there is corruption between the researcher believes that the censor's authority would not have allowed the two news to be published if he one of these incidents is an official of the influential personalities of the Ottoman Empire and delegates from its capital.

The supreme authority has also exercised its policy of invisibility and withholding news of its nationals with all its selfishness, which is the article 8 of its instructions to the newspapers. Honestly that blocking the news of assassination attempts or demonstrations against the kings and rulers of foreign countries, and describing who is pretending against the Kings with spoilers, Here, the supreme authority is trying to limit peoples ' horizons and ensure that they are not aware of the means of struggle of the living people to defend their rights in live a dignified, and keep the parish to its fate which is drawn by the Sultan or ruler by his own who has no right to choose the form and characteristics of the life of his subjects with and Job satisfaction, praise and thanks for the choice of how it was without rejection or demands for its improvement or change.

on the other hand ,The ninth article, expressed subtle and cunning in its wording and came up with its words and adopted it, as well as a clear picture of how careful it was to conceal this shrewdness as the newspapers have kept all these instructions under wraps, not leaking or showing any of them, and here the researcher finds that the object and purpose behind this article is to empower any guilt and put the newspapers in the dock in front of the readers and public opinion in terms of failing to perform the message if the masses are fed up with their style and hushed on some events and facts which would not actually have happened without those red lines that were painted by the power to walk between them and the pens no more than any or out of it.

This way, Trablus al-Gharb newspaper continued to be issued during the Genesis stage and continued to offer the best that it could do in a manner that does not contradict the instructions, until it is estimated God the restrictions remain with the demise of Sultan Abdulhamid II and the proclamation of the Constitution in 1908 to start the press in the western state of Tripoli second stage From her career was the stage of prosperity, we will come to mention his positive effects in the Libyan press during the second of this chapter.

B. Salnamah of Tripoli West (Yearbook)

The first issue was released on the 9th of Muharram in 1286 Hijri, 1869 from the western state printing press(As in Figure:7) , it is an annual state periodical in the form of a booklet combining a variety of topics of cognitive value and informatics, which in our time is of historical value great and important reference, more than a newspaper article, which, as Prof. Ali Mustafa al-Misurati described it as "interference from entry to Press side, and out of another door (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 28). In no way can they be described as a newspaper, in terms of form, content, function and style of publication, but they have loaded a mixture of all that, so they are given an aspect of the flavor of journalism, part of its function, and even if it included areas of events and dates it was not in the context of my news but it was closer to the documentary style of pure history.

The researcher did not succeed in looking at the full set of Salnamah's issues and all that was achieved was a full version of the setup (1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12) copied and

saved PDF files, i.e. six numbers out of a total of twelve, and through the numbers indicated we find that the numbers (1 to 6) have been printed. The Ottoman language is only different from each other in terms of content, shape, tab and sequence of topics that were as follows:

- Cover includes number and is called (batch), date of release (Salnamah 1286) and sometimes the cover is issued with the name of the printout with the cover frame decoration and the date of issuance to come number on the next page.
- Introduction
- Annual calendar for the lunar months and days and the agreement of the frangible and Romany, the calendar includes days, months, hours of sunrise and absence and at dawn, it shows religious and national events, the entry of agricultural seasons, classrooms and some important historical accidents
- Calendar for the Hijri years beginning of the year 1201 and the corresponding Gregorian years in the days and months until the year 1302, which is approved for the year 1884 with the statement of the difference of days and the years beginning of this calendar change in some numbers.
- A table of countries and cities under the sovereignty and location of the Ottoman state, by length and width.
- A table of the most important historical events dating from the pre-migration of the Prophet (SAS) to Medina, beginning with the birth of Adam (peace be upon him) year 3313 before the Hijra and ends with the events of the year 1263 as recorded in the first and second issue and other events were added in the sixth issue ending in the year 1290. The researcher notes changes on some dates for the same events, indicating inaccurate or calculated inaccuracies, especially in the initial numbers of Salnamah, for an example of the first, second and sixth tables in the history of the establishment of the Rashdia offices in the last year. For the first and second years, as reported in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions of the General Assembly, this preparation was concluded on that date.

- Table on the sequence of Sultans of Al Othman from the beginning of the founder of the Ottoman Empire "Osman ibn Artaghel" and even Sultan Abdel Majid Khan the schedule includes the birth date of each Sultan the date of his accession to the throne, the date of his death, his term of office and the number of years of his life, and the beginning of the sixth issue were added conquests and invasions of Sultans for those who have been in their reign.
- Titles and rank tables for the presence of State officials, legal persons and dignitaries according to their grades.
- The names of the governors of the state of Tripoli, the dates of beginning and end of their tenure and the duration of their stay in the state
- The structure of the administrative mandate, together with the names and administrative functions of the mandate-holders from the Wali to the last post in the career ladder of the state government.
- Gul military positions and public force.
- Table of administrative structure of municipalities and names of senior administrative officers in each section.
- Names of diplomatic missions within the State and their officials from consuls and associates.
- A survey of the state's office and the names of its teachers.
- The schedule and number of preparatory offices in each region and an inventory of the numbers of pupils in each.
- Market Schedule/"Bisarar" and its weekly schedules.
- Table of regions and cities and distances between them and the State centre in the city of Tripoli in hours.
- Table of populated areas and quality of housing.
- Inventories of "mail" and commercial vessels in and out of and out of state ports and the inventory of commercial harbors and their locations.
- Public revenue, expenses, inventory of fruit trees, crop varieties and crops during the year, and waist of land cultivated, free, pasture and livestock, the data on each side are indicated precisely.

- Geographic map of the western state of Tripoli showing its four borders (only at the end of the first issue).

The Setup (1,2,6) of Salnamah differs from each other in terms of ranking and sequencing, with some additions or modifications and updates in content along with the general form of improvements in the print level starting from the second issue and the absence of numbers (7,8,9) is a deficiency in updating the image of this improvements, were there additions to these numbers or were they in the same context referred to.

The tenth issue of the western state of Tripoli, in 1301 (1883), was first produced in the Turkish and Arabic languages, in the introduction to the number, an explanatory article briefly describes the additions made in this number and the purpose of printing them, which reads: " In a shady shadow of the Caliphate of the origin of the knowledge source, Salnamah was printed and represented by the state of Tripoli, the tenth year of the Thousand and three hundred and one Hijri, has grading and systems of the calendar in view of the northern view of Tripoli City West between 32 °, 53 minutes and 54 seconds, The Eastern Greenway (13) degrees and 11 minutes long, and the conditions of the naira and the famous and special days were increased, and were included and now I also enter this name (calendar year) Some useful information in the body and history and brief statements in the conditions of the natural state and privacy and its location The geography and the layers of its land, which has never been a degree and introduced in Salamat this mandate, which was printed and published earlier, and since most of the state people do not improve reading writing in Turkish, al-Majboriya has obtained the publication and removal of this name Turkic and Arabic, so the Turkish is the right of every newspaper * and Arabic which is the language Local in the north to make it easier for the people to gain the share of its utility (Salnamah, 1301 Hijri ,No:10, pp 2,3).

This introduction came as a summary of the content of the number that included many additions to the previous preparation, as it showed that this name was not issued to be just a record or orthodontics it was more like a different annual newspaper with various knowledge not directed to a particular elite, or to a specific

group of people but rather To benefit all, including the entire state community, to benefit and spread the culture and knowledge.

I kept salnamah in that number, with everything that was published in the previous numbers, and it was re-published in both languages so that those who are not proficient in the Turkish language can see what in addition to the data and knowledge developed, they came in the form of a very rich bouquet in the splendor of planetary Science, its movement, its impact and the different timing Seasons of the year, changes, climatic variations, seasonal winds and their impact on the scheduling of planting, harvesting, planting and trimming of trees, reaping fruits and taking care of crops.

It also added in this number a separate section detailing the conditions of the state of Tripoli, in a precise description giving the reader a full picture and sufficient information about the mandate, in all its geographical details and climate, social and living conditions, wealth and natural riches, and includes a section on the history of the state and its The civilizations and races of mankind over time from the foot to the advent of the Ottomans to become a state of the Ottoman Empire spanning a wide geographical expanse of this land.

The name did not overlook the clarification and indication of the negative points of the mandate, providing a brief account of the reasons for the deterioration of the situation even during the Ottoman era, and stated their needs and the health and education services, infrastructure, physical buildings and other needs of the civilian life required for living Dignity and improvements and reforms in its Al-Taraqee and development in that period, namely, the economic and commercial movement and the expenses of the financial mandate and exclusively for public buildings, real estate, shops, cafes and service facilities, as well as population statistics, which are noteworthy for their editors To correct the errors received from the addresses or numbers and the like and show them in a special section at the end of the number, that's what the researcher is paying to say the western state of Tripoli has greatly enjoyed the credibility and transparency of the transfer and the secretariat in the codification of the facts and the accuracy of the publication.

The eleventh issue of the Order of the Year 1302 of the tenth issue was only different in some additions concerning the names of the holders of the posts and functions, and few of updates or corrections to inbound data, and the twelfth issue, published in 1305, provides more material and more knowledge, including To the historical events and political conditions worldwide and another that shows a complete sequence of the family tree of Sultans Al Othman fired it has the name "the high tree and the luxurious originality" which is an article transferred from Salasname Khadundkar (Khadundkar is the old name of the Turkish city of Bursa) issued in 1303 Hijri. this article returns the proportions of the Sultans of Al Othman to Sayyed Adam (as) by Sam bin Noah (as), and an illustration of the tree of the Ottoman family and its branches over 30 pages of this number from the Salnamah of Tripoli west, and the number included a father to translate some important historical terms and For the time being in Persian, Turkish and Arabic languages.

Hence, this 12th issue of the Salnamah of Tripoli west was the last that reaches the researcher of its whole number of issues(As in Figure:8), and according to the sequence of dates and numbers of these numbers, it is clear that Salnamah was interrupted three times, the first interruption between the second issue of 1287 and the sixth issued in 1292, to be the difference of the years between the second and sixth numbers of four years (1288, 1289, 129, 1291) while what Y During which numbers were produced only three numbers were (3, 4, 5) i.e. they were interrupted for one year only, and as the researcher has not obtained these numbers, it is difficult to determine in which of these years it was the first interruption.

After the sixth issue in 1292, the second interruption appeared to have been between 1293 and 1300 years, during which only three numbers were issued (7, 8, 9) to show the tenth year, 1301, followed by the eleventh year of 1302, to be interrupted for the third time to reappear in the 12th issue. Year 1305.

Mr. Abdelaziz Al-Suwaiez states that the 12th issue of the state of Tripoli's western province was the last of its numbers and that it had been issued in a the eleventh issue at the beginning of the year 1896 [that is, the year 1314] after a seven-year hiatus (Al-Swiaee, Ditto: 111), while Professor Ali Mustafa al-Misurati indicates The 12th issue was issued in 1312, after a hiatus of seven years (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 30),

that is to say, the year 1894, as they convey (Al-Suwaiee, Al-Misurati), about Salnamah A word she had published especially in the introduction to the 12th issue. "Salnamah is our usual state of habit, from the foot of the stone printing press, which was finally published eleventh time in the past and did not print with reluctance of some underlying causes At the press, having renewed and completed its letters in the presence of a regularity, and to our state and the wali, in repairing the press administration, and we have succeeded from Allaah to arrange our Salnamah this is the twelfth time we printed it in special letters".

However, at the time when Al-Suwaiee stated that the twelfth issue came after the press was updated in 1896, [that is, 1314] As mentioned above, we find that he is putting a copy of the cover of Salnamah of of Tripoli west from the door of reasoning, and the date of the cover has appeared in the year 1312 and the number is in the language Turkish (on ikenji batch) means the twelfth issue, but he pointed out a caption below the picture indicating that the issue was issued in 1884 (Al-Swiaee, Ditto: 113). Here, the researcher finds a discrepancy between the date on which the image stated on the subject and the date below the photograph, contrary to the statement by historian Ahmed Al deputy in his book of Fresh water where he confirmed that the state press had undergone repairs and completed its supplies by renewing the letters in the year 1308 [in 1890 M], walked At the same time, the press has not seen any improvements for twenty-one years (Al-Ansari, Ditto: 351).

In light of the conflicting dates and differences that accompanied them, the full paper collection was not available for the preparation of the salnamah of of Tripoli west state and the citation of the original optical copy of the above-mentioned numbers, the researcher has no right to interpret for the time being except for The belief or assumption that the 12th issue was again reprinted in 1312, perhaps due to significant modifications, corrections or additions, especially since the Sorbian mentions that the 12th issue contains 216 pages (Al-Swiaee, Ditto:116), the 10-count optical version of the researcher's hands is only 160.

Far from this discrepancy in dates and the loss of tangible evidence that accurately demonstrates the truth, the researcher considers that Salnamah is the state of Tripoli and the West as the first annual State periodical has provided much of the cognitive and cultural benefit to the general readership at all levels at a time when the means

Knowledge and familiarity are scarce with the neglect of education and its affairs and its most permanent.

Dr. Muhammad Harb mentions in a research entitled "Ottoman name and its importance in the research of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula" on page 19, that he has come in the Turkish Islamic Knowledge Department in salnamah, quoting the Shams Eddin Sami in the media dictionary-Part III, salnamah, Istanbul 1916 The state of Aleppo was the first to rank the name when Ibrahim had prevented Afandi as secretary of the State office he arranged the so-called "Aleppo Mandate Index", and this work attracted the attention of the high door in Istanbul with its statistical and economic information, and the high door distributed a copy of this index to all the Walaya Attached to an order which provides for a model to be adopted by the States in their own right, as indicated during this researcher, the beginning of the issuance of salnamah in all Ottoman states the Arab state and the State of Tripoli West was ranked third after Halab, which was first issued in 1284, followed by the state of Syria in the year 1285, Then state of Tripoli west.

Accordingly, Salnamah has become an important historical source of high value, documenting many of the events of that time and before, and giving us a clear picture of the various aspects life and shape, as well as the timely knowledge it provided, was thus a bridge of knowledge between the past and the present, although its functional value differed between the long That and another.

3.2.2 Secondly : Tabloid Journals (Popular)

Since its inception in 1866, the Libyan press has been officially speaking on behalf of the State Government and under its direct supervision, limited to the publication of the newspaper Tripoli West and the name, which has not lasted long as previously indicated.

In the midst of the reforms to which the high state has targeted Tripoli, but it is very simple, the world's newest intellectuals of Tripoli, Sheikh Mohammed al-Bousiri to obtain approval for an independent Civil Gazette, and formally obtain the privilege of his newspaper, dubbed "Al-Taraqee" to be the first newspaper to qualify It is an unofficial issue in the history of the western state of Tripoli.

A. "Al-Taraqee" Newspaper

The first issue was issued on 26 Muharram 1315-26 June 1897 in the West city of Tripoli and printed by the state printing press, which has not yet existed, and this is the first newspaper published in the Arabic language only in the history of the Libyan press and the first newspaper issued by a Libyan citizen since the press originated in the western state of Tripoli at all.

The Al-Taraqee was issued in four pages of the average size in its first term, written on the cover of the page "a weekly scientific political journal, the annual subscription value of the newspaper was one Real Magidi in Tripoli and 350 piasters in the rest of the state and 7 francs outside the state, and the price of the twenty-bar each, the value of advertising Five pennies on the front page and two pennies on page four. Its issuance day was on Saturday of every week (As Figure:9,Figure: 10) .

As far as the researcher was able to learn from the available and archived version of the National Centre for Historical Studies in Tripoli (the Libyan Jihad Centre for formerly Historical Studies) according to the sources, the march of the Al-Taraqee newspaper was divided into two stages, the first from the date of its first publication until It was a year in which we would be dealing with this Act, while the second stage was after the promulgation of the Law on Freedoms (conditionality) 1908, which we will take up in the next, with the help of God, to talk about the stage of the prosperity of the Libyan press in the Ottoman era and its factors.

By means of the preparation of the newspaper Al-Upliftment, which was from the second issue of 3 Safar 1315 (1897) and No. 64 of 12 Rajab 1316-1898. The Al-Taraqee process during the first phase has lasted for one year and seven months or more, due to the fact that numbers 65 to No. 73 have been lost for this cannot be specify the date and number at which the second phase of the publication was continued, the oldest of which was the number 74 issued on 3 Sha'baan 13. 26e-1908, unfortunately, even the numbers issued during the first phase and obtained by the researcher were not a complete series, and some of them were only 27 of a total of 64 numbers.

Both Al-Misurati and Al-Suwaiee state that Al-Taraqee newspaper was suspended a year after it was issued (Al-Misurati, Ditto,p.49, and Al-Suwaiee, Ditto, p. 119), however, as already mentioned, the sequence and dates of the numbers indicate exactly the same, the Al-Taraqee newspaper completed its first year (first year) in number (41) published on Saturday, 23 December 2005. The number (42) is in accordance with the first day of the new Hijri year and Saturday was 1 Muharram, and here explains the owner of the Sheikh Mohammed al-Bousiri has promoted the Al-Taraqee of congratulations and blessings on the first page of this issue on the occasion of the new Year, that the first year of the newspaper the Al-Taraqee was supposed to expire on the 27th of Muharram al-Haram this year (1316 H), but it saw the second year of the newspaper start with the beginning.

The new year on this date, and he did not miss it by the way that he would take the participants and apologize to them implicitly for this change and say, "... If there is some injustice to the rights of the distinguished participants, we will take a way to safeguard their rights and help us to consider this day as the second year's principle in order to facilitate the work of the Administrative Gazette (Al-Taraqee Newspaper,No:42,p1).

This newspaper was more concerned with articles than on the news side, and their articles were simply characterized by language, which the owner made it as a binding approach for all its writers, as explained in the opening article of the first edition, which reads as follows: " This newspaper has committed itself to the conduct of one way in its words, namely, the use of known and famous words, wherever possible, for private and public, and not to supply the metaphor, especially what is an unknown stranger, not to contradict the truth and avoid the authors committing arbitrariness to fabricate a cigarette or rhyme, until it ceases to understand meaning to the language books and the thought fee for something that cannot be dispensed of (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 51)

In the first issue of Al-Taraqee, Bousiri refers to the orientation of his newspaper and editorial line as a "service to the state and work to serve parents and have a reason for their well-being and their comfort, and the development of the wealth of the country, regardless of their status, without distinction as to creed or nationality, as required by civil (Ditto: 49-50).

However, by looking at the Al-Taraqee pages and their numbers in the first phase (Genesis phase), the researcher considers that the Al-Taraqee has almost pigmentation of the Official Gazette, not only of the state Government, but also of the Ottoman sultan himself, his service and his sole consent, This is evidenced by the sheer number of monograph and orientation articles, which carry the same rhetoric that is overloaded with a torrent of vocabulary and words of praise, cheering and blessing. and Servanthood of the royal, along with spirited tactical articles that go in the same direction and opinion and advocate for the Ottoman power Being the one who achieved the country's well-being, pride and dignity at a time when the people of the western state of Tripoli were suffering the injustices of destitution, hunger and poverty, and were so difficult to describe the injustices of ignorance. Even if we excuse the owner for his approach this line is that his newspaper is issued in a time when freedom of thought is restricted and the trends of opinion are closed and the rights of expression are fun, however, it was not obligatory or compelled to be overly, and to the extent that the repetition and extremism became clear, to the extent that the content was not needed to check the Lacic Scourge, these contents have been repeated on occasion and without them being overwhelmed by the manner of elaboration, redundancy and the creation of a loose-cut and meaningless development that does not contribute to the situation of the country and the servants of one iota, and does not guide readers to their benefit.

Here the researcher believes that the state of handcuffing liberties and confiscating opinions that were hanging over the Ottoman states in general and the western state of Tripoli especially at that time are supposed to be motivation for advancement to distance itself from flattery and adulation and to get closer to the royal presence and gain its satisfaction in this way, though it is necessary I tickle her every once in a while. It was not necessary to take all this trouble and to waste all these spaces of woven words and words in the right of the Sultan or and the researcher does not think that this is what was awaited by the people who are thirsty for knowledge, after long years of total lack of any cultural mobility in the state, which The press was supposed to be one of its most important and most visible tools, the most influential of all the other nations where the press had the most prominent role in its renaissance and the progress of its people.

The researcher will try to briefly cite some examples of the press speech that the Al-Taraqee has taken during the first phase of its career with excerpts of the features of the articles and news contained therein, as follows:

I. Articles

The editorial title of the 2nd issue of Al-Taraqee newspaper was "The Compliments of the Sunni Achievements" (Al-Taraqee, No:3, p1), a poem published on the first page, its verses are sung by the praise of Sultan Abdulhamid II and his successive victories which were on the armies the Greek, acting in the use of what I have done, is the vocabulary of the description, praise and compliments of the Sultan. "The joy of Living and Dignity of Muslims... Nasser al-Din al-Hamneve said, "as a matter of praise, the author of the second half goes to the door of the spelling of those who have been hostile to the Sultan and whose verses are defeated by defeat and misery. The Al-Taraqee in the same number follows the publication of a lengthy article describing the power of the Ottomans, their skills, the corresponding compassion, justice and humanity, and what some European newspapers have reported to show these advantages and virtues.

In this conciliatory manner in the political flattering of the governor, the author of the Al-Taraqee goes to the same tongue as the convict, expressing his loyalty without authorization, stating, inter alia, an article entitled "A True Renaissance... He focused in the minds and proved proof and proof that the people of this state are the closest to the Ottoman league and to the devotion of His Majesty's love. The owner of the Islamic Caliphate (God bless the nation with his countenance) and the most conservative Arabs for the Glory built by their older fathers... Faithful to the servanthood of His Majesty the Great Caliph, and for that they became the manifestation of his majestic sympathies and the place of his own confidence In their emotions, they moved on to the ritual of the sensation so that they were aware of the year of neglect and inactivity. They went to work thanks to them the enemy and the friend that is their assignment to the military exercises (Ditto:p 3).

In this impassioned article, they call on the authors of the state to engage in the military exercises recently organized by the Ottoman authority for the people of the State and to increase the enthusiasm of the youth and motivate them to enroll he will

give them in the end of his article sensitive examples that fully understands how they affect the men of the manhood and say "Some Arab women who are younger than men when they saw their husbands, brothers and children are regular members of the Royal soldiers heavily armed with new weapons, they could not conceal the effects of their Arab enthusiasm, so they are calling them. We would like to see you with your brothers standing in the field of the other and we are with you due to your service and we join you in this great win (Ditto: p4).

And the reward for charity is only charity. A long-term article in which the writer pours his anger on the Greeks, describing them as the people who met with benevolence and denial, reminding them of what was to him from humiliation before the Ottomans came to their country in a year of 1456 and how they changed by coming to prosperous living under the shadow of their kings of security and I Tranquility, justice and security over the past four hundred years, until they betrayed the Covenant and met with charity by abusing the year 1821, "They fought and blaspheme the grace and showed discord and battled the attic state... So long as the war between them is seven years they blew up huge facts as a result of all the victory of the Ottomans on them (Al-Taraqee,No:3,pp 1,2) . In the opinion of the researcher, the author's right to rule herself with what she deems to be eligible for, was a case in which he says to the readers (no life of dignity except under the umbrella of the Ottomans and loyal only to their sultans and that their unfairness is not appreciated consequences.

The newspaper has singled out many spaces to talk about the subject and in the same direction with one vision summarized by loyalty to the Ottoman Empire and rejecting whatever is contrary to this trend motives and reasons, but went on to censure the rest of the boredom of her historians in giving the Ottoman denomination their right "It is regrettable, that or In which thousands of historians have not yet had a true thought in the right of the Ottomans, as the countries of Europe attached to this important kingdom... They did not appreciate this great and courageous amount of the right... If justice and courage were not twins in the Ottomans, they would have been easier to blend many different people with a perfect stillness for more than six hundred years (Al-Taraqee,No:4,p1), and when it is compared to what the author said with the reality of the state, which in our research has exposed us to clear features in

the chapter II--which was born and lived in it to the time when this testimony was written, the researcher will find no one image of justice supported by the author in his saying.

In support of the article signed by Abdul Rahman Al-Bousiri--the brother of the Al-Taraqee--entitled " Tripoli West Yesterday, today and tomorrow... Knowledge and wealth" (Al-Taraqee,No:7,pp1,2), describing the state of Tripoli between the past and the present, came in... It is no secret that she is of the day (blessed) by the state of Osman and her honored soldiers, and is followed by the its crude, it has taken precedence in virtue (but gradually) the necessity of moving a nation from one nature to another... At one time it is impossible, and it is still changed from case to case that is better than it is allowed to be in the cities where success is created and the farmer is hovering around it.

From another point of view the writer works to create a balance that is similar to the Al-Taraqee articles as he moved quickly from the door of spinning in the Ottoman Empire to the door of guidance and guidance and to invite the people of the nation to mobilize and take the reasons for progress and civilization and to improve the country's economy and the standard of living of its people; Adherence to science and knowledge indicates that the degree of perfection in civilization is limited to two important origins, namely, knowledge and wealth and, for example, to those who have reached the invitation an incentive to say, "... In one year he was in Paris 700 and twenty-three inventors from a thousand and two hundred and more came to their government their inventions that year and so they hatched, and we can't keep up with the tradition of what the parents have and we are being seduced by... Today, our parents ' excuse for depriving them of the principles of knowledge to neglect their parents yesterday does not absolve them today of their young children, who will be other senior people... It is a shame that a child is in vain to live in a very heavy and neglected life.

During the last part of his article, the author draws the attention of his countrymen to the wealth and goodness of their country, which they have left in front of their foreign investors... And here I am beating you for example about the allies that have been over a quarter of a century old manipulated by others in our esophagus and hearing from her every day a thousand camel or 5000 Quintus, with our own hands

from our lands on the backs of our beauty and the service of our men until they and their benefits are blessed well in the bags of others, and then The great scourge is to return, as soon as possible, with impossible silk dresses of its plant origin to another true reality in our eyes, and we are forced to buy it to be forced to be in need of obscene prices, and we are aware of the sale and purchase. " And here the writer is promoting the merchants of the country so he says "... Let us not take them shoulder to shoulder... It's a winning money or a smell... Isn't it possible to hold companies among the members of our ... (Ditto: 2,3). and between poetry prose and some of the Sajaa the writer and poet Mustafa Ben Zakry told us the ninth issue that lasted until the second page came with the title "The promise of a successful military training" (Al-Taraqee,No:9,pp1-2). in which he unleashed his pen in expressing his gratitude and happiness for the diet and other patriotic progress of the state-building that were involved in the military education and the remarkable success they achieved in a short time... It is the happiness of the walls and the pleasure that the more good a community is to conclude. And the astronomy shone full of happiness. Another community has embarked on education. It came from a great grand-regulation. In order to learn what she missed from the feats. And how much I left to the other. This is the winning trade season.... "The sane takes the chance of his time..." and concludes his article with a spirited poem that calls on those who are motivated to win what he described as the great honor, which reads:

target is getting farther from its researchers ...

would fruits be harvested prior to season ...

when to the high level you are called ...

do not be content with coward ranks ...

wonder if the higher grounds would remember ...

and would a free soul allows defeat ...

To the end of the poem to complete his article in the same tactical context, concluding that the engagement in this military training is one of the Islamic religion

duties. God have mercy on a slave who has not been taken by trade or sale to do that for sure the purpose is obedience to God and his prophet and pursuant to the will of the faithful prince and in the interest of our eternal happiness... "

And between praising and flattering and praying for the presence of the Sultan (Al-Taraqee,No:15,16), and congratulation and thanks and gratitude to the esteemed governor to the state (Al-Taraqee,No:13,15,17),, And prayers for the countrymen to rally around the Ottoman state and be united under his banner (Al-Taraqee,No:17,22,23,64) , and showing its aspects and its good deed to the people and the city of Tripoli (Al-Taraqee,No:18,22,23) , and to make it more for its credit and determination of its sultans to preserve the unity of the Islamic religion and to show the greatness of its prestige and its political and military power and its prestige among the nations of the world (Al-Taraqee,No:20,41,46,48),. This approach and framework have continued to be promoted in the newspaper and the formulation of the content of most of its articles, especially the editorial.

During his research, the researcher notes the lack of interest in the development of the titles and their occasional negligence so that we find an article that is unique on a page or two that does not have a title. Besides the appearance of most of the articles without signing her book and sometimes the signature of the writer is in the first letter of his name and title only and this was not the case limited to Al-Taraqee only the newspaper Tripoli had published its subjects in the same way, and in none of its preparation had we found any sign of an article or news.

From another point of view, in the same policy sphere, the Al-Taraqee of the publication of some political articles that carry the analysis, depth, political vision and criticism has succeeded not inside of course, but for the policies of the western countries, and the researcher finds that she was able to get out of the monotony of one-color and flavour articles The only one, the article that opened its forty-first edition entitled (Spain and America) is an ideal model for such a pattern of political articles in the press of that time, ensuring a reading in the circle between Spain and America about Cuba, in which the author shows her own and the position of the States The European one, criticizing the barbaric American policy that always hides the guise of the triumph of humanity and is the furthest from this concept which

made it a cover and a pretext for its intervention in Cuba on the pretext of lifting the injustice and misery endured by the Cuban people as a result of Spanish rule.

In this regard, the author alerts the fact of American policy behind this intervention, which is motivated only by greed and greed in annexing this country to its territory. and colonizing it, and he goes on a thorough and deep analysis of the international positions on this issue, noting that they have been built on the background and foundations of ideological affiliations. He cashed it and says "... Another thing that is so important is that the European people, apart from the business interests, are divided into their religious chromosomes and miles with the belligerents, some are provoked by Latin religious rites to Spain, such as France and Italy, and some are provoked by the Saxon rituals to America. Cankaltra, the newspapers of Europe must be attracted to miles by the tendency of each team to become a gladiator, and some have begun to say, that America's domination of Spain is open the door to the infringement of all European rights on the continent of America, and it is not concealed in this sentence of Europe's entire exploration of America and sexual propensity To Spain... There is no doubt that the days will be shown to us in the course of this war or after it is a strange form that is casted in an unknown mold, a religious character that is protected from objecting to it with the voices of the people and the fanaticism that the politics made some people good and some people bad (Al-Taraqee,No:41,p1).

According to the researcher, the analysis of the facts and the political events and their reading of this article are very realistic and impartial, and the sobriety, poise and smoothness in the high literal subtraction did not appear in other previous Al-Taraqee articles, but it is proof that the journalist Trabelsi (Libyan) in That period did not lack the capacity and experience to delve into the political writing of depth, analysis and criticism, and that he was able to delve into it with every confidence, however, that the control grip, and the supreme instructions, prevented him from going into this area except in the face of policies outside the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire and its states and interests.

In the field of transport and drafting of reports, we have an editorial in a different form with an article that is closer to the press report in the modern press where Al-

Taraqee monitors the views politicians and thinkers in the world about a political event that shook the corners of the European roller and became the talk of the hour, which is what the Russian relations mechanism French at the time of a close rapprochement between the first emperor and the second President, and the reports about the possible exchange of visits between the two countries ' military fleets and their war.

The newspaper Al-Taraqee showed in this article a precise political reading that shows the ability of her journalistic writer and his continuous follow-up to world events, and the major newspapers published his international and he used to convey those views and put a reading about the event referred to, as she conveyed and published in the same number of Poplar she had Published by the Alakroplus, with the Greek prince Constantine, about the reasons for defeating the Greek Army in its war with the Ottomans and focusing the Al-Taraqee of this transfer highlights the power of the Ottoman army and the gossip of its men in the field and the intelligence of the Sultan in leading this battle (Al-Taraqee, No:9, pp1-3).

Beyond the realm of politics, the Al-Taraqee has published a number of articles, including, but not limited to, a typical article, "Human enemy". Centered on what the human being has reached from a remarkable rivalry for the lethality of his fellow human being, he has been given the knowledge of science and acquaintances in this field, and the employment of your mind is reprehensible of humankind and its exploitation in the manufacture of the most lethal and destructive weapons on its own, and the writer compares the weapon-making to the lethality of the human being as the inventor of rifles and between the discoveries made by (Pasteur) (Louis Pasteur), and x-ray inventor (Roentgen) (Conrad Roentgen) , which has benefited humanity and provided it with a lot of benefits, the author summarizes the reasons why the human race is competing for the invention and manufacture of weapons and the interest in constantly developing them in one point or main reason is the axis of all these conflicts that mankind is witnessing, namely, the love of the divine and the envy that every heavenly book has forbidden. The writer expresses his fear if this situation continues to race in arms, innovations and development of the machine of war with a sentence that has demonstrated his ability to read the future according to the present and the breadth of the idea: "... It is not strange if we said soon the

skyscrapers and plains of the deep seas the Warriors fields and the human beings are subject to the risk of hostility between people against each other (Al-Taraqee No:15,p2)

In the area of education and awareness-raising, quoting the Islamic Journal of Science, a unique article entitled "The advantage of Islam in the world of modernity" has been pursued several numbers, written by Sheikh Taha al-Khalili, combining the correct civic manifestations with the teachings of the Islamic religion that did not contradict in substance with True civil, not those that lead to decay, collapse of behavior, and degradation of morals as many think and describe this out of moral values as our civilized (Al-Taraqee,No:16,p 3)

It should be noted that such articles were of particular importance in that time and time when the country was beginning to take its first steps towards openness on the outside of its borders, and the outside is open to it. The result is that many visitors are from traveling and passing and traders and scientific and diplomatic missions etc Which produced a forum for different foreign cultures in a country where most of its people still suffer the injustice of ignorance and retardation this unframed opening may be counterproductive within the community of Tripoli eager for development and modernity at that time, which calls for the intensification of educated elites and enlightened minds and in The introduction of journalistic pens and mutual reinforcement to rationalize the people of this community who love and seek a difficult way towards development and civility to take his hand in the right paths towards its goal without compromising its moral principles, its religious constants and its behavioural foundations.

In the same number the Al-Taraqee publishes part of an article entitled "Human Brain", a purely medical scientific article centered on the human brain structure and its cells and how they renew their continued growth, although they are concise in this number but have continued in the form of an educational scientific series over subsequent numbers. As He wants that this 16th was one of the most the numbers of the Al-Taraqee newspaper. During its first phase, distinguished from the diversity of articles, made it a rich table of all the flavors are suitable for all tastes, so here's another article in the context of education and awareness bearing the title (is the satisfaction of the Holy One) carrying a lot of interest and lessons Where the writer

explains when the conviction is a virtue and when it is not a balanced projection to that effect it begs the question of whether greed can be considered as a virtue too or not and when it can be considered a virtue. Article although it is also short but it carries very short and concise and has a lot of important meanings and has a positive effect on the readers if they do good to manage, it is to call for action, to be more benevolent and to be honest and honorable, in this case, to be a welcome greed and a virtue. It also describes that conviction, which is in the sense of human sufficiency and the fact that it does not seek to increase the legitimate deficit and delay and is not in this case a definite virtue that the conviction which is a virtue is intended to satisfy the power of God to his servant and is one of the strongest reasons for happiness, and this number also included the first episode of the total series History of the City of Tripoli, written in the course of successive preparation by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Effendi Al-Bousiri (Dittopp:3, 4).

II. News

Al-Taraqee Newspaper has classified its news into four main categories that have fixed headings in the form of subtabs on pages that vary in their location and area with the different view of their editor from one number to another and are as follows:

- Local news: The publication of official state news, the activities of the Wali, senior government officials and influential personalities.
- Internal news: It is limited to publishing the activities and news of the state's attachments and to the newspaper about it by means of the letters of the authorities, the brigades, the bureaus and the administrative divisions.
- Dar al-Caliphate: This section publishes the news of the capital of the caliphate, the statements made by the Sultan and the supreme authority's decisions and directives.
- Telegraph News: This section is responsible for publishing news and important global events that the newspaper draws through telegrams from various capitals of the world.

The newspaper concerned the transfer and follow-up of news of a more formal nature than to any other type of news and events, so we find that most of her reports were focused in one direction and most concerned about monitoring and follow-up of the

involvement of the state in the military Training and education programme, extensive areas of News follow-up from various regions of the state highlighting the popularity of the people and competing for them to achieve excellence and success in these exercises with such kindness and the royal manna--according to the description of the Al-Taraqee of this continuous event--and these news rebounds do not allow the praise and praise of the Sultan Abdulhamid II and Wali Namq Pasha who have removed this state from the injustices of ignorance to the lights of knowledge and the achievements that they have seen under them and their care besides what I published from the short news was mostly about personal travel or other access and news of installation and commissioning and Al-Taraqee and isolation and news of the Rains Which is one of the most important news that the general public cares about as it has a direct impact on their life, livelihood and strength, along with news of improvements developments within the State, such as the News of the Project for the transport and delivery of the drinking water line from the Ein Zaara area to the state centre or the bidding for the cleaning of Tripoli city A public library with a wide range of valuable books is available (Al-Taraqee,No:3,21,22,64)

The newspaper includes in some of the numbers in the local news section, similar to press reports blended with opinion and inflammatory speeches that often take short titles, not exceeding two words like "religion is an advice" (Al-TaraqeeNo:4,p2), its editorial is mixed between the article and the news report, its content revolves around encouraging and inviting more to engage in military training, and its author often uses different images of the religious discourse that serves the interest of the program and reports that this training is a legitimate duty that cannot Failure to perform in order to avoid a violation of God's rules.

News in this newspaper also came in the form of a detailed news story of an event such as news of the inspection visits of the Wali to some areas near the state center to learn about the course of the military exercises of the state people with concise titles such as "visit and honour and attention (Al-Taraqee,No:6,p2), but in a way that has been defeated in some cases it was a little bit too much and it missed the news story it lacked the conditions of the news or some of its elements which the researcher considered were not taken into account when writing news in the press at that stage.

The news of the Caliphate house which was limited to the news of the Ottoman higher authority and what was published in the newspapers of the capital of the caliphate was contrary to local or internal news often characterized by concise and concise wording and with titles ranging from one or two words often or three words in a few times like (Directions, direction, Nishan, dirham transfer, subsidies, Bejeweled, Ihsan Shahani) etc., the headlines have also been missed for some news in many cases.

In a Telegraphic news section, the Al-Taraqee of the brief transfer of telegrams from foreign capitals appeared to the Tripoli Telegraph office and the researcher could not prove if it was especially for the newspaper from the father of the subscription, or was it intended for the government that allowed the newspaper to benefit from it in publishing The news included different events, which the researcher believed did not pose any importance to the readers of the general public or even to the educated elites where they were centered around traveling kings and personalities in the world and their movements and visits or official meetings and officials meetings and the positions of leaders and political rulers about each other International events, all these news were published after mentioning the name of the city news source such as (Rome, Petersburg, Bombay, Pars, Simla, Hind, Atina, donkirk "Francie"...).

And with these tabs and splits it appears on the pages of the Al-Taraqee in some numbers an external incidents section that publishes the events and activities of the Islamic society emanating from the Ottoman Empire and its success in spreading the Islamic call have been the embrace of many Muslims, as it is published in this The section the blessings and congratulations received by the leaders of the States on the occasion of his successive victories, and the Al-Taraqee of everything that is published in this section they sold the Astana newspapers with great care and honesty as they were quoted by international newspapers detailing the events of the war between the Ottomans and Greece and the positions International about it the Al-Taraqee of this subject has been singled out in a wide variety of settings, and here it is worth mentioning the secretariat of the newspaper Al-Al-Taraqee in moving from its sources of newspapers Turkish, Arab and international, whether to transmit news, articles or scientific and miscellaneous excerpts as they always don't neglect the

source and point to it Clearly what makes them trustworthy and respectful by their fellow-newspapers abroad.

As it did not miss the opportunity to spread the availability of the funny scientific news though she was scarce on her pages, she certainly was an interesting and intriguing the public at that time for what it bore of the stranger had surpassed their imagination, and by looking and researching the scholar's attention such as this news thought it important to publish it as A full reply which came under the heading (flight) "We saw in some newspapers that the latest news about the owner of the flight that Andrea is said to be a telegraph sent from Stevens on Thursday, 22 of this month. He has moved from there on a plane to the North Pole, after [.....] in N It is to get the air that he will encounter and hopefully in another number we get the readers what we got and what will come to us from this strange trip that he tried a lot before, as if they had not reached the degree that the latter would arrive (Al-Taraqee No:6,p4). It did not overlook the Al-Taraqee of social events such as wedding events, vomit contracts and the news of deaths and funerals.

III. Advertisements

Al-Taraqee newspaper has not received much turnout from advertisers, n the researcher believes that the culture of advertising has been very limited among local traders and that, besides the scarcity of advertisements, that the advertisements were made by dealers or business owners of foreign nationalities engaged in their trade or occupation within the state and The initial numbers of the Al-Taraqee have led to a definitive lack of commercial advertising in all its forms except for the printing of a book (the very wishes in detailing the rules of the tongue Ottoman, which was printed in Astana, copies are sold at the state press headquarters and the Al-Taraqee has continued to publish this announcement in more than a number of time And the other, the scholar thought that it was not a paid advertisement that the advertisement was for the public interest and showed the Al-Taraqee among what it published on board as it urged to acquire it for the benefit sake (Al-Taraqee,No:10,p4), the first commercial brand of a garment dealer named "Shukri Shaykh", announcing the provision of winter clothing imported from the world's best plant, was reportedly hit

by a flirting in the "Al-Turk" market opposite the Al-Koja hotel (Al-Taraqee,No:16,p 4).

It is very clear that the Al-Taraqee suffered from the scarcity of advertisements and was fed up by the reluctance of traders to advertise their trade in the newspaper and the owner decided to promote advertisements by advertising on the pages of his newspaper to motivate traders and employers so he used his pen and idea to reach his goal to move this recession and melt that The deadlock, especially since his newspaper is printed at his own expense, and his quest to collect the advertisements is justified, and that is why he has published this listing, which is entitled "The usefulness of publishing the advertisement" (Al-Taraqee,No:17,p3).

At the outset, the owner of the Al-Taraqee refers to the great benefits of advertising to the public, traders and the state alike, asserting that the declaration has been advisable since ancient times. Showing his methods and ways and types throughout the history starting from Menad calling in people through many stages and evolving until they become advertising material on the pages of the newspapers explaining their history: "... The first advertisement published in the newspaper was a proclamation published by a newspaper printed in England in the year 1652, and it had been very common to use that method. And the first thing in the newspapers is the books and the tea then the drugs and the advertisements spread to other things from the movement of the boats and the cold and the types of goods and hooks until they have everything to eat... he continues to give a glimpse of the prices of advertisements in European and American newspapers explaining what the businessmen are spending And traders of huge sums on the ad says: " one store in New York spent in one year 150,000 riyals of advertising and another shop of the city itself was on the age of spend 250 thousand riyals each year and to increase the enthusiasm and desire of the local traders adds "... and seasoned people in the works who know the benefits of advertisements say that all that one spends on advertisements compensates him with a large increase... ".

The ability of the author to choose the appropriate sentences to influence the targets and his exact choice of living examples is not concealed in this regard the goal of the American trade is an indicator of the usefulness of advertising that is based on the success of its traders and it is intentional here to compare the success of traders in

America Those who know the importance and usefulness of advertising the failure of Asian and African traders who do not attach any importance to the declaration say, "... As for the people of Asia and Africa, the advertisements have secondary matters, and their most traders do not want to pay anything in this section... "The tongue was a case of say... For this, traders have not been as successful as traders in America and Europe, and it concludes by increasing the stimulus to the limit of directing the discourse to individuals and public especially the civilized people to say "the Westerners have increased the tone of Al-Tambour instrument (AlTambour), until they made the advertisements a mode for the duplications speeches each male or female published a recipe in the most obvious way with a year and his fortune in the newspaper then the willing one is lurking. "

It appears that this Al-Taraqee is beginning to reap the desired returns as the first classified advertisement on the pages of Al-Taraqee quickly appeared twenty-first, after three issues of publication of the above-mentioned topic, the English announcement came Mr. William F. Riley's a sewing machine dealer named Jonas, and he evaluates this. A merchant and trade in Tripoli West and imports its merchandise from London (Al-Taraqee,No:21,p4), and the newspaper continued publishing this announcement for several subsequent numbers that appeared later, accompanied by a precise and accurate sketch of a sewing machine that looked like a photograph (Al-Taraqee,No:37,p4), in order to increase advertising traffic slowly and to accommodate the advertisements of private service professionals also the advertisement that belongs to a foreigner residing in Tripoli west and offering services generation of women (midwives) with certificates of experience to qualify for this work, as well as Al-Taraqee along with announcements of books and newspapers issued in Istanbul Announcements individuals as a waste of important personal belongings such as stamping etc (Al-Taraqee,No:40,41,p4).

But with all this it turns out that the Al-Taraqee newspaper was having a financial difficulty although it is not always there are many times, so we find its owner demanding the late payment of their contributions by the need to pay their debts on time so that they can proceed to print and continue to issue and to the importance of the subject and the sensitivity of the situation not The owner of the Al-Taraqee

sponsored the participants ' attention in the opening of the issue under the heading "Drawing Attention" (Al-Taraqee,No:21,p1) however, it is absolutely not possible to say that the Al-Taraqee has not been given occasional assistance either from the Government or on its own. express its thanks and gratitude for the words under the heading "Thank you" to his compassionate friend, your charitable master, of the Al-Khums province, for what he has shown to its means--from attention and assistance materially and morally' (Al-Taraqee,No:22,pp 3-4).

Prof. Ali Mustafa al-Misurati also points out that it is no wonder that the journalist Mohamed El Bousiri receives a broad and welcome release from the Wali Namiq Pasha who was inclined to reform and has the care of some important projects that advance the advancement of society and support Intellectual and cultural life (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 53), at the very least, simply supplying the state government with news and telegrams, news of movements, important incidents and news of the Ottoman Empire (Ditto: 4), in that time, support is no less important than financial support and may even be the priority ladder.

Who knows if this newspaper may have received an exemption or a reduction in printing costs at the government-owned state printing press "and don't forget that the writer in the newspapers did not he is underpaid, or not exorbitant, for his articles, but all writers have been shareholders for art, science and the service of the nation. Thus, the newspaper was not in need of money except in paper and printing and one or two permanent staff members(Ditto: 5), This is not only for journalists during the formative stage, but even for the journalists of the boom stage.

This way and this picture the Al-Taraqee newspaper spent the first stage of its history that did not extend to a long time to stop and answer the issue for reasons unclear, to continue to be released in a new visage during the (boom phase), which we shall come to mention in the second of this chapter with the help of Allah, as a result of the suspension of the al-Taraqee newspaper to the Turkish authorities, which did not allow the liberal ideas that began to emerge in that when the Turkish youth movement and the activities of the Union rise and prosperity, it closed and punished the youth involved (Brochien, Ditto: 390-391).

B. "Al-Funoon Journal"

This is the first scientific pictorial magazine issued in the state of Tripoli in Libya (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 122), the first issue was issued in the month of Ramadan in the year 1316-1898, and the release lasted about two consecutive years... Written on the cover of a scientific newspaper published in Tripoli once every fifteen days (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 28, 40). Unfortunately the researcher did not have the luck to get any copy of her numbers or even a photograph of her n and that's why it depends on what the sources of the books that dealt with the arts magazine received some research and study, albeit very rare, as we have explained in the past.

Al-Funoon journal, like other newspapers issued in the state of Tripoli, was printed in the state press, founded by the owner (Muhammad Daoud Effendi), one of the educated men of Tripoli who enjoyed talent, thought and broad access, he was encouraged and to the state Namiq Pasha and received his friendship, his affection and his kindness; For the great appearance of the arts magazine to come into being which was acknowledged by the owner of the magazine as he came to his tongue in the first issue of the arts magazine titled "The Progress and the Shakran (Janabul Wali has an accompanying photograph with a meticulously painted photo thanking him for the magazine's reasons for the spread, and the photograph holds a signature in Latin letters for the name (E. Theriat) (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 122-123).

The arts magazine came with an elegant typography and an excellent character was its owner Mohamed Dodd Effendi is the editor and translator and character and supervisor which is all in the magazine, quotes the best threads of science and its Parties by sharing with him the major scientific journals he had been involved in, to which he had been received by the specialist studies of the science And the arts that have been a great passion and attention to the degree of his follow-up to the lectures and the practical research that was being produced in Europe (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 28, and what he helped to do it. Mastery of several foreign languages Persian, Turkish, French, Italian and English read, write, translate, what places of follow-up all-new in the realm of scientific discoveries and innovations in various fields, so he was watching through the radio for the first tests that he The Italian scientist Marconi does it, he quotes it, translates it and brings it to the readers to make use of it (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 125).

The Arts journal has made an active contribution to educating the public that it has provided its material in a purely scientific framework encompassing aspects of the various fields of industrial and Agricultural Sciences Economics, geography, metallurgy, and animal science, besides, they have adopted a smoother way of putting up their subjects and they were easy to close in The reach of all brings them science and simplifies the arts, playing its owner during his effort as a journalist and teacher at once motivated by deep faith need his country and his countrymen to receive science and knowledge through a discreet and creamy press away from laboratories, labs and discipline within the classroom (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 39).

The author explained that, since the first number, he had pointed out that his magazine would not be competent for a class without other readers, and that he would be using to spread the photos about each topic to facilitate and simplify the reader so that he can understand what he said, it's indicative of his intention. Since it was founded on the dissemination of culture and the advancement of minds and ideas by all available means, David Effendi was a secretary in transport shows the confiscation associated with each subject transferred and published, committed to the professional standards and the rule of liberation.

The arts magazine saw several contributions from a Book of specialists in various sciences, including Dr. Sulaiman Al-Ghazali, who published several contributions in his field, in addition to Mr. Hasan Aouidan's posts, one of which was a message titled "Bee Beekeeper", along with a lot of headlines included in the board E For example No Hoss (useful experimenters, latest inventors, bird oddity, Principles of body Science – astronomy, miscellaneous classes, animals) with a bunch of valuable scientific studies such as scientists ' brains, which revolve around the subject of intelligence, prophecy, genius, and the scientific analysis of the Especially in a related context, the magazine has been interested in publishing studies of psychology, biology, embryos, plants, flowers, monuments and history (Al-Misurati, Ditto:41).

The arts magazine continued to be published without a little stumble and maintained the efforts of the author on her regularity and commitment to the readers, and as the magazine and her escort received support for the Wali Namq Pasha his absence did not affect the march of the magazine, even when the Astana Wali Namq Pasha

replaced the Wali Mustafa Hashem Pasha with his successor The magazine is affected by this change and was then in its fifth number, but a strong relationship also arose between Daoud Effendi and the Wali new and continued to go on until she stopped issuing in her second year in which only published few editions (Ditto: 43). And when the Ottoman authorities have isolated Mustafa Hashem Pasha from his post as Governor of David Effendi to travel with him to Astana, the last call and he was appointed there pasauthor of the Knowledge Audit department and then director of knowledge in Azmit state until the revolution and the overthrow of the regime in the capital of the caliphate.

He came back to Tripoli to the west prior to the Italian occupation and when he left it he was assigned to the property department and he remained an employee until his term in 1917 (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 126).

Daoud Effendi was born in the West city of Tripoli in 1283-1866, and the Rashdiya Library entered the study of the principles of science and completed it as required. Passionate about the study of languages-as we have already pointed out-he has been studying the Latin mother and old Greek language as well.. The post has entered a post for the editorial registry and is included as a newspaper assistant and an Arab builder and it was a function that required expertise and precision and was not a easy job at that time. He was calm and would have preferred to stay away from the life of politics and its manifestations of being angry and lying and kissing, despite the results of the medals and decorations that in addition to his strong relations with governors and officials, he rejected the Bashingya title when he was nominated and offered him a favorite nickname (even Dee, who was called the owners of Pens, science and professorship and had a value in his time (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 41-42).

No other print of any kind, other than the newspapers and the name of the Salalnama, has been issued during the creation phase, and they have not continued to proceed except the West newspaper Tripoli to be the myopia that arrived between the two phases of genesis and prosperity that we will come to mention in the next following research topic.

3.3 Factors of Prosperity and Setback

During the last quarter of the 19th Century, after Sultan Abdul Hamid II suspended the constitution and froze the work of the Council of Envoys (House of Representatives), then appeared movements opposed the authoritarian regime that invokes the individual and has the power of authority for himself, including the group of "Free Ottomans", which Its militant ideas and calls for freedom and the Constitution have been given to youth, and to the students of the University of Istanbul, but the iron fist of the state has been able to suppress them, and many of thought-makers of educated young people were compelled to leave the country to Europe where they continued their activity from there, and incited to resist the totalitarian regime.

This movement continued to evolve until it resulted in the formation of an association called "Union and Al-Taraqee" under whose wing all the believers of free and faithful thought were incorporated in the principles, the association and its members were able to infiltrate into Turkey secretly and set up other secret branches and were taken from the province of Slonik in Turkey based its eminence, in 1906, the Assembly succeeded in attracting prominent members of the third legion of the Ottoman army stationed in Slonik and some of its eminent leaders., until the legion became the military wing of the Union Assembly and the Al-Taraqee that had a prominent role in the post-coup d'état and pressure on Sultan Abdulhamid II and forcing him to agree to the principles proclaimed by the Assembly, foremost of which was the return to constitutional work, parliamentary life and the conduct of the State with the use of force by the Shura system.

Sultan Abdel Hamid dealt with the matter intelligently and politically savvy at first, and submitted to the demands of the Assembly and announced a return to the Constitution and the House of Representatives he broke up again and made his decision in particular on July 24th 1908. This decision brought about a lot of changes in the state entity and extended echo to all the Ottoman states in the various places, and was welcomed and greeted with joy, joy and welcome, especially in the educated circles, which suffered years of intellectual repression.

In 1909, the Association of the Union and Al-Taraqee in Slonik received information indicating the intention of Sultan Abdulhamid II to do something that would undermine the Assembly's activity and to harm its members and limit its influence, which spread to most of the state's joints and became a reality in all its Mamluk, the forces of the 2nd and 3rd Corps For supporters of the Assembly to enter Istanbul, besiege the palace of the Sultan and the government headquarters, and after confrontations with the loyalists of the totalitarian regime, the forces of the two legions were able to the overthrow of the Sultan on 25 April 1909, the parliament held two days later in closed session in the presence of the state mufti and it was agreed Remove Sultan Abdulhamid II and declare his younger brother Mohamed Rashad Sultan to the Ottoman Empire and he was signed and inaugurated.

The views of historians and thinkers differed on this coup between a supporter deemed to be in the interest of the Ottoman state and all its dependent states and among the critics who felt it was a cause of disintegration and loss of many of its states, and what concerns us in this regard is the reversal of that coup d'état on cultural life and journalistic activity and the flourishing of the uprising movement after decades of inertia, inactivity and shackling, and historical sources and facts proved that this the coup d'état that caused the return of the Constitution and the democratic life, and the exercise of the Shura system in the leadership of the Ottoman state, has created beyond doubt a cultural opening and intellectual renaissance not witnessed by the Ottoman Empire in all its states, especially in the western state of Tripoli, which was in the newspapers and the pens were activated and the ideas were built and I was in the direction of building the country and upgrading its inhabitants.

3.3.1 Firstly : Factors of Prosperity

The stage of the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution was considered to be the stage of flourishing cultural life in the western state of Tripoli, which was an unprecedented activity of journalistic mobility, but there are many of the important factors that contributed to this boom were the proclamation of the Constitution as its primary engine and without it, these factors would not have been effective or

Important for lack of climate and lack of possibilities, and some of them would not have been without this law:

1. In the western state of Tripoli, in previous times and with varying degrees appeared an educated sect of Tripoli inhabitants, who were graduates of Al-Azhar University in Egypt and the Zaytuna University in Tunis., along with those who finished their advanced education at Istanbul colleges and schools and were, as we pointed out in the previous chapter, mostly sons of elders and tribesmen. These students, along with their higher education abroad, gained through mixing with different nationalities and familiarizing them and opening them to others with multiple cultures that they have a good repository of knowledge, science and literature, as well as a close acquaintance with them and familiarize them with the Arabic and Ottoman newspapers published and popular in those capitals in which they were staying to study, they had the chance to be familiarized with all knowledge of various newspapers, and to recognize style and curriculum of their respective editorial lines, intellectual orientations, methods of dissemination and other details of the publication of newspapers.
2. Exiled people by the supreme Ottoman power to the western state of Tripoli in previous times, where the Ottoman authorities have denied many of their nationals or employees over the years as a kind of harsh punishment inflicted on them, especially those accused of political charges and subject to the policy of the State and its government, The western state of Tripoli was one of the most significant and important options of the Ottoman power to implement this type of sanction, as it is available conditions which the Government deems appropriate for the implementation of these provisions, which are a substitute for death or life imprisonment, and sometimes banishment for certain years (Abu Niqab, Souad Salem Abdel Hamid, 2010, pp38-51).
3. Among these exiles were officers of the Ottoman Army, soldiers and employees along with a large segment of intellectuals with political ideas against the system of tyranny, claiming to freedom and the Constitution, and calls for freedom of thought and expression, these elites have had a clear

positive effect on cultural and intellectual mobility within The state and increased the refinement of its intellectuals through mixing and coexistence, and among these exiles are many adherents of the principles of Union and Al-Taraqee what have contributed to "The eyes of state educators opened up a number of retrofitted concepts, which are evident in the vocabulary of their cultural discourse which has found its way to the newspapers and the media Available at that time (Hamouda, Omar Ramadan Abdel Salam, 2006,p52).

4. After the proclamation of the Constitution, the Ottoman Publications Act allowed the establishment of private presses and printing and publishing companies, the private presses spread and the movement improved printing and the arts flourished, along with the old state printing press and the state-owned arts and crafts printing press, the Al-Taraqee press was founded and Oriental Printing Press, International printing press and other printing presses that were subsequently introduced in Latin letters and printed Italian newspapers.
5. Knowledge of the people of the pre-mandate of the press and newspapers, the spread of a culture of follow-up and reading, and participation in the issues beyond the limits of the country's pre-existing journalism in the state, which the researcher sees as having been a time-frame to establish a close relationship between the papers produced at home and abroad, even Proportionally among the general population, while the training and refinement phase of the journalists ' education was a state educator.
6. The spread of telegraphic, cable and post (mail) service, linking it to the outside where it formed a bridge between the state newspapers and their attachments, between the newspapers and the contributions an incoming journalist, as well as linking these newspapers to what is happening in the world and to the publications of the European newspapers and news agencies, along with the State Capital.

7. Published newspapers have received support at most times, especially during their founding under the Constitution, supported by some successive governors of the state, and it was not direct and clear material support, but it was the job support that helped move the production of newspapers and provide valuable materials for dissemination in Its duration is with Telegraph services, the news of movements, important accidents, the news of the Ottoman Empire and the decisions and official orders issued by it, besides what some of the newspapers have received from the material support of the owners and the wealthy n the movement of contributions contributed to the press release wheel.
8. It is worthwhile to mention that the Trabelsi press speech has been characterized by a kind of privacy, and the educated elites who managed to put their own local imprint and independent identity, it succeeded in building bridges of direct communication with the citizens of the State and strengthened confidence with them, so that their tongues, their pulpit and their lawyers were Therefore, support, support and follow-up to the public in its various segments, making it easier for them to take their hand towards modernity and civic

This was confirmed by a foreign journalist during the writing of his impressions on the Tripoli community after he visited it after the 1908 coup, where he praised the ability to characterize to assimilate the civilian, manifested in his close relationship to the newspapers, pointing to how many newspapers were issued in the state if compared to the population, it is a very large number, he noted the passion of the state people to know what came on the pages of the published newspapers, even though the real readers in the state is a few, but what caught his attention was that every reader was surrounded by a big circle of friends listening attentively to what he reads from the words of that Newspapers, which shows how educated elites have influenced their subjects to influence the state community, which has become eager to acquire newspapers (Hamouda, Ditto: 61).

In order to ensure the sequencing of the publication date of the newspapers in the western state of Tripoli, we will come to mention what was previously released and

continue until the boom, and what was released from it and I need to get back to this important stage and review the news about the Libyan press in the field during that period.

3.3.1.1 Official Press

Trablus Al-Gharb Newspaper

The newspaper Tripoli West has been the Official Gazette of the state government as it has been since 1866, and has not changed in terms of orientation and dependency after political changes that we mentioned earlier, but she had to change the priorities and interests in terms of substance and the Union assembly and the Al-Taraqee told her The main one that captured most of its pages and, especially in the early months of the proclamation of the Constitution, received the words the praise and the excessive praise that the newspaper used to send to the Sultan although it differs in style and subtraction.

During this period, this newspaper took care of the news and events of the administrative changes in the institutions of the Ottoman state, whose pages topped the news of senior and sensitive appointments in the state Government and at the level of the Ottoman government

It is also sometimes closer to being the mouthpiece of the Ottoman Union and Al-Taraqee Association which became the actual ruler of the Ottoman state, and the news the editorials were led by the newspaper with the words of the waving and cheering, and the newspaper told this Assembly to invite the people to stand with her and donate her With subsidies, and considered them as all the people of power and influence in the state to be of supreme authority, to the extent that they had been subsidized by religion and nationalism... As our state, its elders and the leaders of the Assembly were quick to subscribe to such charitable benefits, they are already making a breakthrough in this regard... There is no doubt that they precede others in this respect it is obligatory to help every Muslim and Ottoman (Trablus Al-Gharb,(1326H), No:1261,p1).

In general, it is clear that the Trablus al-Gharb newspaper has enjoyed a wider space of freedom to choose its subjects, which it publishes more than during origination,

for it has become more interested in the news of the state than before, and the freedom margin has allowed it to investigate official and unofficial news from its sources and became nearer to the decision-making centre of the state government, hence it has become involved in the monitoring of talks and the taking of decisions and actions related to the future of the state that is important to its people, it has the initiative to present its newsletter to readers in a simple press formulation that makes it easy to understand the content for all segments of society in different levels of literacy, so the researcher sees that the Trablus al-Gharb newspaper has managed to be the link between the Government and its people and vice versa. For it represented the trusted carrier of all matters related to the people's affairs, in full transparency to inform government officials (Look, Trablus, Al-Gharb, Nos:1263,1267,1271).

One of the events that took on a large part of its pages was also the news of the State General Council elections, which contributed to the dissemination of the culture of election and the exercise democracy, the right to choose the representatives of the people, nature of the representative process, its conditions and disciplines, etc., which contribute to the cognitive advancement of citizens and their political consciousness that has been heightened in their democratic life, which is a new and unprecedented pattern, and the newspaper has outlined the pros and cons of this pattern, which in their entirety are based on the standard of living, justice and well-being (Trablus Al-Gharb,(1327H), No:1271,p2).

Not only has it supported the Council and its elections, but it has closely followed its performance and decisions that are in the interest of the state, and in the interests of the principle of transparency and general benefit, through informing its readers with all the decisions and actions taken by the Council aimed at reforming the state's conditions in all its annexes in various fields of life, and its most important requirements, especially, provision of drinking water, where the council has made a decision to drill 23 boreholes and to provide all possible of expertise and others to achieve drinking water sufficiency, as well as to secure the routes of commercial convoys between the north and south of the State upto the territory of Sudan, as these convoys are of great importance to commercial activity, which is one of the most prominent economic resources of the State and the livelihood of its people, to the

extent that one editor in the newspaper has described saying; "... The spirit of the state after water". In addition to many other decisions to improve education, developing a number of schools, expanding others and providing qualified teachers, the establishment of a committee on Waqfs, its proceeds, audit and other important decisions that are published in a sequential setting (Trablus Al-Gharb,(No:1278,1312)

The Trablus al-Gharb newspaper continued along these lines to publish all useful news and knowledge materials that it facilitates in various fields of health, awareness and guidance, and has contributed in building human and assisting the poor and needy, and made proposals and constructive ideas and mechanisms for their implementation in various agricultural areas Industrial, commercial, postal, communications, roads, security, police, social reform and propagation of urbanization (Look,Trablus Al-Gharb,No:1324-1333,1335,1337).

On the other hand, the news of the Supreme state and the rest of the Ottoman states was present and abundant on the pages of the Trablus al-Gharb newspaper as it was at the beginning of its reign with some improvements in the level of drafting and moving away from amplifications and lengthening this development has included most of its preparation in various subjects, and has continued the news of victories of the Ottoman army in the battles it had been waging in that period, the news of Ottoman political relations with the countries of Europe and others, it has also quoted material from the newspapers published in Istanbul the newspaper officials saw as important or useful to their local readers from the state.

The officials of the Trablus al-Gharb newspaper have worked to develop their own way of its formal image and to improve the level of their printing at the same time, with the potential technical in that period, it stopped issuing for weeks to make these improvements, which also affected equipment and headquarters and which was transferred to the headquarters of the Arts and Crafts School after it was at the state government headquarters, according to the first page of its issue no. 1307 dated 13 Safar 1328H.

The Trablus al-Gharb newspaper also celebrated the newly issued newspapers in the state and abroad in the other Ottoman states, welcoming them in beautiful phrases

and wishes good luck to mention some of them, for example, its celebration with the appearance of the Turjman al-Afkar newspaper, recently issued in Beirut, and the publication of two other newspaper (al-Kashaf and al-Mirsad). In the western state of Tripoli (Look, Trablus Al-Gharb, Nos:1263,1267,1334).

The Trablus al-Gharb newspaper continued its approach to editorial policy, which was positively influenced by the political changes in the Ottoman Empire in general, which was reflected in the western state of Tripoli with a side of interest and specificity, which contributed to an improvement in most areas of life and prosperity in journalism area in particular.

The issue no. 1368. Monday, 15 Jumada Al-Akhirah 1329 H, forty-first year, 12 June 1911 was of the closest issues of the newspaper, which the researcher has managed to obtain and has not been able to obtain the subsequent issues, and in that issue there was no news or article indicating or reflecting the point of view of the state government about the suspicious moves by the Italians, which aroused the suspicions of the educated elites and the jealous patriotic of the sons of Tripoli, while other newspapers have warned and responded to the news campaigns led by Italian journalists against the state and the Ottomans in general, and the Italian invasion of the state after about three months or slightly more than the date of that issue, and that period was the national patriotism was inflamed to defend the western state of Tripoli by its people and its jealous sons from Turkey.

The researcher believes that state government officials have prevented the newspaper from raising this subject at the moment, especially The Wali Hassan Hosni, who was applying-under the willful negligence of the Ottoman Empire--a policy loyal to the Italians and in his reign, Italian newspapers openly attacked the state except The Wali Hassan Hosni prohibited any moves against that, justifying the Italian Government is not necessarily responsible for what its press publishes (Brochien, Ditto: 410-411).

3.3.1.2 Public (People's) Press

Al-Taraqee Newspaper

After it has stopped being released during the establishment stage, the Al-Taraqee newspaper returned to heal again and was re-issued with issue no. 74 dated 3 Shaaban 1326h on Saturday, 29 August 1908, the second year. And due to the preoccupation of the state press, the owner of the Al-Taraqee newspaper was forced to print it at the old stone printing temporarily (Al-Misurati:70), awaiting the arrival of the newspaper's own printing press that has been imported from abroad, as notified by the first page of this issue (Al-Taraqee,(1326H),No:74,p1). And it appears that the stone printing press has been taken to the Army administration as stated at the tail of the last pages of the Al-Taraqee newspaper, "printed at the military printing press in Tripoli"(Ditto,p4) , And the fact that printed in the old traditional way appeared after the initial preparation of healing again primitive and bad letters(As in Figure 11), and continued to be issued on these up to the issue number (82) in which a new image appeared with elegant prints, clear letters and balanced lines(As in Figure 12), and Al-Taraqee newspaper has announced in its issue number (81) that it had received the new letters of its own printing press imported by the owner for some time ago, noting that the order of these new letters would take some time which will result in a delay in issuing the next issue and hence apologize to the readers in this respect (Al-Taraqee,(1326H),No:81,p1).

Al-Taraqee newspaper has also marked by the fourth year of its career and the beginning of the fifth year of the 19th Muharam that it had been established two years after its creation "difficulties were a stumbling block in the way of its path so it protested about 10 years ago, but thanks to the freedom of the Ottoman nation that it has returned to publishing world...." (Al-Taraqee,(1329H),No:172,p2) , in an evidence that the absence of Al-Taraqee newspaper was the result of the conditions of tyranny that existed in the Ottoman states before the proclamation of the Law on Liberties and the return to work of the Ottoman constitution.

Prosperity and the Discourse of the Al-Taraqee Newspaper

Once Al-Taraqee newspaper was inhaled the fragrance of freedom with the promulgation of the Constitution, it has brushed dust off its pens and the newspaper

has changed its speech from what it was before, and the words of glorification and exaltation of the royal presence were absent, and the most precious of the Constitution had no red lines confiscating the freedom of speech, and no longer supplication for Sultan and al-Pasha and their likes, unless as a matter of preference and respect for the politeness of that time, and its discourse has become somewhat straightforward in various fields and the fields they put on their pages, but they did not abandon the long introductions and the amplity with which some of their articles were boring, and they were not lengthening in The articles are a matter of the Al-Taraqee newspaper only and it was a constant sign in the newspapers of that time it was not easy to address a society where the illiterate the majority in a complex journalistic style. Shorthand phrases, based on symbolic language, hint and gesture, it was necessary to use historical examples and religious sermons and living stories to convey the meaning and entrench it in the minds as far as possible, when necessary, as the education of religion had that most of the cultured elites received, which later edited the newspapers, had a prominent effect on the flavor of the editorial style and the vocabulary used in it.

Al-Taraqee newspaper at the beginning of this stage adopted the softness of the discourse and did not call for violence against the symbols of the age of tyranny and those who were in power before the proclamation of liberties, despite she has made a lot of cash for those who have been clinging to the behaviour of that age, refusing to obey the provisions of the Constitution that have established equality and rights among nationals The Ottoman Empire and its components, as well as the Al-Taraqee of their influence on public opinion negatively against this political change, so that some of them came to marketing that freedom would be a factor in the collapse of the nation and the disintegration of morals and religion, to the extent that some of them tried to prevent the echo of the News of freedom and the proclamation of the Constitution to The people in the areas under their administration and away from the cities, as this declaration poses a threat to their survival on the chairs of power, sovereignty and ownership.

In this regard, the newspaper showed the tireless efforts of its owner, who was a member of the "Union and Al-Taraqee Society" and became the head of its branch in

the state of Tripoli-to communicate the news of the conditionality (Constitution) to the general population in all State extensions, which people received with great pleasure and delight, and received The intellectuals started freeing their breakfast and translating it into articles and poetry written by the Al-Taraqee newspaper to help enrich the cultural movement in different knowledge items these offices are frequently returned to the owner of the newspaper and do not find spaces on the pages of his journal to accommodate them, which has pushed him to publish Disclaimer It is not possible to publish these posts because of the limited space for the quantity of materials, but they promise that they will take their way to deployment in succession when circumstances permit (Al-Taraqee,(1326H),No:78,and(1326H),No:79).

The promulgation of the Constitution, the return to the Shura system and the proclamation of freedoms made it possible for the intellectuals of the western state of Tripoli to establish their first and most informative thanks at the behest from his Al-Taraqee, Sheikh Mohammed Al Busiri, who joined his newspaper in the work of this company, which also carried the name of the Al-Taraqee and whose achievements were in the field Development of the press industry the importation of the first state-of-the-art printing shop from Europe, which was imported by a Jewish Jew from Tripoli, called the "Khawaja-Farim" and who tried to betray the owners of the Al-Taraqee company and to take over this printing press for itself after arriving in Tripoli, but the law restored the rights of its owners to begin The Al-Taraqee prints in its own print shop, which bore the same name and was based at the Turk market in Tripoli, and was either forced to apply for the importation of another printing press and was granted permission later on (Al-Suwaiee: 120), and established his print shop known as the Oriental Printing press.

The newspaper continued to ascend as a former policy interest but remained within the official direction of the supreme State, which became a move after the coup d'état association and direct or indirect Al-Taraqee, the fact that the Al-Taraqee of the membership of this Assembly and the head of its local branch in Tripoli as already indicated makes it logical that The newspaper and its speech are welcome to the principles and objectives of this Assembly and its defender, so it became as a pearl that it came back to be the mouthpiece of its local branch (Brochien, Ditto : 370), the

researcher believes that the name of the newspaper al-Taraqee (Al-Taraqee) did not come by accident from the ground, and that it was part of an organization chart that was secret in an earlier period, and the newspaper had established to be the mouthpiece of this Organization in the state of Tripoli later, one of the voices that will be supportive of his career after he takes shape in the Union and Al-Taraqee Association He declares himself, which explains the departure of the Al-Taraqee newspaper since her return to the press field to strongly support the Assembly and its objectives in its articles and its editorials, and took care of the news, the movements of its members and the results of its work in every corner of the Ottoman state.

The newspaper has also moved away from any articles or signs that may affect the Sultan as the primary responsibility for what was in the country of injustice and tyranny, the head of the pyramid state and everyone had a conference on its own, but it made excuses to try to banish the tyranny from the Sultan to wear it to his entourage of the head of government and some His ministers, as she fabricated arguments for reasons that prompted Sultan Abdulhamid II to disrupt the constitution in the past shortly after his proclamation and the suspension of the House of Representatives he was given power, and attributed it to the incitement of the nation's influential people to the nation, which was still living in ignorance and darkness by rejecting the regime of And the objection to the Constitution after they convinced them that the utmost freedom is to rape the symptoms and its religion and to raise the veil and the Al-Taraqee caused the delay return of constitutional work to those dictators who used to practice injustice and stubbornness accusing them of betraying their employer the Sultan who once he knew that the nation I asked for the Constitution and that the science is in its power and it is able to advance the country it made its Sunni wish to announce the restoration of the Constitution and the healing of the Parliament (Al-Taraqee, No:74, Ditto, p1).

The researcher believes that the newspaper did not resort to acquittal of the sultan with the intention of being a hypocrite or hypocrisy, but rather to the certainty of who would draw her direction and discourse that the Sultan is in a culture era, is the symbol of the nation that clings to the eyes of the people and gives it loyalty and devotion to obedience, being the King of the Order and the caliph of the Muslims as dictated by The teachings of the Islamic Sharia in the culture of the people of that

religious time, a concept rooted in an inherent heritage, are not easily changed by the very heart of the political system to the governor, so it was risky to start the change order from the head of the pyramid by overthrowing the Sultan directly, under this belief that the would defend strongly rejects this change, however, with the aim of achieving their freedom and advancement, especially with the presence of instigators of tyranny, and their use of speech Denny to guide people to their own interests and ensure that they continue to remain on power chairs, and that's what brought the researcher to the belief that the foregoing was the reason for avoiding directing Accusing and blaming the Sultan of his responsibility over the long years of injustice, tyranny and delay, serving the common good and saving the state from fighting and mayhem if he is charged and dropped.

Often, newspapers are forced to turn some facts or hide part of them for some time, and focus on highlighting other more important aspects based on the principle of achieving the public interest is to direct public opinion to it, according to the point of view of that newspaper or party or group that may belong to it or Believe in her orientations and her vision of a case, and remain diligent does not necessarily mean that what she does is a purely national act, nor does it mean that he has been ill-intentioned or vice versa anyway.

This belief may be validated and the researcher's view supports the return of the newspaper to accuse Sultan Abdulhamid II-after he was overthrown and his brother Sultan Muhammad Khan V-with his inclinations of tyranny and power, exploiting the nation's ignorance of the Constitution and beating himself with the love of exclusivity and forbidding, as I noticed the Al-Taraqee at the opening of the number 106, which came in the title of the past. Let's take care of what is coming.

The author refers to the date of the ascent of Sultan Abd Al Hamid is the throne of power, and how the people's hopes are concerned but he is disappointed, explaining some manifestations of the tyranny of the Sultan and, at the same time, of showing more Equal to sparing readers those painful memories as they live the days of joy and humanity with a better future in the shadow of the shura system, to open the newspaper once. Other more space in its subsequent number (107) during an editorial titled (Historical Abstract of the Ottoman Empire), in which the Al-Taraqee of all

State tragedies The Ottoman war, the bloodshed, the dispossession of the innocent, the loss of money, the desecration of the kingdoms and the exile of the oppressed, and the responsibility of Sultan Abdulhamid II and his associates, who described them as saying: "Those who do not disobey Shaytan what they command..." In order to perpetuate his tyranny and his throne to be placed by the first accused For three decades, the president has done all that has plagued the State and its states.

it did not stop at the end of the indictment, but rather ridiculed and mocked through the publication of stories containing funny jokes about some of the attitudes or actions of Sultan Abdul Hamid in his personal life, he has stated that he is a weak-faith personality who resorts to the astrologers to interpret his dreams and believes in the ability of the elves to change destinies and future science. Which only God knows, which is evident in the second page of the issue (109) entitled "Visions of Abdul Hamid by 30,000 lira", transfer of the Turkish morning newspaper, and not our concern in this regard is to indicate the authenticity of the order attributed to Sultan Abdel Hamid, but it is important to show this The coup d'état in the direction and style of the newspaper, the extent to which the newspapers can be influenced by political variables and have been dragged into the pursuit of certain political gains even it cost her to contradict herself in what she has given to readers between the past and the present, which are as the researcher believes of the most critical factors of making readers lose credibility in the newspaper.

From another point of view, the Al-Taraqee has taken care of everything that strengthens the concepts of Shura and democratic practice, and has provided numerous editorials, articles and detailed explanations about them (Al-Taraqee No:78,79). It also undertook to educate the public about the work of the Council of Envoys (the House of Representatives) and all relevant details, and incited the people to participation in elections and the selection of state deputies in this Council and urged them to make the perfect selection and conditions for the elected person and the foundations that the public must take into account in their choices, warning of the need to move away from tribal affiliations or emotional tendencies in choosing their representatives (Al-Taraqee,Nos:78,79,87-91), and invited them to be united and avoid astray, racism and intolerance especially between the Turks and the Arabs and

warned against the rumors that they broadcast advocates of the distinction of the unknown, taken from different races, creeds and races formed by the Ottoman Empire, as an excuse and an entry point for distracting the nation (Al-Taraqee, Nos:83,92,84,173), and it called to raise the slogan of brotherhood, freedom and equality under the protection of the Ottoman Constitution (Al-Taraqee,No:75,183).

It has also fought all opinions calling for independence in opinion and the rejection of the shura, trying to encapsulate his invitation to the cover of religion, and I drew a scathing critique of some of the people who claimed they and a religion according to them, and they are in fact calling the principles of creator as they described them as a Al-Taraqee at the opening of the number (85) under the heading (which necessitated our delay) raised the To live up to the immunity of the owners of the turbans says: From the reasons of a creditor who drove us to the agony and the misery... Many, most important, can be limited to what God has inflicted on this nation by the ill-gotten or generalized scholars who have taken the kinds of innovated principles until the origins of religion... "and between the writer how these creators of the influential people of the Ottoman rulers became and filled with the benefits of scientists The workers were disturbed by their presence of religious education and the nation fell into a chill. However, the Al-Taraqee of harsh reactions from these slaves was described as the authors of the intellectual tyranny in the name of religion, who were fighting it with they couldn't get the people away from reading the newspaper exploiting the simple things of the clergy (Ditto,p2).

In the same trench, the newspaper has faced everything that might hinder the movement of architectural, human and civilization construction has fought against the name of the retreating party are committed to the manifestations of tyranny in order to serve the affairs of the Servants in the interests of their welfare and personal interest in the public interest of the wall, and alerted the State government Of these practices and their negative effects in impeding the development and construction phase and demanded that they deal with them and take action in accordance with the law, and called on the people to moving away from false appearances and advancing to the fields of action and giving for home and well-being, and hitting them living proverbs in the vast difference Between them and the Western nations, which have taken their path to the upliftment of their children, who unite to this end and have

done nothing short of a simple field or rich, ordinary citizen or even a president's son, and in the opening of the number 86 came with the title of the difference between us and them, a vivid example of the president's son. An American Roosevelt who works at a factory and earns his weekly wages like the rest of the workers without the slightest difference.

In the same comparative context between the nations of the East and the nations of the West, the Al-Taraqee of readers has indicated the historical origins of the truth and the causes of the conflict between the two nation that were its base is from a religious background that takes the nature of the Islamic Crusader conflict, explaining the relentless attempts of the west to discredit the state of Islam now represented in the state Of the Ottoman caliphate, and alerted to the way of the nations of Europe to drain the destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah and try to single out one country after another after exhausting her, and she cautioned against this and called for the need to rise and sharpen and to leave the sloth and to renounce the band and nervousness (Al-Taraqee,No:164,169,172).

Al-Taraqee and Rights and Duties

In the field of internal affairs, the al-Taraqee newspaper had done a good job, defending the rights of the people and the interests of the State and not dealing with all the sensitive issues affecting the lives of the citizen the Trabelsi or endanger the safety of his home, the articles were presented, and the news and events were followed, the views were raised, criticism was sometimes made and the question was confused To all the officials at high levels of of the state Government, but the limit to their embarrassment and tingling in harsh terms if they were to shorten the issue of what and has also been concerned with the follow-up of issues relating to the personal rights of citizens, the investigation of certain cases before the competent authority, or I will respond to the public complaints and grievances of the citizens even if they are against the names of influential people in the government and have addressed the phenomenon of false testimonies (Al-Taraqee,No:84,86) , it has even singled out a series of articles titled (Diversity of Rulers in the Injustice of people), (Al-Taraqee,(1326H)No:91,and Nos:92,93).

Where it has criticized the unjust practices of the influential and powerful in the right of the poor and vulnerable, criticized the criminal courts and charged them with an explicit accusation shortening and sentencing in the chapeau of the issue (102) entitled "What's more like last night," in which she pointed out that the Constitution had become just a charade of a novel, The Government had become constrained, the parliament was without action, there was neither tangible nor appreciable progress, and it had also provided lessons and preaching to the governors on ways of good governance and success based on justice and equality, in accordance with the principle of shura, demands that the rulers approach the parish and associate them and stand on their problems and conditions, and In an editorial article (103) entitled "How to manipulate masses", the newspaper provides the governors with vivid examples of the biography of Prophets and messengers and their ways of dealing with humans. Without distinguishing between poor and rich and not a lineage or other then they didnt get into the poor association and did not fear the power of the rich people and the writer asked a question to the owners of Allen That, included in the Jewel of Frank critique before it was an enquiry as stated in the phenomenon: "Many of our Government's men are not interested in looking at these facts, and they do not care about the dictates of Sharia law and the dictates of the laws and calls upon them to free conscience and pure merits.

The Al-Taraqee newspaper worked at this stage to be the public newspaper and its people's tribune, devoting aside its pages, publishing what I have observed from people talking about a case their lives are directly affecting their daily concerns and concern, and the researcher believes that this paragraph is a mirror that reflects public opinion of the public, to be reached in Press template and weekly summary of the hearing of state government officials to draw their attention to what they should do, or alert them to the shortcomings in their performance (Al-Taraqee,Nos:80,83,86-100).

The Al-Taraqee newspaper was concerned with the economic aspect and fought the rampant corruption of the Waqf funds and urged the Government to fight poverty due to the lack of rainfall and the stagnation of agriculture, she urged people and money-holders to promote the country's economy and to pay attention to investment

and work in industry, agriculture and the establishment of companies Federations and associations (Al-Taraqee,No:79-200). and it has faced cases of despotism practised by some of the control departments have been faced with agricultural or craft activities, such as the department responsible for control of tobacco cultivation, monopolization of marketing, and the tyranny, exhaustion, oppression and exploitation of farmers to the fullest extent (Al-Taraqee,Nos,77,78,100).

Al-Taraqee Newspaper and the Society

One of the most important and prominent issues the newspaper paid attention to was the key to solving all the obstacles that stand in the way of the renaissance of the state. Her parents paper the issue of education and its level of decline in the state has always promoted advocacy for the dissemination of knowledge and education throughout the state and its supplements All, eradicate ignorance and fight it by all means, and not even the elderly have been excluded from his call for education even to the extent that they can read Quran and in writing, the interest of the Al-Taraqee of knowledge is reflected in the opening of the issue (100), which is entitled (our main primary demands of knowledge and security) and published by The Al-Taraqee coincided with the arrival of the new Wali (Ahmad Fawzi) and, in particular, a summary of the most important demands of the mandate, according to the vision the author affirms that education and security are the most essential factors for every reform, and a base from which nations will be made to the peasant.

The author also explains the difficulty of achieving this, and the greatness of the task accepted by the new Wali, formulates an article in a very great for the projections of the reality and ambition that is more like the assignee says at the beginning of the opening: "Like Ahmed Fawzy Pasha standing on the coast of Africa after your It is in the madness of Asia and the cities of European capitals for this state... Like Adam, standing on the island of Sirindb, has come out of paradise to organize the universe and the ages of the earth", where the writer predicts that nothing new will be offered by this Wali, criticizing the policies of his predecessors, leaving the state without reforms and even increasing its devastation, says: "... Ahmad Fawzi has a miraculous power, or a celestial miracle, or he does nothing in this state, but the best measures are not to be more open or dormant until he is left happy by the others... "And then

the writer continues to strike a lot of valuable examples of the importance of knowledge demanding To repair schools and provide the necessary environment, which can only be achieved by providing security and reassurance, to conclude his article by saying: "... What we need for the happiness of Dunya and Akhirah is knowledge and security... If the words change or the introductions overlap our hearts dont forget to think and our tongues are not expressing praise for knowledge and security with knowledge and security".

To complement the advancement towards building a civilized society, calling for civilization, civic qualities and the pursuit of its modern and civilized behavior, it was described in a series of articles entitled (civilization) (Al-Taraqee,No:91-93), its concept, which is a humanitarian item and not a luxury, and has been amply elaborated through this educational series on its importance and its virtue for society, with the words of the first wise. In the same vein, the handicapped habits of this civilization, obstructing the process of building a healthy society devoid of bad habits, have fought against the practices, behaviors and beliefs sterile not only produces ignorance and retardation until it is a disease that is difficult to cure and get rid of, the Al-Taraqee provided a series of articles titled (Customizing habits) (Al-Taraqee,Nos:84,89,90), and has singled an editorial titled (Alcohol) (Al-Taraqee,(1329H),No:187,p1), edited by the writer (Beirut Mustafa al-Ghlaini), Arabic language teacher at the Royal office in which he gave a full explanation of the alcohol and its negative effects on society and its consequences and its damage to his moustache, and in this regard she strongly advocated the establishment of community associations to resist this scourge and to fight the existence of the intoxicant until it is cut off or Their abuse is decreasing at least.

From education, urbanization and the fight against bad habits to the Al-Taraqee of literary movement through the poems I published and the poetic poetry, it became so much a haven for the contributions of writers and poets from various state attachments, including what has been said on national and religious occasions, including in a section devoted to the Al-Taraqee of these Contributions under the heading (literary discussions) (Al-Taraqee,Nos:164,183,186,other). And from literature to culture and arts, where a lot of material has been published in this regard

and has been devoted to the definition of the art of acting (theatre and drama) (Al-Taraqee,(1326H),No:87,p2). And the newspaper has given a full description of the origins and history of the art, as well as the knowledge, culture, and entertainment that he added to the recipient, and also provided space for a series of valuable articles to talk about (the art of public speaking) (Al-Taraqee,No:88-90),Written by Dr. Sulaiman Ghazali, which contains ample explanations as to what this art is, its terms, how to master it, what the fiancé should be, etc. of advice and guidance on subject, a bunch of articles and topics that interested in culture and

literature were quoted from the Gardens of Arabian and international Arabic and reviewed some Produced by philosophers and thinkers of the world famous (Al-Taraqee,Nos:108,109,173).

News of the Al-Taraqee Newspaper

In the field of news the al-Taraqee newspaper during the boom phase was more open and broad in the follow-up of internal, external and local events, and was drafted in a better condition than before, and avoided redundancy and boring and became more short to report directly without opening superfluous, but reported a lot of brief news that came in a line or two lines, as it published the forms of news that were forbidden in the reign of tyranny as news of attempts to assassinate Kings and presidents (Al-Taraqee,No:74,90) . It reviewed the news of felonies, crimes and death sentences in several domestic cases (Al-TaraqeeNos:96,170,other). And followed up the return of exiles, who had been handed over by the Ottoman state in its previous regime, has been a negation of various states, most notably the news Ahmed Bek al-Ansari return to Tripoli from his exile in Istanbul, but the newspaper replaced the word exile with the phrase (who was staying in Dar al-Sa'adeh for about 25 years) (Al-Taraqee,(1326H), No:77,p2). Space have also been allocated to follow up the news and events of the capital of official succession, in particular the official and the almost insignificant number and priority for with improvements in the Ottoman naval military fleet, fundraising and support for the purchase of battleships and their fittings, as well as improvements in military force each year.

As for the world news, it has continued to advance as it was in the past to follow up on the most important and prominent news of the western world and its events and singled out with interest the events related to the Ottoman state, both diplomatic and military, and did not overlook the news of the calamities and the knowledge that had been Some countries of the world in various continents and in particular that were close to the state, from what happened with the two Italian cities of Messina and Reggio that have suffered a powerful earthquake that has caused so much damage and left many victims, the Al-Taraqee in turn has begun to motivate people to provide help and support Humanitarian crisis and aid to those affected and called for the reception, assistance and shelter for the displaced persons on State land (Al-Taraqee,(1326H),No90,p:2), and it did not overlook the calamities of the people caused by war, aggression and the production of revolutions, and followed events in Mexico, Morocco, Crete, Baghdad, Dai, Iran and other countries that have become the target of authoritarian countries and coveted them.

Al-Taraqee and The Italian Threat

The newspaper has been perceived as a danger to the Italians of being drained of the country's good and full possession of its economic resources, and did not expect at first that the Italian are planning to occupy and militarily invade the western state of Tripoli, in issue No. 169, issued on Thursday, 28 of the case, 1328h, published Al-Taraqee Quoting French newspapers as saying that Italy is equipping the soldiers to Tripoli, then the newspapers came back to discredit, prompting the Al-Taraqee to comment in this especially in response to those French newspapers, the question of the purpose of publishing such provocative news, which I described as an illusion of Al-Taraqee, and It never occurred to the owner of the Al-Taraqee that the Italian occupation of Tripoli at the time had been around the corner, and the war was imminent, as it had not occurred to many. Italians seek more than economic dominance and profit from trade and control over the country's resources for their benefit, which has continued Al-Taraqee in his presentation and discussion on her pages Al-Taraqee tried to respond to the criticism of the Italian state's continuing newspapers and accuse them of obstructing the interests of the Italian in the Ottoman states, especially Tripoli. prompting the Al-Taraqee to call on the people to rise to

defend the state's good and the destinies of the nation. Which Italian companies monopolized in the inattention of the people, and openly threatened the Italians in an editorial entitled "The interests of the State", in which they said: "... But if they stay the way they are now mixing the trade with others and mixing the economy with politics and running behind illusions... I assure them quite frankly that the reaction must be reversed and that the time has come for your trade to be lost (Al-Taraqee,(1329H), No:170,p1).

It seems that the Ottoman Empire did not pay any attention to these dangerous indicators, so it is the Al-Taraqee that is posted on its front page in the next number in advance, a news report quoted a French newspaper to visit the crown prince of the Ottoman Sultan (Yusuf Izz al-Din) to Italy for tourism in its delicious cities. The King of Italy and the king of Albania will meet during this visit, which the Italian side has welcomed with joy and pleasure as the newspaper describes, and the newspaper publishes the news in the context of the regular news without any comment or suspension (Al-Taraqee,(1329H),No:171,p1). However, it has not ceased to follow up on the provocative Italian movement with regard to the state of Tripoli, monitoring the indicators through publication in the newspapers of Europe in general and Italian newspapers specifically, perhaps the Tribune was the most prominent runner for the Ottoman Empire, as it always fuelled Italian public opinion of the pressure. I must call on his Government to take decisive action towards what it called the preservation of the interests of Italy in the western state of Tripoli, so that it reached the limit that the agreement between Italy and the Ottoman Empire it became an impossible because of the obstruction of the interests of Italy in some states especially Tripoli West .

For its part, the Al-Taraqee was answered in the Italian newspaper Tribune, with an editorial under the heading "The Italians ' intensity", which confirmed the Al-Taraqee of the right of the state Tripoli West in determining foreign interests on its territory, and the State does not recognize the specificity of these interests, it is neither China nor Persia, nor is Italy Germany and not England to need a mandate in its upliftment, the Al-Taraqee has expressed its deep regret about the behaviour of the Italian press to unnecessarily inflame public opinion and to mislead him in the

interests of the colonial party, whose hope in Tripoli would be lost in the west if the Ottoman State could The organization of its fleet and military fleets, but at the same time good intentions overcame the depth of political vision in the analysis and risk sensor based on the data with the hope of the owners of pens and thought in the state, that everything published by these Italian newspapers in particular is just a gay behavior. Some Italian-singing newspapers are being found outside the squadron, and the Italian Government does not intend to attack Tripoli in any way, let alone assault military, such as the Tribune and its kind and approach is opposed to the present Government of Italy, which enjoys full agreement with the Ottoman state, and that The opposition party is trying to overthrow it with tendentious media campaigns, which is why it has tended to be tantamount to believing these justifications, which have often come from the official's tongue. Italians, and walked in that direction of contentment, which was clearly reflected in her speech as Al-Taraqee says at the conclusion of this opening: "... We deplore the fact that Italian newspapers take our mandate as a means to overthrow the Ministry of Rome, because research in this regard produces only the detriment of the interests of Italy and does not harm us at all, it may be a servant of our interest and a supporter of the strengthening of the National association " (Al-Taraqee,(1329H),No:180,p1).

Through the continuation of the campaign, which is carried out by the Italian newspapers, the Al-Taraqee goes back to show their fears about the sincerity of the statements made by Italy's politicians, who have denied earlier, Italy's intention was to occupy the western state of Tripoli, which had persuaded the people and intellectuals of the state without the continuation of the Tribune and other Italian newspapers in To encroach on the state, its government and its people, and to spread the lies that the people of Tripoli have been fed by the Ottomans and prefer Italians, the Turkish soldiers were bored with this state, as well as the fact that the newspaper played on religious minorities by marketing them that Tripoli Jews hate to rule The Ottomans renounce the Muslim people of Tripoli, pushing the rise to distrust of these lies, which would not have been if it were contrary to the view state and the Italian nation on the whole, believing that the newspapers are the tongues of the nation and the interpreter of their thoughts, to rise up to the conviction that all they have stated

The Italian government was just a justification behind his dishonest intentions (Al-Taraqee,(1329H),No:188, pp2,3).

The rise has not ceased to warn of these dangers, which are becoming more and more frequent through the Italian newspaper discourse, and have been published in their number (190 (issued on 4 Jumada al-Akhirah, 4191h, Thursday, 1 June 1911, article entitled "Ottoman Town or Italian colony") followed by an editorial of the same course. And that in its next number 191, they were exposed to Italian Immersed in the west of Tripoli and its newspapers spread from Fitnah and attempts to undermine the dignity of the nation the sea and the sowing of discord between Tripoli, the state and the Ottoman Empire, and the Al-Taraqee of its reprint from the Trabelsi newspapers to the control of the colonial party Italian and address him and counter in his aims, and not to miss a moment but to exploit her in this regard in defense of the motherland, as Al-Taraqee called for Al-Taraqee through these articles to press the Tripoli government for the interests of the state that neglected it and left it in the clutches of the colonial party until I went by saying "... What is left for Italy in the Ottoman Empire after this only the King of Souls and the purchase of the receivables... ", and demanded that the state be dragged out of this sweeping stream. The rise in this course is a warning and a revelation of Italy's tricks, and a clarification of the weaknesses in the mandate that Italy has used at other times as well as the reasons that prompted Italy to direct its ambitions towards Tripoli, attention is drawn to the fact that this conspiracy can only be cut by action and the Advancement of Palo of any and all its economic, security, scientific and military aspects of its ownership.

In the editorial of issue No:192, the promotion of the magazine of Afrikaans (La Afrique) was published in the third edition of the article, "Tripoli and Italy," in 1911. By Major (Darren), an officer of the French Army, revealing in detail the Italian scheme in the western state of Tripoli and the methods followed by The Italian Government to make up the state joints and what is left behind the curtain to occupy it a long time ago, and here the alarm is ringing. The detailed article of the doubt, that Italy's military invasion of the western state of Tripoli has become imminent,

and vowed to ascend that it will write in this subject and will continue to Uncover the conspiracy and remind who wanted to remember.

However, all these alerts, invitations and calls have unfortunately not been heeded by officials of the Ottoman state at the highest level and the Al-Taraqee effort and other tabloid newspapers went unheeded and the western state of Tripoli fell prey to the Italian occupation. The last remaining numbers of the Al-Taraqee newspaper were the number 203 of the 7 Ramadan 1329, which corresponds to 31 August 1911, which means before the beginning of the Italian invasion about 28 days.

Al-Kashaf Newspaper

Al-Kashaf Newspaper is according to the historical chronology of the second special popular newspaper issued in the western state of Tripoli, and the first of the most recent newspapers in the era of freedoms and prosperity, considering that the promotion newspaper was created earlier this stage and that it has been re-established after a 10-year protest As we have already indicated.

The first issue of the Al-Kashaf newspaper was issued on Wednesday, 7 December 1908¹. its founder and owner of its franchise and director of its policy; Mohamed Bek Al-Naeb Al-Ansari². Its administration offices as stated on top of its first page was in the city of Tripoli by Houmt Municipality Avenue.

Al-Kashaf printed the state press and appeared in four pages of medium size (24 centemeter), distributing its material on two columns separated by a fine line on all its pages, and was in Arabic and apparently the owner was determined to print it in French and Turkish as well as Arabic language as It is below the banner (Arabic, Turkish, French), but no copy of the detector has been found in language other than

1 The researcher used an electronic program to convert dates from Hijri to Gregorian and vice versa, and conversion was tested, validated for several times and compared to dates stated in other historical sources in both Hijri and Gregorian history.

2 Mohammed al-Naeb al-Ansari, son of Ahmed al-Naeb al-Ansari, the famous Tripolitan historian and author of the book "al-Manhal al-Athab in the history of Trablus al-Gharb", one of the most important references to this study, and the family of al-Naeb are from the ancient and educated families in Tripoli and their first origins go back to Andalusia.

Arabic so far, but that does not certainly explain its non-issuance in the languages mentioned.

It also appears that Ansari was intending to issue his daily Al-Kashaf Newspaper, according to her first pages: "Free daily political and scientific newspaper defending the rights of the nation in accordance with constitutional principles. Issued on Wednesday tentatively every week" (As in Figure: 13).

However, it has been issued weekly and has not been able to release it on a daily basis, possibly because of printing conditions, limited possibilities and other constraints, and the price of participation was for one year the software in Tripoli West and one and a half or eleven francs in the state's attachments and outside, while the price for the single version was 20 bara.

The publication of the first newspaper al-Kashaf, with the words of blessing and wishes, was published by Trablush al-Gharb newspaper on its second page in its issue no. 1267 dated 19 Thi Hija the same year, with congratulations to the owner of the new newspaper, and also welcomed the publication of al-Taraqee newspaper on page 3 of its issue no. 90 dated 16 Thi Hija of the same year.

The Al-Kashaf appeared to the world of journalism, confident of the written information of the curriculum, eloquent, clear-cut, free to deal with internal political issues and external, which the author has confirmed by placing a free word at the forefront of her preparation within the methodological parameters, and Professor Ali Mustafa al-Misurati says "that al-Naeb meant by the word "free", that it is not under the control of an official body, receives no state subsidies and does not follow a party or a particular orientation, but is a people to the people" (Al-Misurati: 88).

In the editorial of the first issue of the al-Kashaf newspaper, entitled Part of the Verse (89) of Surat Al-AARAFI, (Our Lord, decide between us and our people in truth, and You are the best of those who give decision), in which al-Kashaf Editor explained that the newspapers were the tongues of the nation, the sergeant on the product of the state works, and the compass of their performance in the right of the nation and the people, and from this pain we call the Al-Ansari that the al-Kashaf came in response to a large crowd of Tripoli students and encouraged him to produce a French-Turkish Arabic newspaper that would give them the right news. The truth

as it is, and at the same time the bridge between the people and the government, is brought to the officials their demands without being injured in the rights of the citizen "The hearts of the parish, are not frightened in the right to blame for the amulets, nor the ruler tyranny..." (Al-Kashaf,(1326H),No:1, p1).

This indicates that al-Kashaf arose at the request of the people of Tripoli, to believe in the message of the press, its role and its usefulness for the people and the nation when it was free of the curriculum, honest the tongue is only belonging to the nation, and there is no sultan but conscience or a sergeant except the commitment to the honor of the profession and her love or salvation, which she couldnt He saw the commitment to him throughout her career and quickly gained the respect of the cultured elites and the people in general, which is confirmed by the request made by the people of Tripoli to the owner of the al-Kashaf later, 500 mah stamp of the seals of the parents, supervision and notables of the state of Tripoli, demanding that the al-Kashaf be the tongue of the nation's publishing ideas for the people of Tripoli " (Al-Kashaf,(1327H),No:13 p1).

It is very clear that this request was received by al-Naeb, by acceptance, gratitude and pleasure, and did not wait long to meet the wishes of the people and make the Al-Kashaf as they wanted, he wrote at the forefront of the same number in which this claim was published (the tongue of the nation of Tripoli) on top of the banner that came from this number in a nicer way than previous issues (As in Figure: 14).

The researcher believes that the main reason or motivation behind the progress was by demand from the owner of the al-Kashaf because it was made by the tongue of the Tripoli people, due to feeling of the people that their rights are lost among the rest of the races and the inner components of the Ottoman Empire, and that the newspapers have gone to talk about the Ottoman nation The rights of the Trabelsi component, the voice of which was lost and its identity disappeared, and the researcher believed that the people of Samoa had the letter of the newspapers in that period and which have paid attention to politics and neglected the specificities of the mandate, including the demands, concerns and problems of the people, especially in the midst of political changes. and the hot events synchronized with it, the researcher inferred here the words of the Al-Kashaf in the first issue, as he acknowledged the establishment of

the al-Kashaf came to "meet the vast majority of the two brothers of the Trabelsi in the events of a French-Turkish newspaper ...".

Unfortunately, as with most of the newspapers published in this study period, there are no complete collections of these newspapers, and with regard to the Al-Kashaf newspaper. The researcher only obtained the numbers from (1-16) except for Setup (6, 7, 10), and by looking at the numbers, it was found that the Al-Kashaf newspaper could I already have to fulfill her promise to the people of Tripoli to be their tongues, so she has given all her attention to local issues and to all that serves the state and its people. Defending their rights and everything that touches the life of the citizen of Trabelsi in his present and future, the voice of the cast that echoes the truth was defended by the interests of the people of Alola Wherever they are, addressing the state and its government at the highest levels, they are not afraid to criticize objectively and impartially, in a sober and straightforward manner, not tainted flattery and not appeasing an official or approaching a governor, the simple citizen was the main concern, the State had its first goal.

The first critising articles published by al-Kashaf newspaper was entitled "State and Dependency", criticized the Ottoman state and its policies of upholding its rights, which are imposed to the parish, and keen to achieve them with vigour and precision, such as the levying of unjust taxes that have strained the peasants and have not even been spared in the seasons of drought and the scarcity of rains, and neglecting it in return for its duties towards these peasants and the people at large and the Al-Kashafs ask for criticism and accountability to the Ottoman state to the effect of any right the peasant state is demanding to give it half or two-thirds of its harvest, which struggled and suffered for planting and pounds throughout the year, while neglecting the state Their duties? Rather, the author goes further and warns the state of the possibility of people refusing to obey one day and resorting to other dependencies if they are desperate to do so, and I have realized that only the hardships are useless: "... If the state fulfils its functions, then the subordination naturally compels it to remain steadfast and cannot tilt, because the point of the slope is the happiness of the case, so if it has it from its state, it has no reason to be inclined and to survive" (Al-Kashaf,(1326H),No:2,p3).

Al-Kashaf continued to criticize the unjust tax collection system for the peasants of the two lands, returning in the 14th issue with an editorial entitled "The collection of tenths". I was given the power of the word and the depth of meaning unless it was carried by the state newspapers in that period--according to the researcher's point of view--as they dared to fight a internecine war in The first journalists of that time to approach the border, not to mention it, as long as it is a red line for the gains and enormous financial resources of the State and its entourage of governors and officials, the author begins his essay by saying : Tell me where we are today. We were not the same as yesterday in Tripoli, the land of our origins..? And the airstrip of our souls, see our farmers they are still poor, they are taxed by their energy money on him even in his year of attraction as this year, few days go by and we shall see many peasants who have not been able to feed their children and families with nothing to do, many of them are now stripped of their farms in the way they were sold to meet the obligations to the Agricultural Bank for Asam Bakhsha, and the people became empty handed, because of their being the machine to extract treasures of the land"

The writer explains that the peasants have misery and poverty to relax the great and the princes, and they are insulted for the pride of the elders and therefore they are more deserving of patriotism among others, it goes on to review the tragedies and sufferings of the peasants and their injustice and arbitrariness on the part of the tax collectors and their accompanying soldiers, who do not leave Neither green nor crusty, nor spared their blackmail and tyranny until the chieftains of the tribes. "So say to God O fair, how can a tribe elder in such a year or lead the government, which was in the time of amplitude, is required for a purpose and is paid the share of the collector and is unable to perform their barley for the horses of the soldiers... ".

The Al-Kashaf continues in its fifteenth issue, raising the frequency of its criticism of state policies on the economic side of the mandate in general, from taxes that 70% of the total imports of agricultural crops for the state's territory in a whole year have been neglected to secure the promotion of industry and trade to raise State income and improvement of living conditions for its people, the Government calls for the urgent need to secure the sources of wealth and to protect the ways of trade with the

Sudan, which is a vital source of importance just as water (Al-Kashaf,(1327H),No:15, p1,2).

In contrast, the news of the discussion of the Council of Envoys is published in the same number, with the reduction of the salary of His Majesty the Sultan, with the abolition of the salaries granted to the princes the royal family, noting that some deputies see that the Sultan's salary is set at \$50,000 a month, i.e., 600,000 lire per year instead From 750000 Lira He was previously charged, explaining that a list of the king's allowance would be provided proving that a half million lire compared to the King of England who receives a salary of 400,000 English lire only, while the budget of his annual kingdom is estimated at 170 million English lire, while my balance The Ottoman state is estimated at only 15 million. Al-Kashaf attributed the news to a reliable source, without mentioning his name or adjective, possibly because of the sensitivity of the situation and the fear of the consequences of the leaks, but the al-Kashaf not only conveyed the news but I attached a comment in her name that expresses her point of view in particular she says, "I wish the agents [deputies] of the nation consider this ratio – our import rate is And they work under it in the pensions of the agents and principals [ministers], and the people and the disposer, as the balance must be easily perfected by without the refusal of a bailiff or another dismissal, such a revision has already been applied on the top of that great man, the best of religion Pasha, and his benefits have emerged, but tyranny has ruined it. Up to such an extent" (Ditto,p3).

It is clear from the foregoing that the Al-Kashaf used the method of demonstrating contradictions in the state's economic policy, on the one hand imposing unjust taxes on the poor and on the other hand without the indifference of those destitute and helpless to the salaries of rulers, sultans and princes, the researcher finds that al-Kashaf has succeeded in these projections in a very intelligent and professional way.

And the Al-Kashaf's owner mocks the policy of the Ottoman government in the fourth issue with an editorial that I started with my people in colloquial dialect (the wheel from the devil and the other of the beneficent is criticizing the slow and lax manner in which it has served the overall mandates, as the state's affairs are being reversed in days of despotism, where it hastened whenever it was necessary for

loans, while it was and slowed down in useful things for general population for improvement of wealth resources " if it hastened to reverse the situation when no one of the people could complain about it and make it go to the mothers money And the men are corrupted as seen therein" (Al-Kashaf,(1326H),No:4, p1), referring to the reasons and motives of the coup d'état that took place on the Sultan and his authoritarian regime.

The writer holds the elected members of the state board responsible for the deteriorating situation and the widespread poverty that has resulted in many deaths among the people as a result of hunger, and demands that the Government take swift measures to address these bottlenecks, which the Governing Council has neglected to use measures The technical experiments and the scientific facts studied to treat such problems, charging all state officials in a very worded speech, says: " How long have you been in the Administrative Council and you are in an inattention and a year the nation is not the one to be built for you when there is a lack of it an individual has been demolished, without the nation you have no life and no people" (Ditto,p2).

The newspaper uncover those who are disguised by patrioty slogans, and their performance are exposed to the public interest, and are confronted with the power of the word and the truth of the proof. and opened fire on the people of Tripoli from the fawning, and stood up to them in an article for the jealous reporter's son, Tripoli (Ahmad al-Fasatwi) make her address (home enemies) (Al-Kashaf,(1326H),No:16, p2,3) .

He criticized the hypocritical hypocrites and intruders who had lived in Tripoli for a long time and claimed that they were keen on the interests of the State and its people and they defend the rights of their people, while they incite to bring foreigners into the country to occupy them, as evidenced by their articles published in Egypt, and the writer expressed his confusion and astonishment at the silence of the government about such people, recalling what the former Wali, Marshal Rajab Pasha, had shown against them of firmness and rein, some them about the exposure of the people, and the phosphor is counting that they will continue to expose and eliminate these traitors, asserting that their downfall is near and the government will return to their

dignity and You will expel the hypocrites and the intruders, complete the happiness of the nation, rise the banner, and the enemies will fear it.

In the field of political articles, the ability of the distinguished journalist Al-Kashaf Mohamed Beck to read the local and global political reality and the challenges of the stage the present, inspired by the realities of the past and the expectation of the future, at the opening of the 16th issue, which came with the title "Political dimension – the black point in the world Existence (a person in which the writer is the political reality of the Ottoman Empire, amidst the relentless endeavours of the great States of Europe to undermine the spread of the Ottoman state geographically, and I remember some parts of their affiliate lands and limit their influence, and reviewed the alliances that these States are doing when necessary To achieve their common interests and share what can be shared, not to mention individual endeavours of each individual country and each attempt to achieve special gains from geographical locations new and race in this field, and the author has beaten many examples of these cunning methods pursued by Europe perhaps most prominently in terms of importance For the state of Tripoli, French and British control of trade lines with the Sudan, and Italy's attempts to be able to acquire the bulk of economic resources in the State and to dominate them, to extend their full influence on the mandate and to occupy them later, considering that this land is part of their share in northern Africa is like France and England.

In the same vein, the government has already criticized the Ottoman Empire and its foreign policy in particular with the colonial Countries of Europe in an article entitled "The sale of the Novi Pazar Brigade" in second page of number (14) The Ottoman government openly accused the conclusion of transactions and the sale of parts of state land under the pretext of solutions Political, and the al-Kashaf not only criticized officials at the top of the state's official hierarchy, but counted the lines over it and criticized what was considered at that point the main motor of the state and its godfather, represented by the Association of the Union and the central promotion, which served as the Revolutionary Party which changed the order and the Heart of Scales and tightened his influence on the state apparatus from its pyramid to its base, and the arm was long and the Iron fist, and the eye-control of all the

administrations of the state Ottoman in its capital and its entire state, the al-Kashaf has been criticized by the Union Assembly and the promotion of statehood, institutions and ministries. , accusing it of leading these ministries to their own ends and ends without taking responsibility for what is going on in those ministries, which must be done by the state to the death, especially after it became understandable that the Basic Law and the Assembly were still dependent on the heads of the Soldiers ' War, and alerted the al-Kashaf to the military intervention T only produces tyranny without his first image.

The author points out a very important point: the members of the Council of envoys not belonging to that assembly have even been unable to express their views and ideas in fear of the soldiers, if these opinions are not consistent with the vision and thoughts of the members of the Assembly, and the writer concludes with a sentence of strength and criticism for a risk, it says: "... This is what it is necessary to believe that the Ottoman Constitution and the Milli Mejlis are an unnamed name, which tells of the coup d'état, a coup d'état July followed by a coup d'état February (Al-Kashaf,(1327H), No:12, p1,2).

At the local level within the state, the al-Kashaf has been following the government's activity and has consistently criticized its failure in a sober and discreet manner. At other times, ironically, the jokes of this kind are reviewed in the second issue of the Al-Kashaf newspaper, as follows: "Teach us Finally, the balloon [airship] has reached perfection so that it can ride to the market [lead] to any destination in the atmosphere and therefore the parents should take advantage of this air-n-Fish and take them a boat for the winter days to keep the mud in the alleys from not paving. Maybe the municipal department is paying attention to doing Its functions of paving the streets and alleys (Al-Kashafm,Ditto,No:2, p4).

The al-Kashaf addressed the officials of the State Government departments in accordance with their duties and indicated the locations of negligence, places of neglect and forms of corruption, rampant crime and robberies, and the collapse of the level of services especially in the Mail and Telegraph, Customs (Al-Kashaf, Nos:3,4,5), It has even talked to its newspaper from the newspapers and criticized her if she noticed a dereliction of one's tasks, or its departure from a sober national

press line, so that it would criticize this has caused some sort of controversy between al-Kashaf and the promotion newspaper that did not accept constructive criticism from the scout, so they almost reached the hostility after pain. Cases in which the promotion of the searchlight was prolonged, the latter had to react harshly, while the author wrote a lengthy article in which the Scout curriculum was distancing itself for any polemics that keep it away from serving the nation and his family and that the owner is not the one who desires it but a servant of the country and its people to continue after this controversy to perform his message in monitoring defects in the administration of the state, directing advice, guidance, criticism, defending the rights and the defense of human rights and freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and to counter any attempt to harm it from any (Al-Kashafm,Ditto,No:12,13) .

On the other hand, the Al-Kashaf has been concerned with the development of society, educating him and educating him about manifestations, behaviours, bad habits, self-education and children's education benign, and urged the people to hold fruitful meetings and use visits on occasions and holidays to consult for their benefit and to achieve their advancement and progress (Al-Kashaf No9:p4,No:11,p3)., and conveyed some complaints about individual rights were conveyed, police corruption was revealed and the rights of citizens were lost and faced decision makers and influential people with these violations and demanded that they respond to grievances and deter the oppressors and punish the spoilers and the criminals (Al-Kashaf,Ditto,No:14, p3).

And this way the al-Kashafs became like the national Tripoli newspaper, and its tongue that echoes the truth without fear or fatigue and dont get tired or get bored what proves the veracity of this statement is the sheer amount of messages received by the Al-Kashafs by citizens and notables, which carry all the expressions of gratitude and praise for the Al-Kashaf's offer. The nation and the citizen fixed it until the People newspaper became the favorite and closest to the readers Hearts to call it the Truth Finder and ask it to publish their writings and contributions that the promotion newspaper neglected for reasons that I did not explain (Al-Kashaf,No:11, p4).and in its issue numbers 9, 10 and 11, al-Kashaf has published some of these correspondence.

Al-Kashaf celebrated the publication of new newspapers in the world of journalism at the local level, such as the advent of the Al-Aser al-Jadeed newspaper, Arabic as the newspaper al-Ragib in Sham and the union's tongue in Beirut and in Dar al-Saada as Al Mizan newspaper, as it was concerned with the publication of the official Ottoman state news in the capital of the caliphate, and a special paragraph was devoted to news (Akher Sa'a) as defined in today's press by news (indeed of course), and as we have already indicated, there was no complete collection of the Al-Kashaf newspaper, so the researcher did not know when it was last prepared.

Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed Newspaper

Founded by its concessionaire and editor in chief, Mohammed Ali al-Baroudy, and its first issue was issued in Tripoli on 22 Safar 1327H Sunday 14 March 1909 (Al-Misurati: 71), and as the researcher did not have access to the first issue of Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper, the second issue, issued on Sunday, was 29 0, 1327, and the 12th issue of the Al-Kashaf newspaper, issued on Wednesday, 25, 0, 1327, and the number 100 was celebrated on Saturday, 28 Safar, calculating the days and dates it makes sense that the first issue of Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper was released on the date that we already referred to. Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper appeared as its predecessors in four pages, of the large size of the newspaper's almost upliftment in each page has four columns that are separated by thin straight lines, which is a scientific and literary political journal as it came on top of its first pages (As in Figure: 15).

Its management at the Fenedga Market in Tripoli is the value of its subscriptions to the State Centre and 50 piasters in its attachments and 10 francs as the price of the forty-one bar, but it's twenty bars from the fourth number down to the public's demands to lower their price, and the price of subscriptions has remained It was, printed at the state press, and was well-looking, clear-mouthed, discreet, deeply addressed her issues and put her views respectfully

Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed was published in Arabic and it appears that its owner later introduced a section in the Turkish language that appeared in some numbers,

dedicated to the last page to include the most prominent topics published in the issue (TÜRKÇA PART) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H),NO:7, p4). It also used the colloquial accent that makes it easy for every reader or listener to understand it and to absorb what is behind it without bothering, and the slang dialect was not reprehensible in the newspapers at that time unlike this, the researcher believes that it may sometimes check what the classical Arabic language fails to achieve in terms of the entrenched Concept and reach of meaning and influence in public opinion. It was printed at the state press and it had improved the appearance of a clear letter, a discreet tongue, whose issues were deeply addressed and her views respected Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper was closer in its discourse to the Scout newspaper, taking care of the issues of the nation more than others, and carried their concerns and defended about their rights, even if they came on their own, it's a policy newspaper. However, the view of Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper in defining the concept of politics was different from the concept of a to other newspapers, and that's what the article shows in the third issue titled (politics) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H),No:3, p1,2), where it says: "It is not the policy to transfer news from villages and the Amish," he said. Who Shook the Kings. And what the tramp committed. But the policy is to stand on today. And his scheming is all people. And the status of Nations and peoples. And the most likely and defeated inquiry. And what the nights of wonders give birth to. And the days are strange. Measured past and fat. On the present and what is coming... "And it is likely that the writer of this article is the owner of the newspaper itself and did not interest the newspapers of that time to write the name of the book is very much, but it is known that its owners and their authors have the greatest stake in their emancipation if most of the time is not prepared. And an object of this writer what matters is what is said in it, if it seems to criticize a particular newspaper or newspapers interested in politics, the criticism was remarkably pleasant to the right approach to politics for the benefit of readers, who have been keen to give them political topics to understand what is going on without I'm jamming or lengthening and saying "In the interest of our honored readers, so that they have a complete stand. I'll give them every week a butter in the thread..

In this regard, Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed has criticized in an earlier issue the policy of the press to deal with sensitive political issues, and to give their nations around them

without the full knowledge consequences, when the author or the newspaper does not have a broad horizon that enables him to read events or political situations and their dimensions, and thus falls into the forbidden. The results of his opinions are counterproductive to the public good and are used to it not in the affirmative as expected, and that is what Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed has tried to explain in an article titled "Clumsy Politics" (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H)No:2, p2).

It criticized the style of the Al-Justice newspaper published in Dar al-Saada, which opposed the Ottoman government's policy in resolving state problems with some European countries and countries neighbourhood, and to abandon some of its geographical spots in order to avoid wars, which is supported by the New Times newspaper and sees it as The wisdom of what the Ottoman government has done as the country has combined to further ruin, blood and loss of life, especially as it is in the rebuilding phase after years of illness it was weakened, accusing the Al-Justice newspaper of its narrow horizon if it did not understand the dangers looming over the Ottoman nation if it were to enter a new war at that time. It should be noted that the Al-Searchel newspaper criticized the waiver by the Ottoman state of some of its territory under the pretext of political solutions and charged it with the sale of such the land in the form of the 14 transactions issued on 9 Rabi Awal 1327 H, ten days after the publication of this article in Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed and here appears the divergence in the views of the tabloid press on political issues at the level of the Ottoman state, while it approaches and is mutually reinforcing with regard to domestic issues within the mandate as will be mentioned

Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed speech was distinct from its somewhat reprint, as it emerged as a August of the press family in the western state of Tripoli, offering advice and guidance to newspapers and journalists and cultured elites before the public, trying to resolve disputes that may occasionally occur between the newspapers, stand the position of neutrality, to heal the Rift, and Stubborn if he refuses to go back to the right way, she was an example of a journalistic link, a godfather of professional assets, although the owner Mohammed al-Baroudy was the least journalists of Tripoli culture and science, but he was the owner of a national spirit inclined to reform as the Professor Ali Mustafa al-Misurati said (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 71).

The authenticity of the above was evidenced by the opening of the third edition of Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper under the title (the press) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed, Ditto, No:3, p1), which was centered around the role of journalism and what it must be of morals and culture, so that it is welcome to carry this lofty message, to become a guide to the people and follows what they say from the truth and what is conveyed to them of events, and the writer in this article expressed his shame for what some state newspapers had reached from the Talen and arguing, even Some of her book to Rock, and made the press a bridge to reach his own ends, his newspaper became self-serving not the whole of the natives and the nation, causing dispersion of the public's thoughts, they no longer know which letter they follow, brilliantly diagnosed with the state of the band in which the newspapers in the state were made by their authors or companions. And this This country has not published newspapers before today, and its people have had no thought to understand the discussions between the two journalists who are in the fact that there was a misunderstanding on both sides, it became insignificant that he lost his senses in the request of Rashad, and we did not know which mentors were complying with their senses and which speakers were listening, as long Yen one destination, wow they order the union and they are scattered, what the press has established to spread grudges and increase grudges and you have set yourselves up to guide me to dripping my face ashamed of that at the end of what we can call you today Dear Alramaa, who have entered your time to I hope to help you benefit the country if God wants you will be a brothers and hold the rope of God and dont split so you will fail and your wind will go On you and God's Mercy, "the writer puts his signature on the article in the name (the Honest Advisor). Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper has not only been so jealous of the press and journalists, defending it on more than one occasion and place, and calling for a strengthening of its position respect and fulfilment of their rights by the general public, and called upon the participants to commit themselves to the payment of contributions, which are the main artery of the continued pulse and issuing newspapers and hence the continued presence of journalism in the country(Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H).No:15, p2), and Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed is continued to be a guide for the press, and it continues to give lesson after lesson on what the newspapers

should be, and what we find in an article entitled (Criticism) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H),No:19, p2), where the author began by saying that "the greatest of the newspapers are useful, and they are a useful and uplifting one that has been criticized for an area, not limited to mentioning the effects and cut the news and hit a page about what would be the national interest ..." and continue to explain that the newspaper's job is to monitor the nation's actions, the good will and the ugly.

The victory of the citizen and the statement of mistakes and correction and lifting of injustice, and the grievances, that's what the press should be free, as presented every useful way to increase the scope, status and spread of journalism, and provided cultural material on the history of newspapers and the press in the world (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,(1327H), No:22, p1).

Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper, as its fellow national newspaper, worked to mobilize the people of the State and aired during the opening of the second issue, which came the title (hope) of enthusiasm in them to take the reasons for building and upliftment after the shackles of tyranny, which hindered many to gain knowledge and education Science, inviting them in another spirited article entitled "Let's go" to renounce laziness, flick the years and make up for the past, warning that ignorance is the disease of nations and there is no cure from it except in science and happiness only with knowledge (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeedm,Ditto,No:2, p1,3).

From directing the people to science, Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed goes on to criticize the government for its apparent neglect of education and the decline in the school level, the opening of the number v. An article entitled "The State of Education", during which the country's underdeveloped situation in the field of public education and specialized education Agriculture, industry and trade, the state government has been accused of continuing to neglect to take care of this important aspect, which is the basis for the upliftment and progress of countries, and described the knowledge house in the state that it became a name for the body and employees with pensions and titles and a cabinet and furniture without interest or a result that appeared on the state and its people She addressed her address to the state of Ahmed Fawzi, including those words summarizing the purposes of the article, whose author was signed the name of the secretary also says, "We are teaching reform until we have a delicious

fruit that we have been deprived of for a long time. And do not give yourselves the best you can find. She also called for and encouraged compulsory education, and asked the people to pay their children in this direction, in which their happiness would be raised and their situation guaranteed, and their future (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeedm,Ditto,No:15, p1) .

Along with the uplifting, Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed, has strongly defended the dignity of the people of Trabelsi and faced with the right the authoritarian practices of the people, in an article entitled "Vestiges of tyranny" on the second page of the second issue, the paper draws the attention of the Wali to the injustice inflicted on the state's children by Before the policemen and the vulgar treatment in their right, of contempt and insult did not happen to be treated in the age of tyranny, and the writer would be mocked to be exposed to her in an age that is supposed to be the age of freedom and the Constitution that protects the citizen by the force of law from the manifestation of tyranny and subjugation, as well as the violation of such practices of morality, the Wali demanded the cleansing of the police of such dictators to preserve the law of justice and equality, and in the same context called the Al-Aaser al-Jadeed in an open letter addressed to the Governor of the Wali, to choose the righteous lining of the faithful and loyal servants of the nation and of the common good, from the owners of chastity and conscience Neighborhood, eliminating corrupt people in all government facilities, so that the mandate can be reformed from the base of the pyramid (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,Ditto,No:13, p1).

Many letters and appeals have also been sent to the Wali and other state officials according to his specialization and the location of his responsibility for many of the issues a mission related to the affairs of the State and its people, the mayor drew attention to the case of a dispensary or a state hospital (the poor box) when it was neglected and subject to mismanagement and abandonment, and called for the expansion of the entrance of the market of the marshal because of the cramped and critical cause of women and children of many mingling between the inside and outside she pointed out that silence on the narrow was unworthy, besides the municipality's attention to the dire situation which had passed through the corner of Dr. They are the vital path of the population and their hardship because they are not

maintained so it is in winter and in the summer it is so hard to hinder the movement (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,Nos:2,5,7).

On the economic front, Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed has driven peasants who have failed to pay the unjust annual tax imposed on them by the government for their crops. Agricultural, and in its third issue was criticized in an article on the second page titled "Compassion for the People." Government intransigence and lack of respect for cases Extraordinary in the rainy seasons and the lack of rain, and charged her with a blunt and direct accusation of cruelty and injustice more than the cruelty of nature. In its fifth edition, it also attacked the crop assessment committees for the collection of decimal taxes for the enslavement and extortion of peasants and demanded that the government appoint the honorable who are known for their chastity and integrity to take on these tasks, and criticized the postal Administration for its malfunctioning in performing its work, which entails disrupting the concerns and public and private interests and called for the expansion of the circle of the Bosphorus and the increase in the number of users.

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which are crystallizing in the face of criminality with severe penalties and not tolerating criminals And thieves.

Al-Barodi's diligence and interest in conveying all new, strange and amusing readers is shown in this journey by the East tour of the state and has been assigned a series that has been dubbed (our journey to the east) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,No:20,22).

, It tells the details of its stations, and carefully reviews its record of sightings in all the cities it has undergone (its plants, plants, goods, people, skies, air, minerals, knowledge, system, customs, etc.).

It should be noted that Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper was the first Tripoli newspaper to have devoted a section of its pages to stories and strange and funny jokes and maintained the continuity their posting was an excerpt from here and there bestow a cheerful and pleasing reader, and take him in a picnic of fun after the share of news, politics and worries.

The side of local and world news has not been neglected and has been carefully presented, highlighting the most important news and events, especially those related to the Ottoman Empire and hot events surrounding its foreign policy with some countries, the issue of Crete was one of the most important, which took janbus from Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed's attention with regard to The news.

In general terms Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper adopted the national speech in line with al-Kashaf newspaper, the first to be the voice of Tripoli and its people, and it was fairly close to al-Kashaf newspaper, but it showed a synergy and great harmony, and this collaboration is evident in the article published in Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed in its third issue under the title of (A word that he said, and we are the same) (Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed,Ditto,No:3, p2) , which came in support of and echo to the article published in al-Kashaf newspaper in its 13th inaugural address (A word I say) (Al-Kashaf, Ditto, No:13, p1) , where the owner of al-Kashaf criticizes a public program that has been prepared by the State Government, one of the items is to restrict the freedom of the Commissioners and prevent them from mixing with the general population but even from attending the public meetings and delivering scientific and political speeches and newspaper offices and meeting my son to protect them etc and

here they cross Of the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed in the same way that the al-Kashaf followed in this case and expresses its strong disapproval of this procedure in abbreviated lines concluded by the following words "We would have wanted to dwell on this subject, until the searchlight popped up our glue and in this regard the communication... So this is why we came today with this sentence to strengthen it on its demand and the high references.

With this, Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed was a true compass for the press, solidarity, and when the baptism was required, the alert needed to be alerted, and, if necessary, tingling. And be scolded if the matter is intensified and the letters of the readers and the many reports that were sent to the mail of Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed were shown and posted on the pages Their high level of visibility among the readership of intellectuals, writers and commoners of the western state of Tripoli.

Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed emerged during its second year with a new banner different from the first, in which the name of the newspaper was less voluminous and surrounded by two branches of the right and North they meet from the bottom with a knot together. The phrase "a newspaper of the people" appeared directly beneath it, as well as a commercial literary political science newspaper Instead of only a literary politician, as can be seen from the second issue of the second year on 30 Rajab 1330h and the seventh issue of 12 Shawwal 1328 (As in Figure: 16 , Figure: 17), as it appeared in a more elegant and beautiful form than the former, and in more consistent and clear letters with its posting of images, these improvements are due to the change of the printing press where it turns out during the two numbers indicated that it printed the second issue of the second year in the Oriental Printing press (printing press) and the seventh edition of Printing press International business, as evidenced by the two issues that the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper in its second year has become interested in the topics business, industry, business in general, and news of scientific discoveries, more than before.

Apparently, the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper followed what was known in some Egyptian newspapers that were renumbered. 1 at the beginning of each new year of her life and so on and the researcher in the Cairo newspaper shows the sixth issue in the ninth year (As in Figure:18).

According to the researcher, during her second year, the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper could not maintain the periodicity of its preparation, which was evidenced by the period between the 2nd and 7th which increased for two and a half months, as the scholar thought it did not complete its second year and stopped issuing at the end of 1910 m before The Italian invasion of Tripoli, the Guide to the Declaration published on the third page of the 179th edition of the Al-Promotion newspaper of 28, the same argument, 1328h (Thursday) 29 December 1910, announcing the sale of the letters and tools of the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed by auction through the Sharia court, which indicates that a newspaper For the Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed has definitively ceased to be released, for the circumstances the researcher believes are financial and perhaps debts have burdened the owner.

Taameem Huriyat Newspaper

Founded in Tripoli by its concessionaire, the solicitor Muhammad Qadry³, on 2 Rabee Awal 1327H Wed. 23 March 1909, and it was like previous weekly newspapers, but it was issued only in Turkish language (Özgürlük gazetesi), a serious political, a servant of the permanence of conditionality (Constitution), issued in four pages of small size (As in Figure:19).

The Al-Aaser Al-Jadeed newspaper celebrated the publication of the first issue of the circulation of liberty in its third issue on the 6th of Rabea 1327h (March 27, 1909), and in the absence of sufficient numbers from the Journal of Liberty, we relied on what was stated in the book of Professor Ali Mustafa al-Misurati, who asserted that she was A free newspaper that does not accuse the rights and dignity of the nation, and does not hide before the tyranny and cruelty of the rulers, and did not know hypocrisy and flattery, the author and her eminent pen Mohammad Javed is a lawyer

3 He was born in Tripoli, where he has completed his basic and preparatory schooling. He obtained a degree in Law from the University of Istanbul, and took over several posts as professor in police school, deputy general of the Tripoli court, director of the School of Arts and Crafts, finally settled on practicing law and journalism. See Al-Misurati, previous source page 104

who is looking for the interests and rights of the country and its people in the corridors and courtrooms, and on the pages of his newspaper at the first, using his knowledge of materials The law and its provisions, the ability to persuade in accordance with its origins and exploit its loopholes, using its second broad culture, and his sincere pen, and his abiding faith in the lofty message of the journalist, are equipped with his patriotic spirit and moral courage.

One of the most striking effects of the newspaper is the circulation of liberty, its triumph of the issues of the dignity of the nation, that famous incident, and the internecine war unleashed by the newspaper on and to Tripoli Hasan Husni Pasha, until he was removed from office, because of his humiliation to a state officer and stripped of his military rank and level on the Angham Military music in front of a gathering of foreign diplomats invited by the said Wali to a dinner hosted to appease one of the consuls of European countries, he was a national of his country was subjected to an accidental accident that killed his life, accusing the officer of murdering him, asking the consul and the Wali to punish him amidst a threat, It made the wali of Hassan Hosni reckoned with fear and resorted to the satisfaction of this consul at the expense of his country's dignity and military honour.

This incident prompted Muhammad Qadry to launch an information war on the wali and called for a general strike in the State whose people supported this call, breaking the staff and closing the shops and interests public and private markets, people gathered downtown in a loud nag and indignation and did not calm them until the wali was isolated and replaced by another B. He came back to experience the capital of the caliphate.

The popularization of the freedom of the Tripoli newspapers also contributed to the dangers of the Italian invasion, which was threatening the state, and was lurking and gradually penetrating its joints, the Italians were so hostile that immediately after their invasion of Tripoli, their military forces surrounded the house of Muhammad Qadry and arrested him, and he was exiled aboard a steamer To Italy accompanied his exiled colleague, also journalist Ali Ayad, but by their intelligence and courage we were able to escape in a very skilful and hardened spectacle, where we were able to arrange an armed operation that took control of the master of the ship when it was

near the island of Malta, forcing him to change course towards her shores and To anchor one of its qualities, we were then able to go down to Malta, whose authorities took them in peace and secured them the means to depart according to the destination chosen(Al-Misurati, Ditto:106-108).

Al-Mirsad Newspaper

A literary, political, moody and serious weekly newspaper as written on its heading (As in Figure: 20).

Its first issue appeared on 19 Ramadan 1328h, Thursday 22 Sept. 1910⁴, Its founder and its concessionaire, the journalist Ahmed al-Fasatwi⁵, The editor-in-chief of the press, Mahmoud Nadim bin Musa, since its establishment, was left at 21 on Thursday, 7 Rabih Awal, 1329 and a hand-held ladder to the concessionaire who managed to manage its own emancipation, according to the same number on the fourth page.

The price of the one copy of al-Mirsad was 40 bara and then only twenty bara as from the seventh number, and it was a 2 reals subscription to the state and ten francs outside, and issued in Arabic in four pages of large size each page carries four columns of lines separated by a thin top-to Down.

Al-Mirsad focused primarily on the issues of the state , and its contributed to tackling and criticizing corruption and neglect and demanding reform and upgrading of the country's standard of living, improving its income and increasing its economy and resources, and considering the demand for education and the spread of knowledge as the main requirement for the rest of the demands if it was achieved in a serious and modern manner, and called for the establishment of schools in every village and

4 On page 109, Al-Misurati states that Al-Mirsad was issued at the beginning of November 1910, but the researcher obtained a set of numbers, the oldest of which was issue No. 6, issued on Thu 24 Shawal 1313h (27 October 1910), assuming that Al-Mirsad has been issued regularly, and a simple computation shows that its first number is issued on 19 Ramadan 1328 September 1910, researcher uses an e-program to convert Hijri date to Gregorian upon confirmation of its accuracy has been verified as previously indicated

5 He is of Tripoli's men known for their patriotism, who travelled to Al-Azhar for study, in 1319 Hijri and graduated and returned to Tripoli in 1327. He presided the Higher Islamic School and made a significant effort to raise young people with good modern education, and his knowledge did not prevent him from practising journalism and had contributed frequently in most Tripoli newspapers even before returning home. See, Al-Zawi, Taher, Celebrities of Libya, AlOmadar Al-Islami, Edition 3, 2004, page 116.

neighborhood, and in an article entitled (Stability is the basis of progress), I was alerted to the need to raise the children as a national breeding that is based on belonging and the love of giving to the country so that the nation can rise and draw attention to the experiences and methods of the great European nations A sound basis for successful education by choosing and electing jealous personalities to their homelands, the slogan of justice and equality in the administration of the institutions State, away from false slogans that you hear and do not see her results on the ground as in the countries of the orient (Al-Mirsad,(1328H),No:6, p2).

Al-Mirsad for various terms and methods has also criticized state government officials and has addressed the excesses that may emanate from each other and neglect each other's responsibilities their duties and their dereliction in the service of the people and the administration of the country's interests, I expressed in an article that was titled in colloquial dialect (Fatima where is she sitting) (Al-Mirsad,(1328H), No:8,p4), and it was about the suffering of some of the inhabitants of the city as a result of the harassment and violation of the sanctity of the houses by some drunk people think that they are brothels they used to go out drunk because of them the ways and the destination, I fought with such an article and other vulgar and reprehensible behaviors in the Muslim community of Trabelsi Its disintegration, and called on the government to put in place radical solutions to such repeated violations and to stop hurting those who are reckless about the people, reduce the phenomenon of the spread of prostitutes and hire them as houses within respectable neighbourhoods, and use them for gambling and baccarat.

The newspaper has defended under the heading "The suffering injustice of the people from the cavity of the orphan fund system" (Al-Mirsad,No: unknown, p3).

. on the rights of orphans, criticizing the administrative confusion of the Government and its inability to address this file by cancelling the orphan's Fund and returning to work at other times, noting that there is no benefit from its existence or whether there is no injustice to the guardians. It fought against the sellers of the payables, the embezzled and the bribe holders, and cautioned against the spread of this scourge and the many spoilers of society, administration and rights the people that became forbidden to give to others because of bribery and corruption of the judgments so the poor got a bite for the capable people (Al-Mirsad,(1328H),No:7, p4).

In the same context as part of the response to corruption, embezzlement and neglect of rights, the newspaper addressed a scathing speech to the five brigade in an article entitled "The advice before the scandal threatens him in the form of the advice and says," Boil you o the five brigade, our advice before we expose you and become a regretful. And this is our advice to you that you follow the order and accept the orders of the fair mandate and expedite the sending of the funds of the Office of Arts and Crafts from the municipalities, and say goodbye to you and your stubbornness and take the way of Rashad you were named and for which I was given ", and in the same number you are mocking in a cynical and sarcastic way directed to the maqam of Misrata in his way of reply To request citizens to obtain licences to establish companies and adopt them in law, they are required to be the governor "There is no one among them who manages the affairs of a company, but most of them as an inaan or a way..." The response of al-Mirsad came by saying that the corporate jurisdiction in Misrata district, it has made a complete breakthrough in "Saya" (Al-Mirsad Newspaper: 4. its current governor who has shown the world all too much ingenuity and skill" (Al-Mirsad,(1329H),No:14, p3).

In the area of the economy, Al-Mirsad has defended the country's resources of minerals and goods, criticized its depletion by the foreigner in an inattention, the government's inaction and the people's laziness, I addressed the state deputies of the House of Representatives in Istanbul for neglecting the interests of the State, in an article titled "Phosphate " in which "we offer ample Thanks and praise to the people for our mandate envoys for not believing in our mandate and for speaking in their interests that are greatest the Phosphate metal which sought and sought day and night Bank de Roma and other foreigners in taking advantage of... The agents of our nation are asleep and their countries are oblivious" (Al-Mirsad,(1329H),No:16, p3).

... and it continues to bring this issue to the attention of a lengthy opening in issue 28, " Phosphate", in which the author mixes the economy, politics, awareness and alerting people have not been left out of the welfare grounds and have not lost their country to the foreigner, to rest and shade, and to curse poverty and humiliation. They also criticize the government, which has contributed to this poverty and left the treasures and riches of the country to come and live, and above all to demand the right to protect it by force of the weapon after leaking under the umbrella of

investment and trade to the depth of the country and the planting of its men on this earth, the writer recalled the greatness of the yield of the extracted phosphate metal m State land and call on the government to own the country's resources, exploiting it for the upliftment of its people and the entire nation and the cessation of its foreign attrition, as singled out a lot of cash topics about the low level of public services in the state, most notably telegraph and Mail services and the late phone services that have become Present in all the Mamluk.

Al-Mirsad was concerned with health guidance, awareness raising, advice, moral education and the urge to rectify the behavior, and followed the news of the reforms and published the useful at all levels, cultural, literary, social and service, space has been allocated for the dissemination of citizen inquiries and inviting stakeholders and knowledge to answer around in different topics are especially legal, and the newspapers are being issued at home and abroad, and some newspapers have been very much involved and have addressed the steep of them on the path of the service of the nation and the people, as well as aside for the jokes of the short tales and funny jokes of the comedy and the introduction of joy to the readers,

It has often been adopted in the Arabic language and is sometimes mixed with some popular examples or phrases in the vernacular accent colloquially according to the interest of the topic and its purpose is to reach the meaning, in a professional way that shows the writer's professionalism and ownership of the vocabulary that has been drafted and shaped In an insightful view of the origin and effect of the meaning.

from the economy to politics where al-Mirsad has published many articles explaining the methods of colonial powers to occupy lands and enslave peoples and to list the history its long in this field and in a series of articles including the opening form for some of its preparation under the title (France and Islam or the Cross and the Crescent) Al-Mirsad summarized the malicious French policy and the wars and massacres against the Islamic peoples in Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, etc., which indicated at the same time the cunning and political wits that I have dealt with with the Ottoman state in order to strike at the interests of other European countries in the context of competition Among the States of Europe to achieve the most gains in the countries of the world (Al-Mirsad,Nos:8,14,16).

Al-Mirsad newspaper for Italian colonial heterogeneity in the state stood on al-Mirsad for its threats and risks, which were gradually revealed by Italian newspapers, and took upon themselves the responses to what the Italian newspapers were dealing with and published in the western state of Tripoli, especially the newspaper Okakude Trebeyi, and in Article published by al-Mirsad in issue 28, entitled Okakude Italia paid and the heart of the facts, you care to watch this Italian newspaper as the tongue of the colonists and what it was created only to serve them and to degrade the high country and its men and distort them with the fake news and the fabricated facts falsely and Bahtan and I called The Ottoman government to respond to this encroachment and take measures, and continued to address it in another article in the opening of issue 30, entitled "Trafficking means of colonization) in which she was alerted to the Italian penetration of the state under the umbrella of investment, and al-Mirsad continued from that number tirelessly or in boredom to spread And refute the lies and Arabism broadcast by Italian newspapers, and show readers the precision and professionalism of the contradictions and fallacy that these Italian newspapers bring to inflame Italian public opinion and to induce the two trabelsi in a malicious way, I analyzed everything that came in particular point-by-point and paragraph with a highly professional paragraph, It is a profound political analysis, and it has been fully and credibly answered and has not been preoccupied with the continued interest in the interests of the State, its people and their rights in various fields.

Al-Raqeeb Newspaper

The first issue of al-Raqeeb appeared in 30 Safar 1329 Wed. 1 March 1911, founded by the journalist Mahmud Nadim ben Musa⁶, who was its editor in chief as well as having contributed before in writings in al-Taraqee newspaper and editor in chief in two other newspapers Abu Qasha and al-Mirsad in different times, and that was like a phase of training and improvement of his journalism experience prior he founded his own newspaper al-Raqeeb.

⁶ Mahmoud Nadim bin Musa, a Libyan journalist born in Tripoli in 1293 Hijri, joined the Al-Azhar mosque after he finished his basic education in schools in Tripoli, and received the highest license from Al-Azhar in 1323 Hijri, he was one of the colleagues of Ahmad al-Fasatawi, owner of Al-Mirsad Newspaper, and the Libyan journalist Abdel Rahman al-Zagalae, and was inclined to journalism and fond of it, and its impact on other jobs and works, see Al-Misurati, page 177.

Al-Raqeeb published a weekly newspaper on four pages in Arabic, and devoted a section in the Turkish language on its last page at times, the size of which was the average size of what is known today as the volume of the (Tabloid), its substance has been singled into four columns per page, printed in the first appearance of the promotion press and then selected I would print in the eastern printing press according to al-Misurati, and then the international press in large size with the same number of columns (As in Figures: 21 , Figure: 22).

It was located at the bin Saad Hotel at the Turk market, with a price of one penny, for its participation in the state-run and half-yearly software at the center and three glorious Liras in the rest of its accessories and the Ottoman kingdoms and eighteen rubbing for foreign countries The newspaper explains on its first page to the participants that the prepaid, Students are reduced to half the price and, as shown on their own, they are systematized, sometimes by a Turkish Arabic newspaper, a weekly political literary science.

Al-Raqeeb took care of the issues of the Ottoman nation in general and its unrest with the countries of Europe in particular, as well as the issues of Muslim countries and the epics of their struggle against the invaders of the colonizers, as well as giving the issues of the nation's Trabelsi the most prominent attention and priority in monitoring their situation and putting the discussion in their various issues and concerns Of the people, follow the work of the State Government and scrutinize its performance, and it was a voice that did not shut up and not be complacent in defending the rights of the people and the vulnerable in the state, and I called their demands and criticized the officials for the services they had neglected, addressed the two suspects and warned of the danger of the unknown colonizers.

Al-Raqeeb appeared in a time when Italian colonization was preparing to pounce on the western state of Tripoli, and the catastrophe became around the corner, so Al-Raqeeb joined to her colleagues in the trench of defending the homeland with the free Word and the national spirit in the souls of the people and alerting them to imminent danger and ringing his bell to the government And officials and stood in the way of addressing the populist media campaign launched by Italian newspapers on the state of Tripoli the West government and people are challenging their leaders

and insulting their dignity, and they are multiplying discord and discord among their human components.

At the opening of the tenth issue, the " Lice and unhealed wound" alerted Al-Raqeeb to those suspicious moves by members of the community. Italian in the state of those who were in a dormant and idle mode all the time since they met the confrontation and firmness of the former Wali Ibrahim Adham Pasha Who are vigilant to their intentions early and confront them to conquer the state of their wickedness, "where his wisdom is sounding the gore of disease that they almost spread and threaten their lives by spreading their intrigues and if you want they say their renewed ambitions all through days and nights (Al-Raqeeb,(1329H),No:10, :pp1,2).

In its next issue, Al-Raqeeb revealed the devious tactics of the Italian newspapers, as they were recruiting and employing mercenary hired informers to spread Fitnah and rumours and Aragon that would have shaken the confidence of the people and created dismay, discord and anxiety, paving the way for the military occupation Italian to the state of Tripoli west (Al-Raqeeb,(1329H),No:11, pp1,2).

Al-Raqeeb was supported in its national campaign against the Italian threat by a group of activists and intellectuals, pen-holders and patriotic elements in Tripoli and the Arab nationalists the jealous ones on the Islamic nation like the Egyptian traveler Abd Almajid Kamal who published his Sergeant series articles he was the first in Issue No. 12, in which he refuted the falsehoods and fabrications published by the Italian newspaper Cichelia and revealed contradictions in the evidence of the weakness of the author and the lack of the facts and the good people and their honorable history, the author lifted the mask that was hiding behind him the forces of colonization to show their true savage features, and their ambitions In the state of Tripoli (Al-Raqeeb,(1329H),No:12, pp1,2).

In the context of the internal issues of the State, Al-Raqeeb has opened many local files and cases at the administrative and social public levels, criticizing negative habits and behaviors in the society that corrupted morals and have been defeated and the spells have been frustrated, until it was a reason for the delay in the progress of the state Her parents ' paper, and I was diagnosed with an opening of the 18th issue

under the title "Our disease is a drug" showing a darker side of the situations in Tripoli (Al-Raqeeb,(1329H),No:18, p1).

It has also fought the vestiges of the regime of tyranny and arbitrariness, its consequences and its effects in an article titled "is the time of tyranny back, the state of the Wali", during which the newspaper moved dark. By one of the citizens against the Director of the state's junior high school because of the refusal to join his deceased nephew to the night section (inner section), He complains about his inability to guarantee this orphan and to bear the costs of his study, and asked Al-Raqeeb to remedy this citizen and that every human being should stand alone and not go back to this subject again And we say The time of tyranny has returned Mr. Governor (Al-Raqeeb,Ditto,No:12, p2).

Al-Raqeeb used the cynical and stinging critique method, which could sometimes amount to provocation, on the way of the Black Comedy, and that would prick and detract. From another, to the ill he had committed, or to the ignorance of his obstinacy, or a failure in the right of the country or her people, so the " The jokes of Nadim " the words in the appearance of humor and inside the painful projections of those who have been said in his right and those who manage and aware and have the sense and conscience (Al-Raqeeb,Nos:10,15,22).

And apparently these diatribe and painful criticisms brought Al-Raqeeb and her owner some problems, of complaints and court cases, especially those which between her and the Abu Qasha newspaper and its Tunisian owner Mohammed Almakki, altercations And controversy, And Al-Misurati points out that Al-Raqeeb has been in court for more than once, and the author, Ben Moussa, has been sentenced to fines and to cease issuing, as a result of the four litigation presented to the court against Al-Raqeeb, Was the first by the presidency of the appeal and the second by the district chief of the "four areas" while the third came from the director of the state press and the last by the newspaper Abu Qasha , and the jokes of Al-Raqeeb's responses, which are reminiscent of the Libyan press in half a century, and his comments on these claims "Al-Raqeeb will undoubtedly judge and enter the prison reading great lessons about the conditions of the prisoners, and go out and simplify it for respectable readers" (Al-Misurati, Ditto: 184), and here, the

journalist's belief in the greatness of the message is evident, and his self-esteem is evident, and the journalistic profession that I love has been upheld to such an extent that he fears for her and is imprisoned or the fines or the most severe punishments and he did not spend or fight and retreat in front of these fears he even used it and hired it. For the benefit of his professional love, they carry their responsibility towards the readers rather than carry the worries, burdens of imprisonment and tragedy.

Al-Misurati says that Mahmud Nadim the owner of Al-Raqeeb, did not go to prison as a result of the cases against him, he was sentenced to 20 days in prison, but was sentenced on appeal, while the other three were fined and Al-Raqeeb broke down for a short time, after which she continued to march more vigorously. than it was. In harsh articles, Al-Raqeeb questioned the owner of the Abu Qasha newspaper for the western state of Tripoli, which he claimed had been a refugee from the French occupiers of Tunisia, as it doubted its loyalty to the Ottoman state in general, and indicated to Al-Raqeeb that Abu Qasha had claimed that he was the owner of a private newspaper in Tunisia that In which the French occupation was directed, and the Tunisian public argued against him, he was sentenced to prison, forcing him to flee and to seek refuge in Tripoli, and despite all this, he has never written in his newspaper about the suffering of the Tunisian people under the yoke of this odious colonization, nor has he been subjected to this occupier with any word of defence for the rights of his family His brother is a Tunisian people, and he has even ignored all the persecution and atrocities that are happening against them.

In an address addressed to the Tribunal by the 18-person sergeant, he gave a full explanation to the bench for the reasons that I paid to write against Abu Qasha and accompany her saying,

"This is the text of our answer to the Abu Qasha suit, it said the owner of my father and the hidden straw for the French and at once I repeat this a thousand times... "Al-Raqeeb in this speech accused Abu Qasha of complicity and employment of the colonizers, of intrigue and disguise and muttering especially in an article that was published in the Abu Qasha newspaper titled (Immigration where from and where to) With the ugliness of the Tibetans migrating to the Ottoman states and in particular

the western state of Tripoli, he praised the French occupiers for the justice and compassion of the people of Tunisia to the end of that (Al-Raqeeb,Ditto,No:18, p2).

Abu Qasha Newspaper

From the newspapers coming to the western state of Tripoli, founded by Mohammed al-Hashemi al-Makki in Tunis in the middle of the year, approximately 1326, 1908, and was as written on its own pages; " A very sensitive comic paper of the heart of the crust in the mold of the crusts the owner drew a sketch of a monkey with a human face pointing to the name Abu Qasha and below it written the words (the owner of the signs) (As in Figure: 23).

Apparently because of its provocative comic style, the French garrison in Tunis instructed to stop it from being released because of its exposure to the government, its prestige and criticized its men, forcing its owner to migrate to the western state of Tripoli, crossing the land border from Tunisia without a passport or official permit, and the French authorities issued sentence in absentia to 15 days of imprisonment (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 139-140).

But al-Makki has a good time in Tripoli, in which he was welcomed as a guest, in conjunction with the promulgation of the Ottoman Constitution, and its reason for the openness, prosperity and freedom in particular in the area of journalism and culture, it would have been only to follow the country's educated approach and to obtain the license of his newspaper, which he had created with the same name His newspaper in Tunisia to be an extension for it and with the same flavor and style and curriculum but it is not in her place a little bit so he missed a monkey sketch and put two Sysadite stars on both sides of the name to appear above the name Tripoli (As in Figure: 24), and the researcher did not find a justified explanation to these two stars.

In Tripoli Abu-Guisha newspaper continued for nearly three years, in which it faced many of the problems that brought its owner to court, as a result of his tongue the lashing that has passed the limit of humor and criticism, and due to his excessive ridicule, insults, criticism and defamation which was not justified at most times.

And besides its sarcastic nature I cared about Abu Qasha in all its topics and articles and telling it about the local issues of the state and criticized the municipality and the

government institutions in many aspects of service that failed to perform, neglecting the interests of the parents and the duties of repairs and improvements in the state facilities, advice was provided Through speeches and articles that are sometimes discreet, and sometimes cynical in a comic strip that is seriously mixed in its meaning at other times, or with poetry in sometimes, along with the classical Arabic language, Abu Qasha adopted its style on the Tunisian dialect, depending on the occasion and the need.

The Abu Qasha newspaper annoyed other daily newspapers up to the point of hurting and attacking them and describing them as the ugliest epithets that do not get out of the cultured let alone to go to an educated toast, not to stand in this situation, but to offend the owner even to the country where she was held, embraced and employed as one of its men, so that the humiliation was mixed with Alan. His joke and the insults to humor he said, "I see in Tripoli today, they ignore the educated, they ridicule the nobles, and they kill their braves" (Abu Qasha Newspaper,(1328H),No:17,Folder2, p1), he came up with nothing in the descriptions and evidence, contrary to what he said, his presence among them was safe, blessed and dignified, after fleeing his country, and welcomed him and became one of them..

3.3.2 Secondly : The Setback

As already mentioned, indicating features and details, journalism in Tripoli has remained a jealous national approach, with a sober and substantive view of the issues the Islamic Ummah in general and the most exclusive in the shadow of the Ottoman Caliphate never be removed from it, as it continued to go forward to contribute to the building The state and the elevation of the civil, and motivate them to take the reasons of science to reach the targets, and the happiness of sleep, and did not accuse or subside in defending the dignity the nation and the people, to oppose the attempts to discredit him and to control his abilities and his livelihood, which have been drawn to colonial goals by force of arms

In a short time, the educated elites of Tripoli were able to face difficulties and obstacles and create a true political press that was no less important than colleagues in neighbouring Arab states, which has had a long tradition and a wider experience in

this area, but it is very unfortunate that the fates have not given the newspapers The Trabelsi is enough to allow for more creativity, giving and development, and it has suffered a major setback and a great misfortune that hit all the state and its people as well as its newspapers and its educators.

On October 4, 1911, Italian military battleships, after a siege of the city, began on Sept. 27 of the same year, its first missile to the city of Tripoli and Tobruk (Brochien, Nikolai Ilić,(2001M), p120) to proclaim the beginning of the brutal Italian colonial era of the western state of Tripoli, and the Italian invasion began in The land sweep of the country, leaving behind the metaphor and desolation in every spot of their impure legs, broke the pens, burned the newspapers, confiscated the presses and arrested journalists who fled to the fields of struggle and fighting, emigrated from crisis, and the country remained in the grip of tyranny, and the language became Italian is the official language, preventing any newspapers from being issued in the language of the other, and in the state there is no press except the hateful colonial press and under its umbrella and censorship and only expresses about his vision and language, although some pages appeared in Arabic at sporadic times but they only crossed the tongue of the Italian administration Military, and only addressed to its advantage.

With this Italian occupation of the western state of Tripoli, no Arab newspaper was produced until 1919, after what was known as the Basic Law of the new State and the sixth item allowed the two reporters to issue newspapers, according to legal controls and limits, and the press movement rose again It was dominated by national and jihadist militant nature, most of which were administered by the religion revivers of the scholars and culture, and the first official newspaper was published in Tripoli by modern means, using general Trabelsi brigade (Al-Suwaiee, Ditto: 182).

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION, OUTCOME OF THE STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

This study examined the history of the formation of journalism in the state of Tripoli in the second Ottoman era, and its march from 1866 to 1911, during which the researcher has endeavored to present a summary of the world's journalism features since antiquity to the advent of modern journalism, and then review the details and events, past and present of the political origins of this phenomenon and how it has been affected one way or another by such formation. The thesis also comprised a study of the educational and cultural situation in the state of Tripoli, and its contribution in the promotion of the press after its initial establishment in its formal status, which was referred to in the thesis as the first phase (The Development Stage), and the thesis continued through what was available of copies of the newspapers of that stage, and the discourse, style and form in which the press appeared at the beginning, and then the stages of its development to the emergence of the first private popular newspaper that crossed a more clear form of an exhaustive press, developed from its style and rhetoric, as the study has demonstrated the constraints faced by the popular press continuation during that stage.

During the second phase, which we have referred to as the (Boom Stage), the study identified the factors behind this boom, the intellectual and cultural uprising in the state, which resembled in the creation of newspapers and presses, and the thesis studied each newspaper, issued during that stage separately, in chronological sequence, the researcher attempted to clarify the characteristics of each newspaper, the quality of its discourse, its style and trends, its impact on the state community and the issues raised, its concerns and priorities, and explained the factors supported the production and continuation of newspapers and the problems that some newspapers have been subject to.

4.2 Outcome of the Study

The study concluded with several findings and answers to the questions raised, as follows:

1. Journalism in the State of Tripoli was born by the political will of the State Government, having the legal climate and the necessary means therefore, in the presence of a governor who seeks to renaissance the State in its various aspects, the most important of which is cultural renaissance, yet it has arisen and promoted by deeds of its national hands in terms of liberating Its Arabic resources and its news department under the patronage of the Ottoman administration.
2. Upon considering the history of the beginning and the origins of the world's newspapers, it became clear that the birth of the first newspapers in the countries of the world was under the umbrella of governments and in accordance with their will and desire with different or varied causes and motivations, all those first newspapers were official newspapers in one form or another or were born in the care of rulers or clerics dominant in those times.
3. The reason for the delay in the formation of the press in the western state of Tripoli was not the lack of educated elites or the owners of knowledge and study, it is been proved to be a quite a number among the state's citizens who were educated personalities who have gained their education either at home or have completed higher education abroad and returned home after they have learned and have had a wide and varied intellectual and cultural knowledge. But the reason lies in the political will of the highest Ottoman power authorities who overlooked or deliberately neglected creation of newspapers and disrupted their emergence. The material factor also had no role in the delay, as the study showed how much of the state's local press had been issued as soon as permitted by law, as well as the public sector print houses established at the same period.

4. The ranking of journalism establishment in the state of Tripoli in the fourth at the level of the Arab countries in terms of the emergence of the first newspaper in each, Egypt ranked first and then Algeria then Lebanon, Tunisia, then Tripoli, west, noting that all of those countries, except Lebanon, are the first to establish their first newspapers as a result of colonialism in communicating with and intellectually containing the peoples of these countries.
5. The study indicated that the people of Tripoli had welcomed the birth of the press in their country, and had supported and followed it, and they were more fond of it with the prosperity period, not excluding the part of the illiterate, who relied on listening to readers of such newspapers, for this purpose in permanent rings and gatherings, as well as subscribers to these newspapers to guarantee regular receipt.
6. Religious education during previous times has enabled many to read newspapers, and the study has also indicated the passion and continuity of the educated people of the state to correspond with the newspapers and contribute to enriching their subjects with poetry and intellectual and literary articles, and the notes, indicating their belief and conviction of its usefulness and its impact on the rest of society.
7. The press maintained the Arabic language and Arabic identity within the state community by publishing its material in classical Arabic, although in some newspapers the dialect was slightly broken as needed.
8. Journalism has contributed to the rise of the level of culture and literature and spread the civilization that thanks to it the society began to adopt to its manners, it has also influenced in raising the general sense of elegance and taste, abhorring and eliminating many negative habits, and vulgar behaviors within society.
9. Journalism in Tripoli has attached great importance to domestic and global politics, followed up the most prominent events in different parts of the world, quoting Arab newspapers and foreign and Turkish with a lot of political and cognitive topics which indicates the horizon of the operators of journalism and their ability to translate and choose the useful material to their reader.

10. Journalism Tripoli has had an interest in the progress in the world and called for the adoption of science, sophistication and openness and conveyed some successful examples and experiences, while stressing the preservation of the Islamic identity and adherence to the east and cautioned against the overlapping of concepts between urbanization and dissolution.
11. Most of the published newspapers in the state have taken a purely national approach and criticized the state government for failing in its services and neglecting the interests of the people, and has addressed all practices and the excesses of some of the officials so that some of them become in the name of the nation "the tongue of the Trabelsi" as the Scout newspaper and with the authorization of the People or slogan "From people to people" as a New Age newspaper, indicating that the priorities of these newspapers are the state and its people before anything else, in the form Ottoman politics has been the priority of other newspapers, the most prominent of which is promotion, if the supreme power is excessively flatter during the formative stage, as it becomes more akin to being The status of the Union Association and the Ottoman upliftment during the boom stage, when this assembly was controlling all the joints of the state in one way or another, which led the 1908 coup d'état against Sultan Abdulhamid II
12. Under the Constitution and the law of liberties, the newspapers enjoyed a fair margin of freedom of expression, criticizing officials, yet some newspapers faced fleeting problems with the governors of the state in which the word eventually triumphed, and was the cause behind the change of such governors and some other officials. While other newspapers have stood represented by their owners in court of law, under the umbrella of law, and were issued with fair legal provisions.
13. Tripoli newspapers have defended under this Constitution, the right and power of argument about the rights of the oppressed and the poor, the destitute, and criticized the injustices and oppressive practices of some employee the state government, and the government was confronted with their violations and demanded that it take the necessary action to redress the grievances and to impose the right.

14. Views and opinions of some newspapers varied among themselves, causing dispute that led them to a different link between hostility and access to justice.
15. Tripoli journalists have through their articles proved their ability in analysis and diagnosis of various events and internal and external political realities.
16. Newspapers in Tripoli have sensed the risks of European colonization in the region in general and looked at the Arab countries, and warned the public of this risk many times, as to the Italian filtration in the state, prophesied its colonial intentions under the umbrella of investment, and stood for Italian newspapers that support this trend and called for the occupation of Tripoli by the revealed plans of the Italian colonizer taking a grip on the state and paved the way for military invasion, it has also followed and analysed all the newspapers published in Europe in this regard and published the articles of the European newspapers in between the lines.
17. Most of the newspapers in Tripoli at that time were similar in form and convergent in size, only four pages, some of which were issued in Arabic language only, others were in Turkish and Arabic like the official Tripoli newspaper, and other newspapers were only in Turkish language only, some of which were devoted to the Turkish language in separate numbers and not on continued basis.
18. Tripoli state newspaper played a significant role in mobilizing and unifying the people and call for cooperation with the political, military and administrative Ottoman Management in order to face the Italian colonization dangerous on the state. It succeeded at this point as it was the effective national voice inside the community.
19. Most of the newspapers in the period did not care to write down the names of writers and informants, and did not care about writing headlines or titles, as they lacked a press image.
20. The newspapers of that period did not differ in output, and their material was distributed only vertically and the size and the numbers of columns differed from one newspaper to another, they also include the same vegetation or

geometric decorations that they use in the intervals between the material blocks, often or to highlight specific topics

21. I have adopted in the codification of issuance dates on the Hijri date, which was prevalent in all Arabic newspapers in that period, as each newspaper had the Hijri year date and another for the fiscal year.
22. Most of the Tripolitan newspapers were influenced by the religious discourse, and relied on it for most of the subjects in which they called for being civilized citizen or unity or the rejection of bad habits or education and other awareness and guidance and national topics.
23. I have defined the culture of advertising in the way that was known at that time, where there was no propaganda and publicity as its is in our time, nor anything close to it, the maximum limit of advertisement form which was the most publicized, only a graphic image of goods to be promoted.
24. The newspapers, which were the subject of this study have gradually and noticeably developed itself, increasing with the availability of modern art typographical capabilities in Tripoli, and with the growing popularity of writers and press contributions in terms of published topics.
25. The study corrected some of the errors stated about Tripoli Libya in the writings of some scholars and historians, in terms of the dates of issuance of some newspapers, as well as clearing some confusion made by some books on the history of the Arab press in respect of the Libyan press

The researcher thus concluded his study and responded to all the questions he had raised at the beginning of his research, and thanks be to Allah.

4.3 Recommendations

Based on the foregoing findings, the difficulties and obstacles encountered by the researcher during the preparation of this study, the researcher recommends the following:

1. To call upon the competent authorities in Libya, led by the National Centre for Historical Studies, to make further efforts to provide the possibilities and

energies a specialized human resources to follow sound scientific methods to maintain and safeguard what the center has managed to collect and archived of the ancient Libyan newspapers, and to legislate new special law to regard such a treasury as archaeologies, and to penalize anyone abusing, owning or attempting to steal or distort them in any way.

2. To request formal and informal cultural institutions and those involved in cultural heritage and antiquities to launch an invitation within a broad campaign to assemble this inheritance of values from Libyan newspapers since its inception, even if it is required to purchase them from those who retain numbers or collections of them in their personal belongings.
3. To invite the Ministry of Education and the press departments and colleges of Libyan universities to an integrated curriculum on the history of the Libyan press, to be taught to students of journalism in the faculties and institutes specialized in this aspect, in the same manner as history of arts which is taught to students in different departments of the studies of arts.
4. Inviting researchers and writers to further research and study on such history, being a fertile and analytical study from several angles, enriching local and Arabic libraries to publicize this honorable history that was neglected by the historians at home and abroad for long decades until it became forgotten and not known to subsequent generations, the same applies to workers in the journalism profession in Libya as well.
5. Inviting researchers in the field of Ottoman history in Libya to focus on the Tripolitan newspapers in the past during that period, for their valuable materials and neglected historical facts that have not been given sufficient attention by scholars and researchers.
6. To call for the study of each of the newspapers of that Era separately in independent studies, subjecting each of them to careful analysis and reading, and preparing studies in comparison with Arab newspapers issued in other Arab countries during the same period.
7. Study of the lives of Libyan journalists and intellectuals who emerged during that period and who had their imprint on the establishment of the Libyan press, fulfilling their right as they should for the sake of what they have done and in

acknowledgement of what they have offered and to revive their honorable history.

8. To invite the Ministry of Education to consider the revising of the regulations for studying abroad, and to attempt to establish clauses granting exceptions to increase the duration of the study for students who have chosen the field of arduous research and study, believing in the importance of the subject and insisting on enriching it with study and research for its scientific, historical or literary value to other disciplines where the researcher is exposed to the scarcity of references and sources and consumes most of the time allotted to study and sometimes he has to leave important parts of a task because of the lack of time.
9. Envoy researchers in specific research missions to cultural and archival centers in Turkey, Italy and Britain, to discuss the documents of these countries which relate to time periods of Libyan history that have been linked to these states and cannot be accessed at home.

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Trabulus al-GharbNewspaper(1320H),No:1012, 7 Thi Qeeda,p1.

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Writer Adib Marwa maybe he meant it was the fourth oldest Arab newspaper in relation to the sequence of official press releases, as we compare issue dates, we find that a number of Arabic newspapers have originated in the Arab countries before such dates date like "the Syrian Horn" newspaper 1860, and "Jawanib" newspaper, 1860, in Istanbul, and " Bergis" in Paris 1858.

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APPENDICES A



Figure 1: Trablus Al-Gharb Newspaper, No, 28, the Turkish Copy, 21. November, (1283 Hijri)



Figure 2: Trablus Al-Gharb Newspaper, No. 28, the Arabic Copy, 21, Month of Dhu al-Qadah, (1283 Hijri)

محل ادارہ سی

باب عالیہ مطبوعات ادارہ سیدر
کوئٹہ بلجک آثار نامہ قسم مخصوصہ
درج اولیور

بجانبہ بازار وصالی کوئٹہ
نمبر اولیور

تقویم وقایع

مرجی

تقوم وقایع نظارتی انصافیہ داخلیہ
نظارت جلیہ سی مستشار لیدر

سنہ لکی بر عدد ثمانلو ایرامی، التي
آئی اوج عدد سیم مجیدر

نسخہ بر غروشد ۱

تکرار اختلافی درجی ۱۳۰۸
تاریخ تالیف ۱۲۴۷
ذو القعدة سنہ ۱۳۰۸

و محمد حق و شوقی و عبدالجید و حسین حسنی و نافذ
و محمد و حسن لغری و علی ناظم و حافظ اسماعیل
و محمد سالم اقدیلرہ ارکان حربیہ قول اعالی ریشتری
توجیہ

خاصہ اردوی ہائیو سوارى دردیجی الی قول
انارلین قوتلو عثمان انا بشعی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب
سوارى اوتوز دردیجی الیئندہ محل بولان بیکاشیلہ
درجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب ارضیم قلمہ سی
طوبجی الینک الیکشی طاہور کاشی احمد نیازی اقدی
اوتجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب اون اشعی سیار طوبجی
الینک برنجی و بشعی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب سوارى
طوبجی طاہوریک طاہور کاشی حسن صبری اقدینک
اردوی مذکورہ منسوب بکرمی اشعی سیار طوبجی
الینک برنجی و دردیجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب بکرمی
برنجی سیار طوبجی الینک الیکشی طاہور کاشی طلعت
اقدینک اردوی مذکورہ منسوب بکرمی الیکشی سیار
طوبجی الینک برنجی و اوتجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب
سوارى طوبجی طاہوریک طاہور کاشی حسین اقدینک
اردوی مذکورہ منسوب اون دردیجی سیار طوبجی
الینک برنجی و دردیجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب ارشروم
قلمہ سی طوبجی الینک برنجی طاہوری کاشی احمد حدی
اقدینک اردوی مذکورہ منسوب بکرمی سیار
طوبجی الینک برنجی و دردیجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب
بکرمی سیار طوبجی الینک الیکشی طاہوری طاہور
کاشی سلیمان اقدینک اوتجی اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب
اون سکرنجی سیار طوبجی الینک برنجی و خاصہ
اردوی ہائیوہ منسوب دردیجی سیار طوبجی الینک
برنجی طاہورندہ مستخدم طاہور کاشی محمد ثریا اقدینک
دخی اردوی مذکورہ منسوب دردیجی سیار طوبجی
الینک کڈک برنجی طاہوریک مکمل اولان الی
کتابکلیتہ و قاضی چشمہ سی مکتب خواجہ سی

عالی اولان معتبران اجایتیدن اقتضا ایڈتلی
بالواسطہ الثقات مستوجب المباحات حضرت
شہنشاہی بہ نالی اولشلردر .

جمہ کونی اسلامان رسم سلطنت مرتسی
جملہ مؤسسات جلیہ حضرت خلافتناہیدن
بولتان (جدیدہ) جامع تجلیات لامندہ اجرا
بیورلشلردر .

ذبت بخشای عنوان محترم ظلہ فی العالم
متبوع معظم و مفخم شوکتلو قدرتلو پادشاہ
اعالی شہادہ اندمتر حضرتلری فریضہ مقدسہ
صلواتہ جمعیہ ایضا نیت خیرہ سبیلہ کردونہ
سوارشان واجلال اولدقلری خالدہ مکمل
و مظننن الی مہابت نما الیہ جامع شریفہ
مواصلت وادای صلواتہ مستلزم فیوضاندن
صکرہ بہ باکال شکوہ و اقال سرای مسعدت
احتسوی جناب ملوکا نہ لریئہ مساودت
بیورلشلردر .

عزت و عودت رہیمت حضرت ذلی نعمت
بیتندہ کڈزکامہ عالی اکتشاہ عالیہ تشکیل
صنوف انتظام و احترام ایدن جنود ظفر
رہبر و تبعہ صدراقت کسرت شام و سحر
السنۃ عبودیت تذکاریلہ مزین و منور اولان
(پادشاہم جوقی شاد) دمای مستجاب و مستطانی
ایصال بارکاہ خالق الشمس و القمر ایشلردر .

رسم عال عالی تماشای الیہ قرالین اولوق
اوزردہ ارفاخرودہ حاضر بولندقلری مسعود

Figure 3: Egyptian Taqwim Waqayie newspaper, No. 61, (1308 Hijri)

طرابلس الغرب

مطبعها ومحل ادارتها بمركز الولاية
تحتل الحكومة
تفرم لمراجعة الى مديرية مطبعة الولاية
لاجل ما يتعلق بالامور التحريرية والادارية
الآثار المتعلقة بالمناقص العمومية وتقطع مجاناً

تتمها عن سنة واحدة ٤٠ قرشاً وعن سنة
اشهر ٢٥ قرشاً سكة خالصة وتحتل كل
نسخة اربعون باقة
تتم احرة البوسطة لاجل الحملات التي غير
داخل الولاية وتؤخذ ثلاثة قروش عن كل
سطر من الاعلانات وقرشان عند تكررها

الستطاديه والمثرون

حرة رعية للولاية تجتم مرة في الاسبوع يوم الاربعاء

هذه الشركة الماخلى اعرض على نظر تدقيق الحكومة
السنية . واذالم يشكل المؤسسة المتفرقة بل تداركوا
بأعظم رأس المال للمسؤولية التي تقع من تأسيس هذه
القومه خاصة ومن فتحها وادارتها تكون عائدة عليهم .
المادة السابعة عشرة . القومه خاصة المحوثة عنها يلزم
تأسيسها وفتحها في مدة سنتين اعتباراً من تاريخ اعطاء
رخصتها الرسمية . واذالم يمكن تأسيسها وفتحها
في المدة المذكورة فهذا النظام لايتي له حكم .
في ١٨ جمادى الاولى سنة ١٣٠٨
وفي ١٨ كانون الاول سنة ١٣٠٦

(اشهي)

الاعلان

اعلان زراع الدخان
كما ادرجنا في العدد ال ٦٩٦ من جريدتنا التحريرات
العليه الواردة بالعرف من نظارة الداخلية لجليلة المؤرخة
في ٤ ايلول سنة ١٣٠٧ والبرقة بعدد ١٢٦ فكرر
احكامها الآن ونعلمنا مقسمة على فقرات لتكون معلومة
لدى زراع الدخان ونقومها كإبتي فتقول :

ان من القضاء نطمانامة الرجى ان الزراع الذين مرداهم
زرع الدخان يلزم عليهم في اول الامر ان يستحصلوا
إبرخصة في المدة المعتبرة من دائرة الرجى الكنته بالحل .
ومن اجاب الفقرات والتعليقات الاخيرة ان استعدأت
التي تعطي من الزراع في طلب الرخصة تودع بامورى الرجى
بمعرفة مجلس الادارة وان للدخان الذى يزرع بالرخصة
يقع عمودقه قليدارا كه اى حالة كونه شراً صغيراً .
حتى وان يكن يلزم فلم للدخان المرزوع من غير رخصة
حفاظة لحكم النظام لكن من اقتضاء السلطنة ايضاً لزراعة
الحالات التي تساعد لإنتاج المتكاملات والتأخرات من
طرق مأمورى الرجى في امر اعطاء الرخصة .

ولما اقرار الامتصن توم تودع الاستعدادات بامورى
الرجى بواسطة مجلس الادارة فاما القصد منه ان لا يتحق
عدم الاستعدادت عند المأمورى المسمى اليهم ثم يبيون
عدم اعطاء الرخصة محتجين بان موسم الزراعة قدقضى
وان لا يمكنهم ابطال هذه الاستعدادت بصورة بشرى
لإشغال النظام .

بمركز الولاية وعرضها قد ظفوا بجنا ماشرين وعشرة
احمال جل من الحجارة الكيرة التي استحدثتها العساكر
الشاهانية الذين هنالك في الحقل المعروف بجحسان
(بن نصيب) السكان على بعد ثلاث ساعات من
وزارة لاجل اوقاف الدائرة التي بنيت للمبا حسكر
السلطانية السوارى الذين هنالك وتفصيل ذلك ان
الاهالى والعربان المذكورين ظفوا سابقاً مائة واربعين
حقل بعير من الحجارة المذكورة وفي هذه المرة تغلب
اعلى سبع قبائل من نفس زواره فقط سبعين حقلأحداً
وان ما ابرزه الاهالى والعربان المذكورة بهذه الصورة
لن آثار السداقة ومن الخدمات المتفخرة الجديرة
بالتعظيم .

(تابع ما تقدم من نظام القومه خاصة الشاهانية)
الفصل الرابع
(في مواد عمومية)

المادة الثالثة عشرة . تكون الادارة الصلاحية بان تستحصل
المعلومات من شهبندرات الدولة العلية ومن اوضاع
التجارة المتماثلة التي في الممالك المحروسة الشاهانية او
في الممالك الاجنبية لتتواي المعلومات والحصولات المتماثلة
أكثر استعداداً للبرواج في الممالك الاجنبية وغير ذلك
من المعلومات المنبذة للصانع المتماثلة . كما تعطى الادارة
الجداول الاحصائية التي تنتشرها امانة الرسومات حاوية
للاذخالات والاخراجات وكل ما يتعلق من الايضاحات
المتعلقة بالامور التجارية .

المادة الرابعة عشرة . يمكن الادارة القومه خاصة ان تتوسط
في تسهيل معاملات من اراد من التجار القويكات والمعامل
وارباب الصنائع الذين في الممالك الشاهانية ان يستفيد
من نظام العسالة الفارقة ليوفى معمولاته من التسليد
والخروجين الذين يريدون اخذ خبرات الاختراع .

المادة الخامسة عشرة . ادارة القومه خاصة تتخذ دفترأ مبنياً
لانواع مخادر الاشياء التي توضع في القومه خاصة وتباع
بمعرفة ادارتها وقيمتها والحالات التي تحصل فيها واسماء
مربطها وتفضيلات الاشياء التي اصابت جنسها وفي ختام
كل سنة تعطي نظارة التجارة خلاصة من هذا الدفتر
وتكتمه في جريدة التجارة .

المادة السادسة عشرة . المؤسسون مأذونون بان يشاركون
رأس المال المأذون تأسيس وقوم القومه خاصة وان يكونوا
مسؤولين امام الاشياء التي توضع في القومه خاصة عن
بذلها وان يشكلوا شركة عثمانية (اوتوم) بشرط ان
يشعن بمقدار رأس مالها بمعرفة نظارة التجارة . ونظام

وقومها للولاية

وأما في جرد المداد السعادة ان الياية الشرعية بمركز لواء
الجس احد مملكات الولاية قد قوضت من تاريخ شهر
رمضان سنة ١٣٠٩ لعبدالله ممتاز اقدى نائب مره
(قائله برنو)

فتم من الارتداد الحق انه افانفاز التمازية التي كانت
وصلت الى مركز لواء فزاه انتخب الى قلمه (برنو)
امدى البورد السويديت فمارفت من فزاه في اول شهر
قانونه الثالث الرودي المااضي مترجمة الى (برنو)
بماده الشهور ابراراً للولاية

قد انتقل الى رحمة الله تعالى في يوم السبت السادس
من شهر شيسان ابريق اجارى الحاج احمد اقدى
كوجي زاده رئيس الدائر الجديرة بمركز الولاية الذي
هو من اهل البيوت نظراً الى القرب ومن قوى الصلاح
والقوى وحسن الاخلاق جدران مرض مدة غير قليلة
فرجع نمته في اليوم المذكور من حوشه الكائن داخل
المدية بحضرة حضرته لمجد الولاية الساسي والوسكان
الولاية ومأموريا وبعض الاسراء العسكرية مع علماء
البلدة والوجوه والاعيان وصلوا عليه بالمثل المعروف
بالمثل ثم دفن في تربته المشهورة .
(رحمة الله عليه)

الكتيب الرشدي العسكري

في ظل معارف الحضرة الشاهانية السلطانية كان فتح منتف
لين في المكتب الرشدي العسكري بنظر البس الغرب
مخصوصاً باقتفال اهالى مملكات الولاية ولواءاتشغاري
حسباً ذكرها قداماً فلا حلال ابراه بقدر تلامذة هذا
الصف الى الحد الاثني فلهذا وقع التليغ والاداءت
في هذه المرة ايضاً من مقدم الولاية الساسي الى كافة
مملكات الولاية والى متصرفية لواء شغاري بان ترسل
الى المكتب اطبال الاحبال الذين يريدون التحول في
الصف المذكور وتكون الكتيبة معلومة لدى الجميع
بذرة للاعلان مرة اخرى .
(خدمة المتفخرة)

فهم من الاستعداد الحق ان اهالى آحية زواره الملحقه

Figure 4: Trablus Al-Gharb Newspaper, No, 697, year of 21, 10 Month of Shaaban, (1309 Hijri)

طرابلس الغرب

مطبعها وعمل ادارتها بمركز الولاية
عجل الحكومة

تقوم المراجعة الى مديرية مطبعة الولاية
لاجل ما يتعلق بالامور التحريرية والادارية

الآثار المتعلقة بالمصالح العمومية وتقبل وتطلع عما

السنة الحادية والعشرون

جريدة رسمية للولاية تنشر مرة في الاسبوع بوجوه الاربعاء

تونه التي نال عليها المعافاة على الوجه المشروح فيبيع
معها معافاة ايضاً ..

تكون معافاة من المئتين ثلاث سنين متوالية اعتباراً من
سنة الحصول ويقف الاحكام المبينة في المواد الآتية ..

وفيات الولاية

شدة الحرارة

الرياح الجلوب العروفة ما بالقبلة فهدمت في هذا الاسبوع
عدة ايام متوالية بحرارة شديدة تكاد ان تقارب درجة
حرارة الاقوان . وقد استخرجت ان قافة بحارية سافرت
من مركز الولاية متوجهة الى عدامس فلما قربت من
قضاء الزاوية مات منها رجلاً بسبب شدة حرارة الريح
المذكورة فوقع عليها الكعب من طرفهم فأنقذوا
الزاوية .

وقد فهم من اجل حال المطي من ريش آفة القول او غيلة
في يوم السبت الخامس والعشرين من الشهر الروسي
الجارى وجد رجل مجهول الاسم باقى على الارض في
حالة الترع قرب الزمعة التي في حاشية السواني مجيبة
شارع بن عاشور خارج مدينة طرابلس الغرب فبادر
لامدادها بعض اهل الشارع المذكور فبادروا ان يحملوه
من شدة العطش بسبب حرارة الهواء الحارة المارة فأتوه
حالياً ماء وارودا ان يستقروا لكنه انقصر على ابتلاعه
ومات عقب ذلك فاخبرى عليه الكعب بمعرفة طبيب
بلدية مركز الولاية .

تخصيص معاش

قد صدرت بالصرف الازالة السانية من لدن عواطف
الحضرة العلية السلطانية صانها رب البرية بناء على
الاستينان الواقع عن قرار شورى البوابة تخصيص معاش
قدره ثلاثون قرشاً شهرياً من اموال الولاية لكل
من ورثة عبدالله بن احمد بن شرادة من قول او غيلة
طرابلس الغرب احد متابع قبيلة عمور الكفاية
في ناحية ابرقعات التي مات مقتولاً أثناء التقص على
احد الاشقياء والورثة المذكورين هم زوجتان واربع
اولاد ووقت واحدة . (تقوم وقائع)

اوامر ونظامات

(تعريب نلسام المعافاة الكائن في حق مشاجر التوت
التي تشتم من جديد)

المادة الاولى مشاجر التوت التي تشتم من جديد

المادة الثانية عند مرور ثلاث سنين اعتباراً من السنة
التي غرست فيها شجيرات التوت اى السنة الرابعة تعتبر
سنة المحصول . ومحصول وري في موسم واحد يعتبر اربعين
اقه بلوطاً طرماً او اربع اقات حورياً غير غديوم . فالتى
يشتمل المعافاة في المئتين لكونه انشاً مشجرة توت
جديدة يكون معافاً من عشر اربعين اقه بلوط طرى
او اربع اقات حور غير مخلووم عن ككل وورث
من المشجرة مدة ثلاث سنين على التوالي اعتباراً من
سنة المحصول .

المادة الثالثة صكل من اراد ان يبيع مشجرة توت
جديدة في اهل الجبل الذي يجره وان يبال مائة
العشر على التوالى السابق يلزمه ان يعطى عرض حال
للسكينة الحلية بيماً لكون الاراضى التي اتخذها مشجرة
توت هي خالية وموضفاً حدودها وشبهتها ومقدارها
تتحقق الكيفية لدى المجلس فاذا وجدت مطابقة للواقع
يرمى له علو خريف جريدة المجلس .

المادة الرابعة الذين يشتدعون المعافاة لكونهم انشأوا
مشاجر توت جديدة على التوالى السابق يلزم عليهم
ان شجيرات التوت التي غرسوها لا تكون مدهعا عن
بعضها اقل من ذراعين او كسكتر من ثمانية اذرع وان
تتكون ارضها خدمة حيسماً يلزم الى سنة المحصول
وان يربى صاحبها دود الحرير بنفسه بالورق الحامس
عام المحصول اوبيعه لغيره ليرقيه الدود فالذين يراعون
هذه الشروط يبرزون الملو وشجيرات التي يبيعهم للحكومة
الحلية عام المحصول وتعتمدا بنتت ويتبين لدى المجلس اهم
قد راعوا تلك الشروط تعطى لهم تمام المعافاة حيسماً
يستحقون من معافاة عشر البلوط او الطرير غير المهدوم
على نسبة الدونم المبينة في المادة الثانية .

المادة الخامسة تذاكر المعافاة تتكون بمقتضى التقيد
فاذا كان لاصحاب المعافاة مشاجر توت قديمة ايضاً فيقول
اقتدار الحرير بتذاكر المعافاة من اعشار حيلة المستحصووم
من البلوط او الطرير غير المهدوم .

المادة السادسة اذا اراد احد ان يبيع لغيره مشجرة
التي يشتم من جديد

المادة السابعة المعافاة المذكورة اعلاه تشمل كفاية
الذين يشتدعون مشاجر التوت سواء كانت كلية ام
جزئية الا ان الذين يشتدعون مشاجر توت قدر خمسين
دونماً في الاراضى الحالية التي لم يدخلها محراث ولم
تخدم قبل يأخذون عندها عن تلك المعافاة مدالية بحسبة
والذين يشتدعون قدر مائة دونم يأخذون مدالية فضية
كان الذين يشتدعون قدر خمسة وورث يأخذون مدالية
ذهبية .

المادة الثامنة الذين يرسون شجيرات توت في مشاجر
هم القديمة لاجل اصلاحها والذين يرسون شجيرات التوت
ايضاً حول كرومهم ويساقونهم اول الذين يشتدعون مشجرة
توت من جديد ولكن لم يخدموها الخدمة اللازمة
على الصورة المبينة في المادة الرابعة لا يستحقون المعافاة
توجب هذا النظام .

في ١٢ محرم سنة ١٢٧٨
(تعريب جريدة علة وارودة من نظارة المالية الجبلية
الى مقام قنصل الولاية مؤرخة في ٨ شعبان سنة
١٣٠٨ وفي ٧ مارس سنة ١٣٠٧ مرقمة بعدد ٢١)

وقع الاشماع من ولاية ادرنه الجبلية ومن قنصلا
رستها بأن شمره فاطمه حاتم بنت محمد شريف زوجة
عثمان آغا احد اصناف النخاسة ومن اهالي عجلة محكمة
داود باشا بدار السعادة المتبقة عند صهرها احمد
الاندى كاتب الطابور المقدم المقيم في « داري دره »
الكائن بواء « كولمجه » قد اصاعت مرات السهم
البديل المصدر باسمها مرقماً بعدد ٨٧٧ مؤرخة
في جا ٢١ سنة ٢٩ ووقى ٢٩ مارس سنة ٩٨ دا
فاض سوى قدره ستمائة قرش فيازم تصدروا واعطا
براة غيرها وحيث كان من مقتضى النظام اماذا اصاعت
واخرت مرات اسهام مثل هذه ووقع عليها الاستدعاء
تعلن الكيفية ثلاث مرات بجرانده استنبول ووقع
الاشماعها الى عموم الولايات وتعلن ايضاً بجرانده
الولايات ثلاث مرات ثم توقف الى مرور سنة واحدة
لا اكثر فاذا ظهرت في تلك المدة البرات الضاربة يصح
قيدها وتسلم الى صاحبها وان لم تظهر فيرقن قيدها
التوقف وتعطى له برات جديدة فبناه على ذلك قد شرح
في اعلا قيد البرات المبحوث عنها لدى الحضرة وستعلن
الكيفية بجا بجرانده فلينك هناك ايضاً اعلاها واذا اتم

Figure 5: Trablus Al-Gharb Newspaper. No. 681, year of 21, the Arabic Copy, 3, Month of Dhu al-Qadah, (1309 Hijri)



Figure 6: Tablus Al-Gharb Newspaper. No. 681, year of 21, the Turkish Copy, , 3, Month of Dhu al-Qadah, (1309 Hijri)

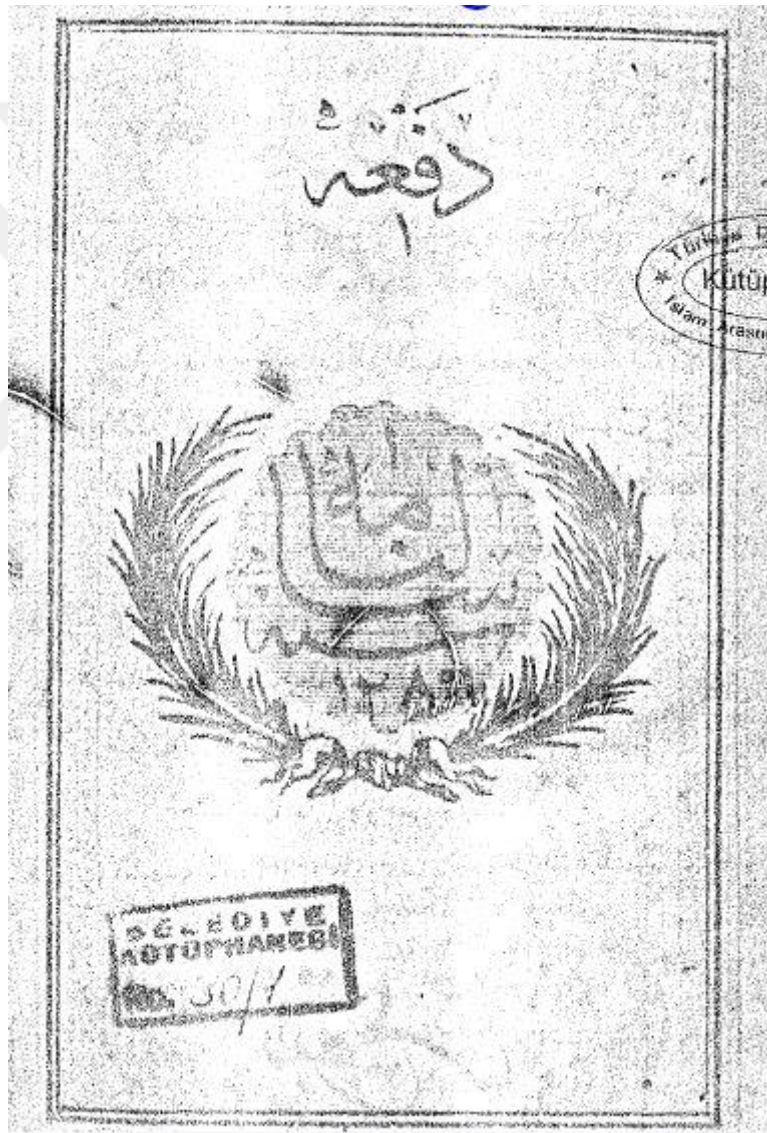


Figure 7: The cover of the first number of Salnamah of of Tripoli west, (1286 Hijri)

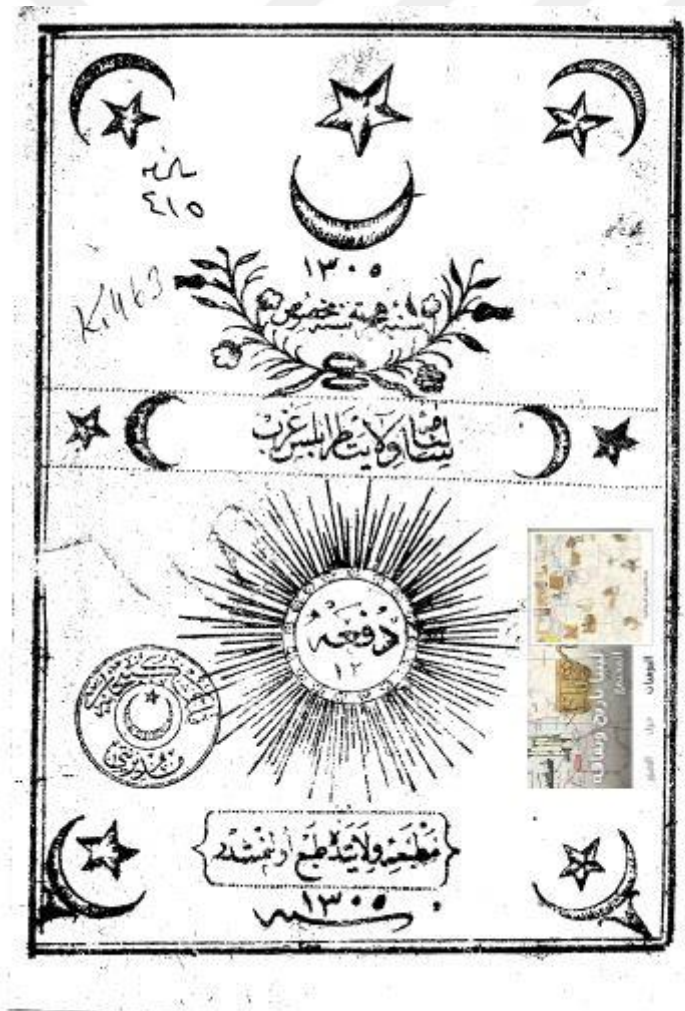


Figure 8: The cover of the number 12 which is the last number of Salnamah of of Tripoli west, (1305 Hijri)



Figure 9: The rest of the number 2 of Al-Taraqqi Newspaper, Month of Safar, (1315 Hijri)

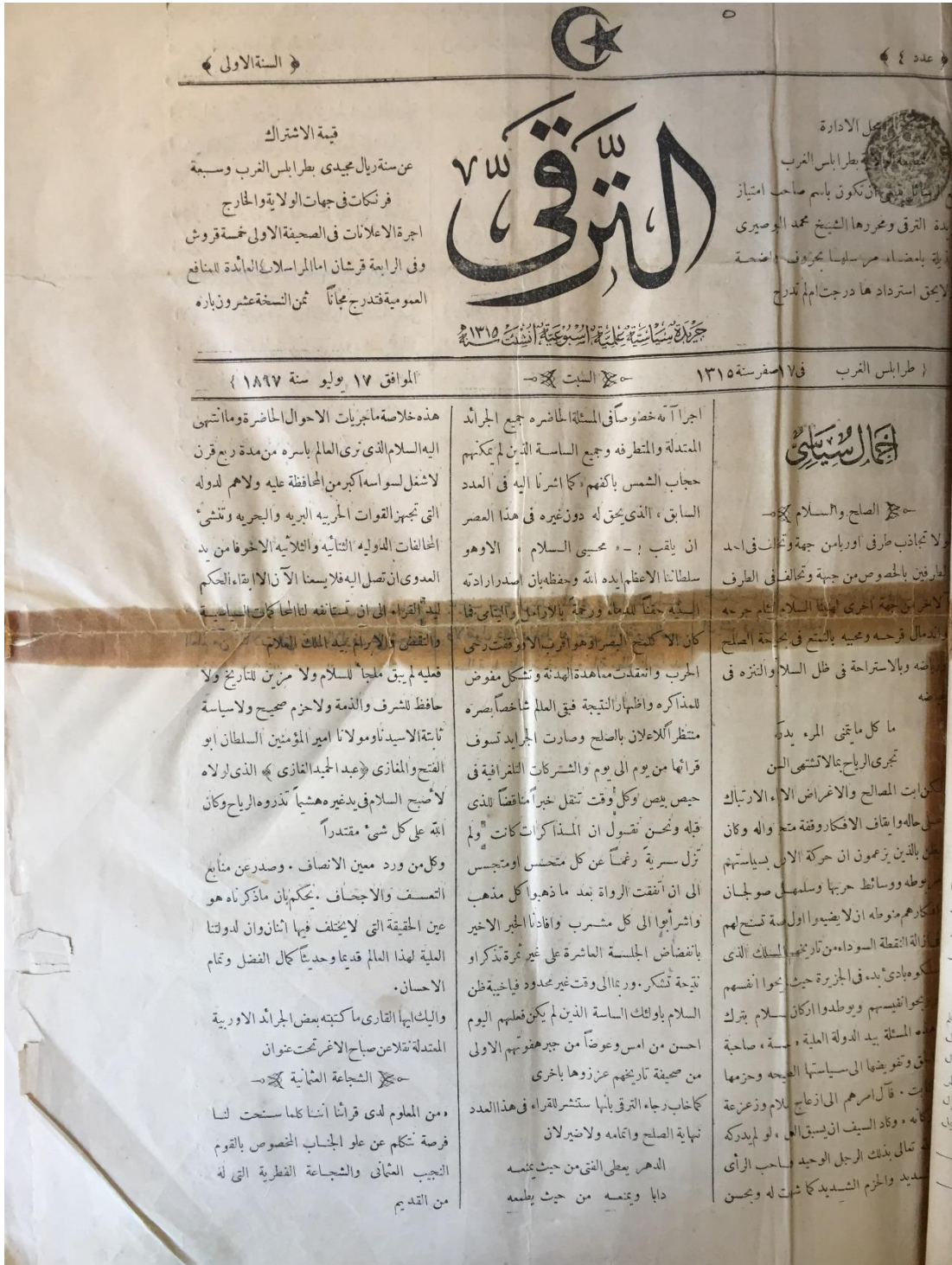


Figure 10: Al-Taraqee Newspaper, the number of 4, First Year, , 17 Month of Safar, (1305 Hijri)

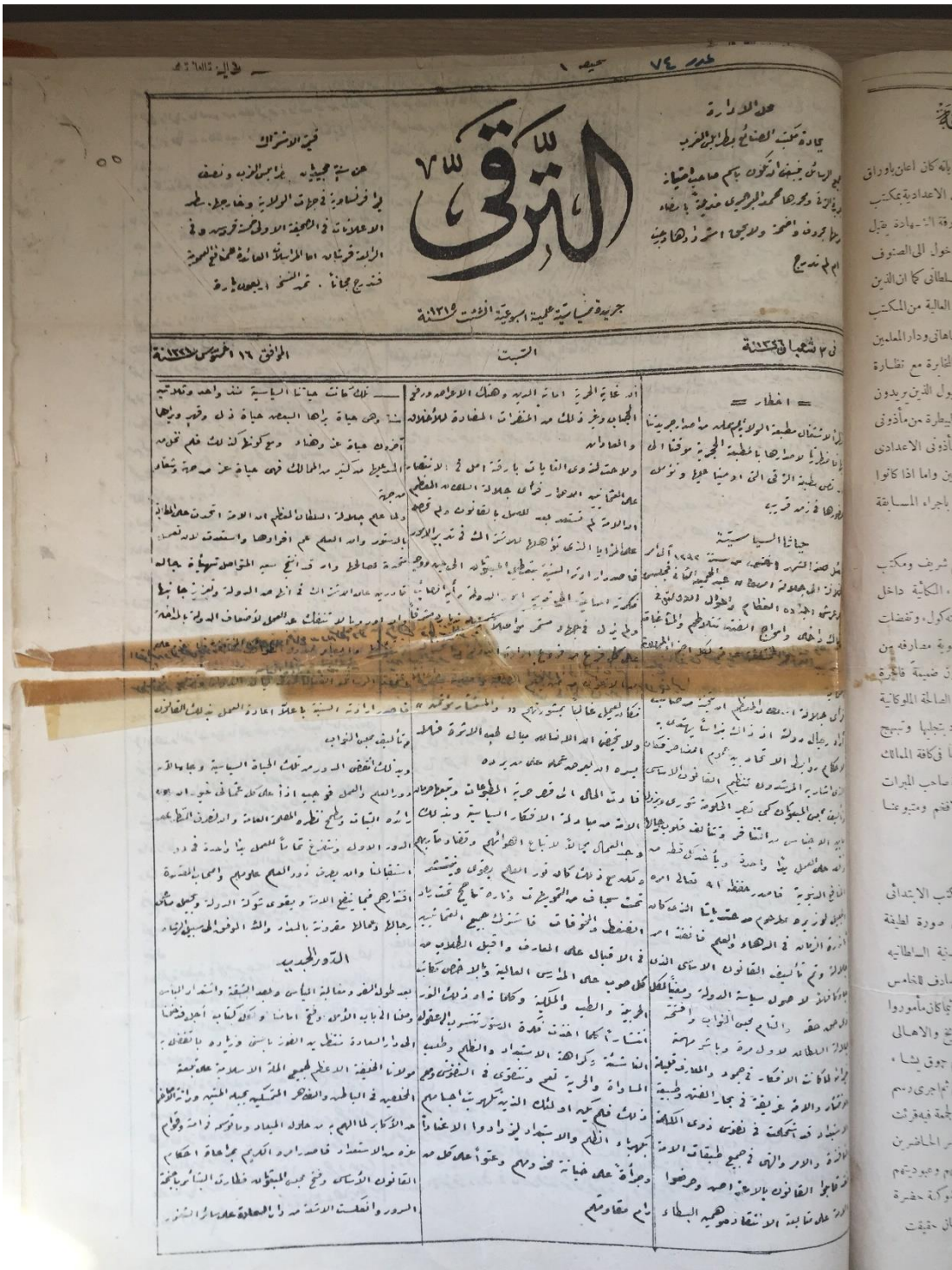


Figure 11: Al-Taraqqi Newspaper, the number of 74, Second Year, 3 Month of Shaaban, (1326 Hijri)

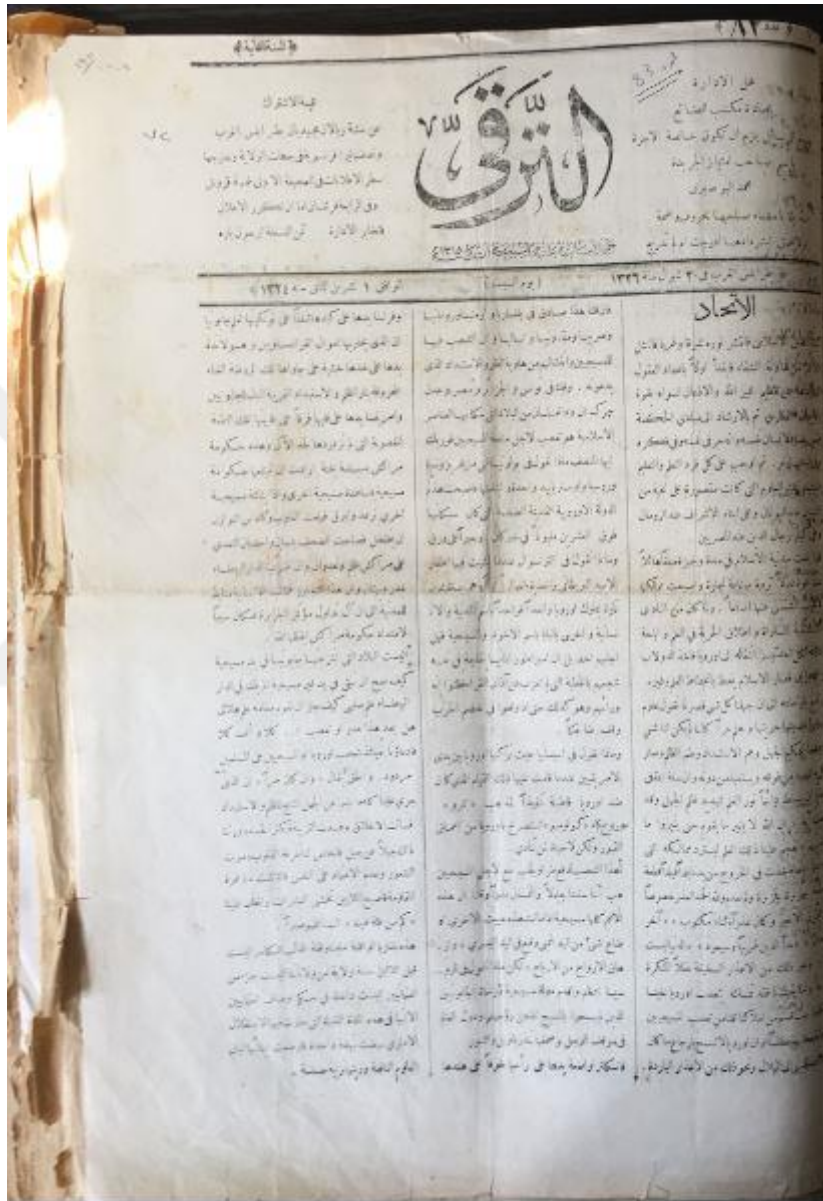


Figure 12: Al-Taraqqe Newspaper, the number of 83, Second Year, 20 Month of Shawal, (1326 Hijri)



Figure 13: Al-Kashaf Newspaper, the First Number, 17 of December, (1324 Hijri)

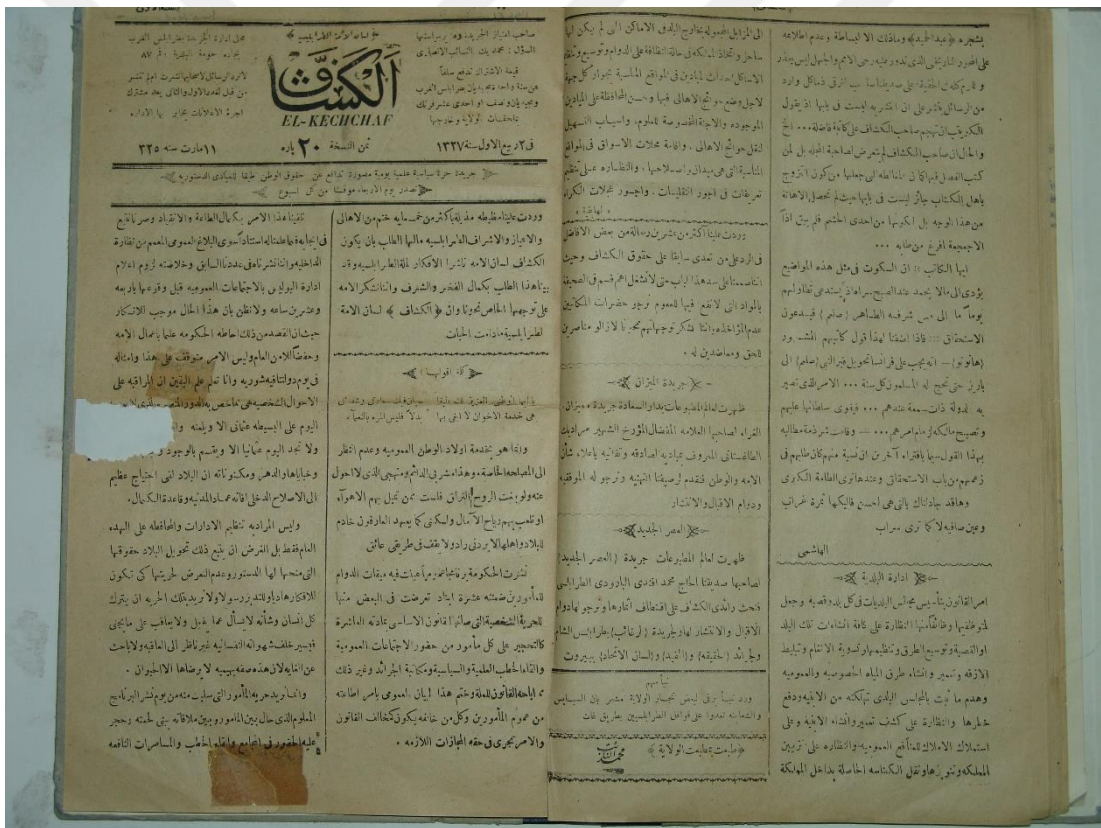


Figure 14: Al-Kashaf Newspaper, the Number of 13, 2 of Month of Rbye Al'awal, (1327 Hijri)

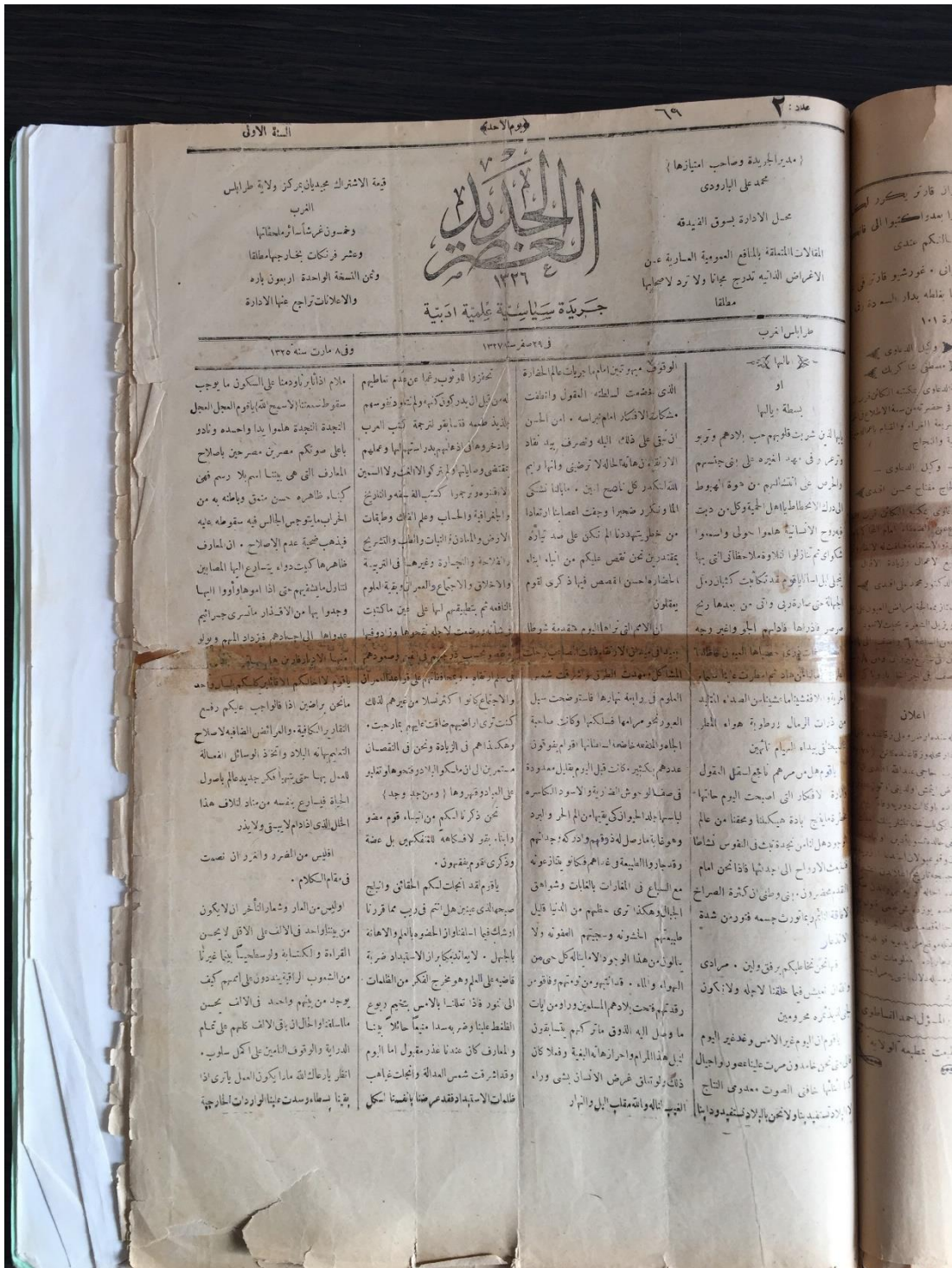


Figure 15: Al-Aser al-Jadeed Newspaper, the Second Number, First Year, 29 of Safar, (1327 Hijri)



Figure 16: Al-Aser al-Jadeed Newspaper, the Second Number, Second Year, 30 of Ragab, (1328 Hijri)

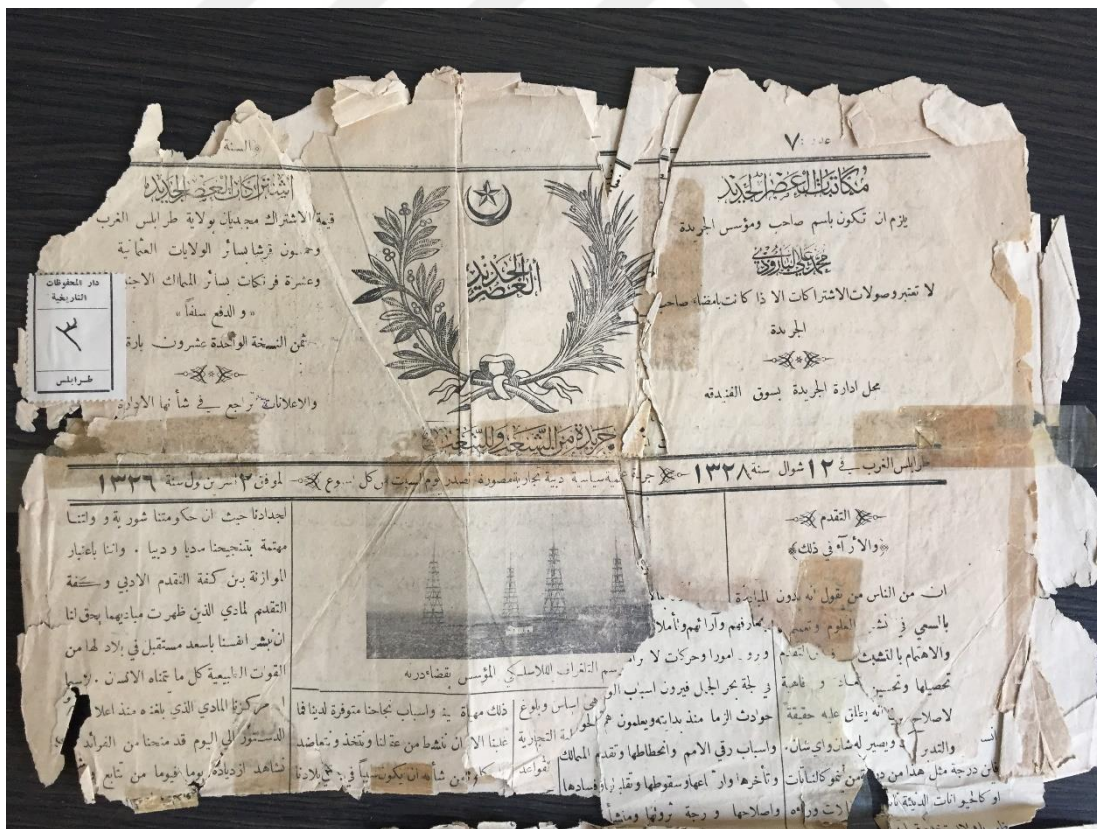


Figure 17: Al-Aser al-Jadeed Newspaper, the Number of 7, Second Year, 12 of Shawal, (1328 Hijri)

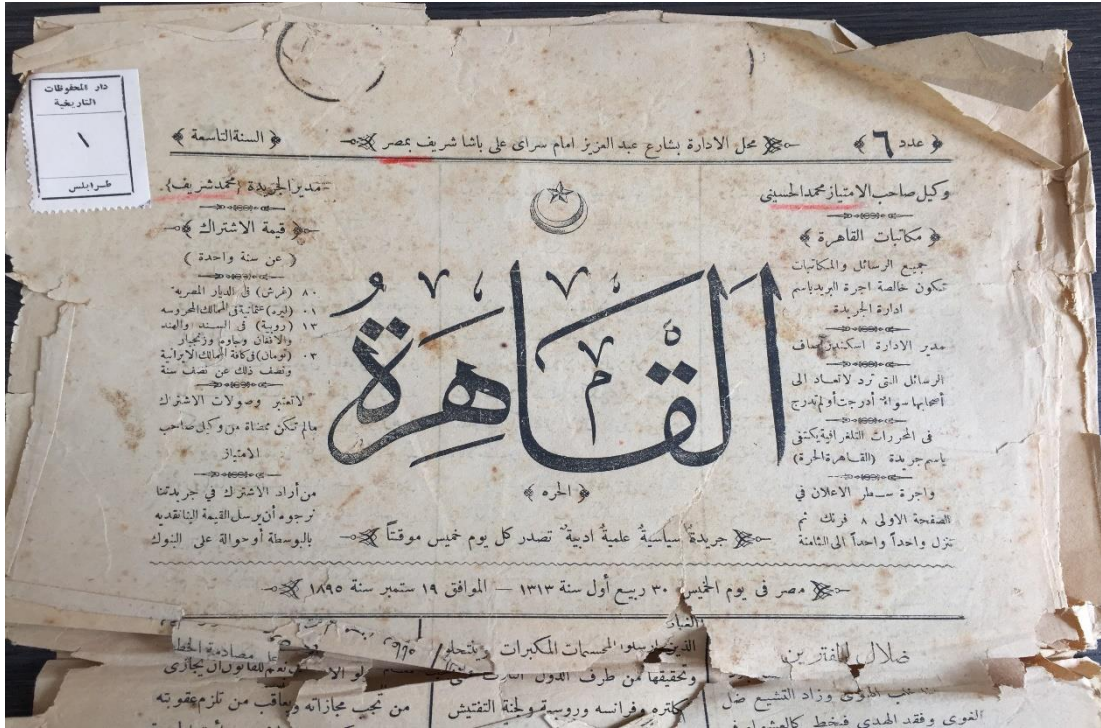


Figure 18: Cairo Newspaper, the Number of 6, Ninth Year, 30 of Month of Rbye Al'awal, (1313 Hijri)

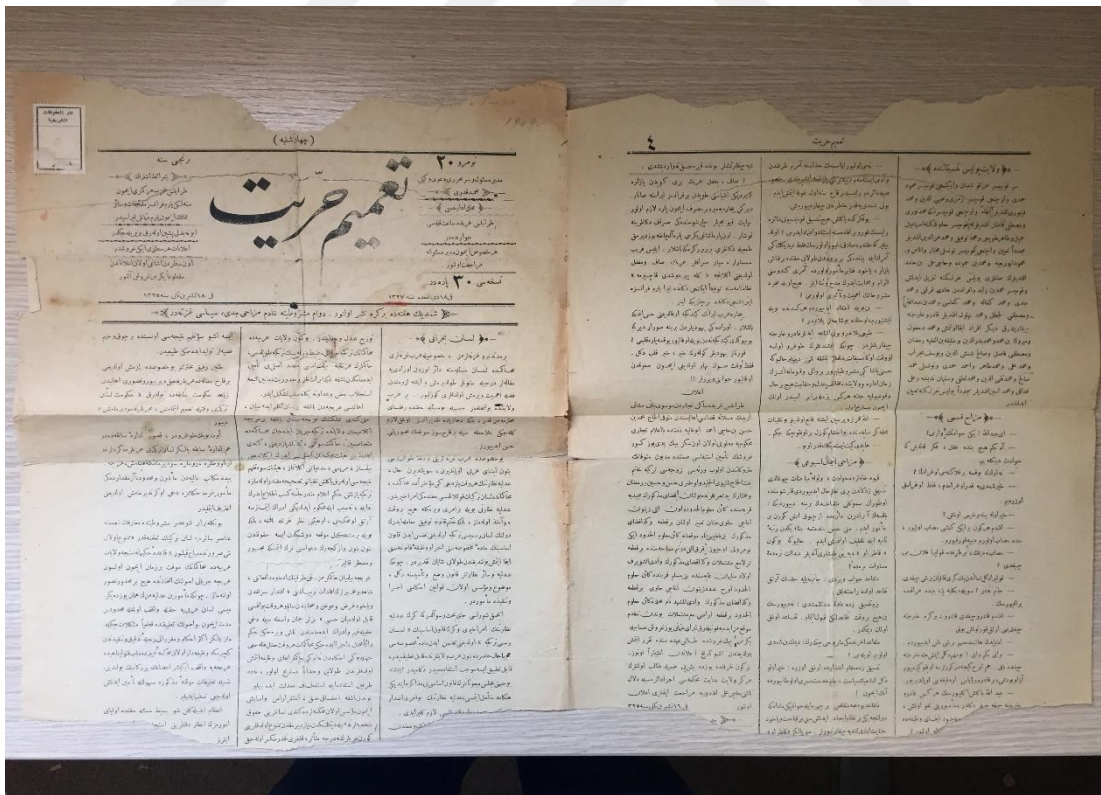


Figure 19: Newspaper of Taameem Huriyat, the Number of 20N, 18 of Month of Dhu al-Qadah, (1313 Hijri)

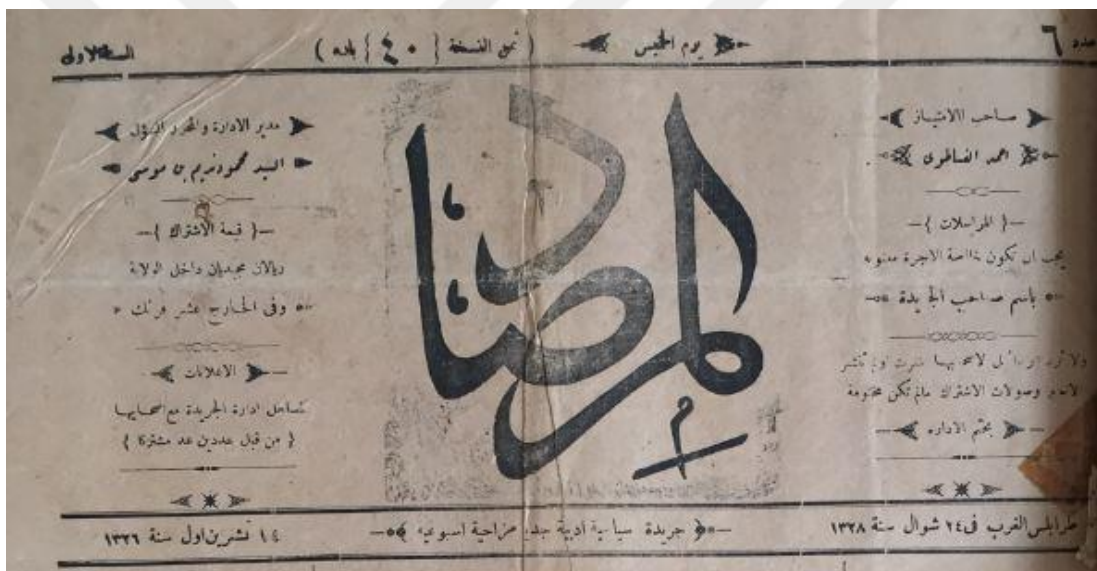


Figure 20: Al-Mirsad Newspaper, the Number of 6, the First Year, 18 of Month of Shawal, (1328 Hijri)

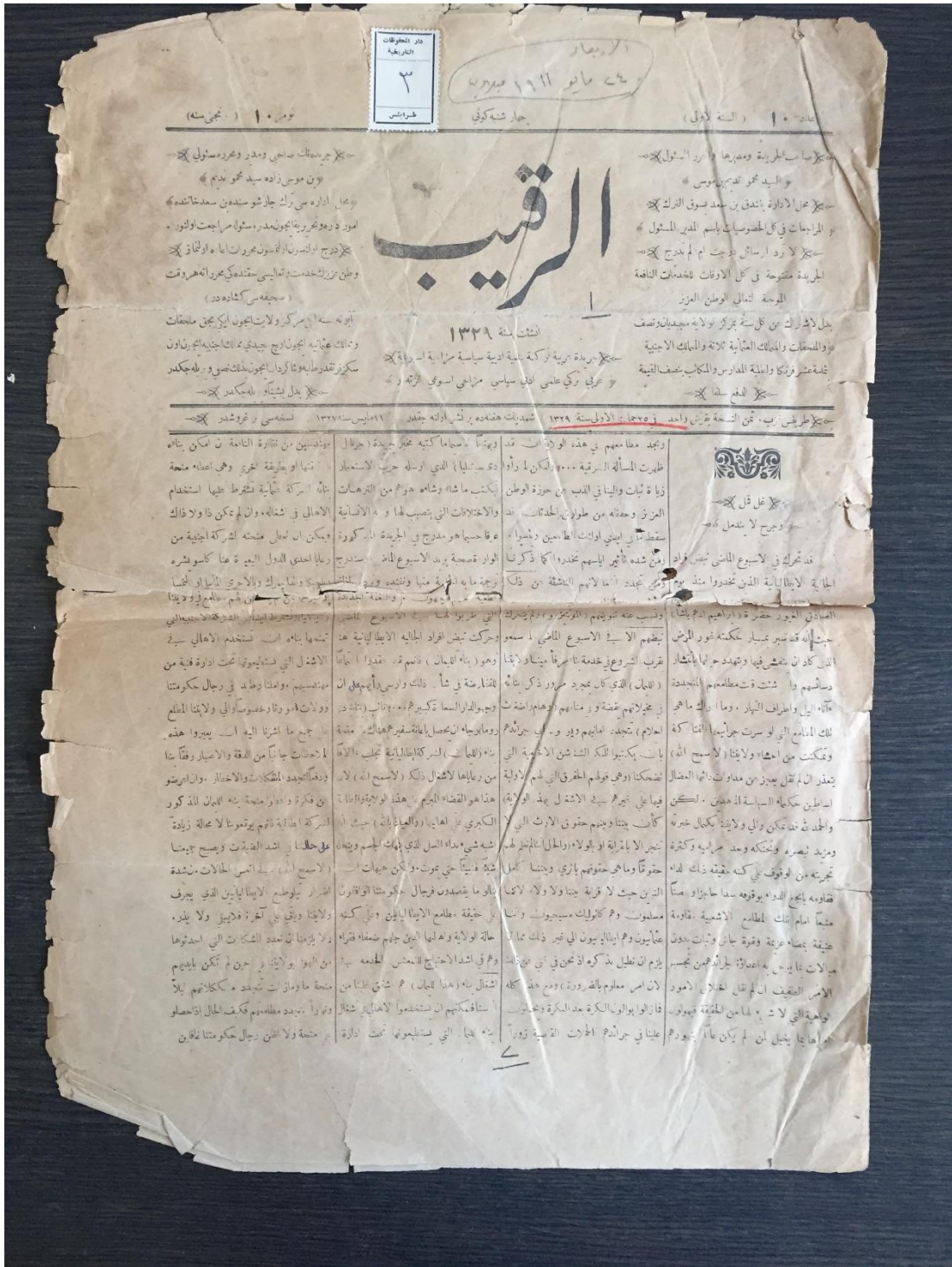


Figure 21: Al - Raqeeb Newspaper, the Number of 10, the First Year, 25 of Month of First Jamadi, (1329 Hijri)

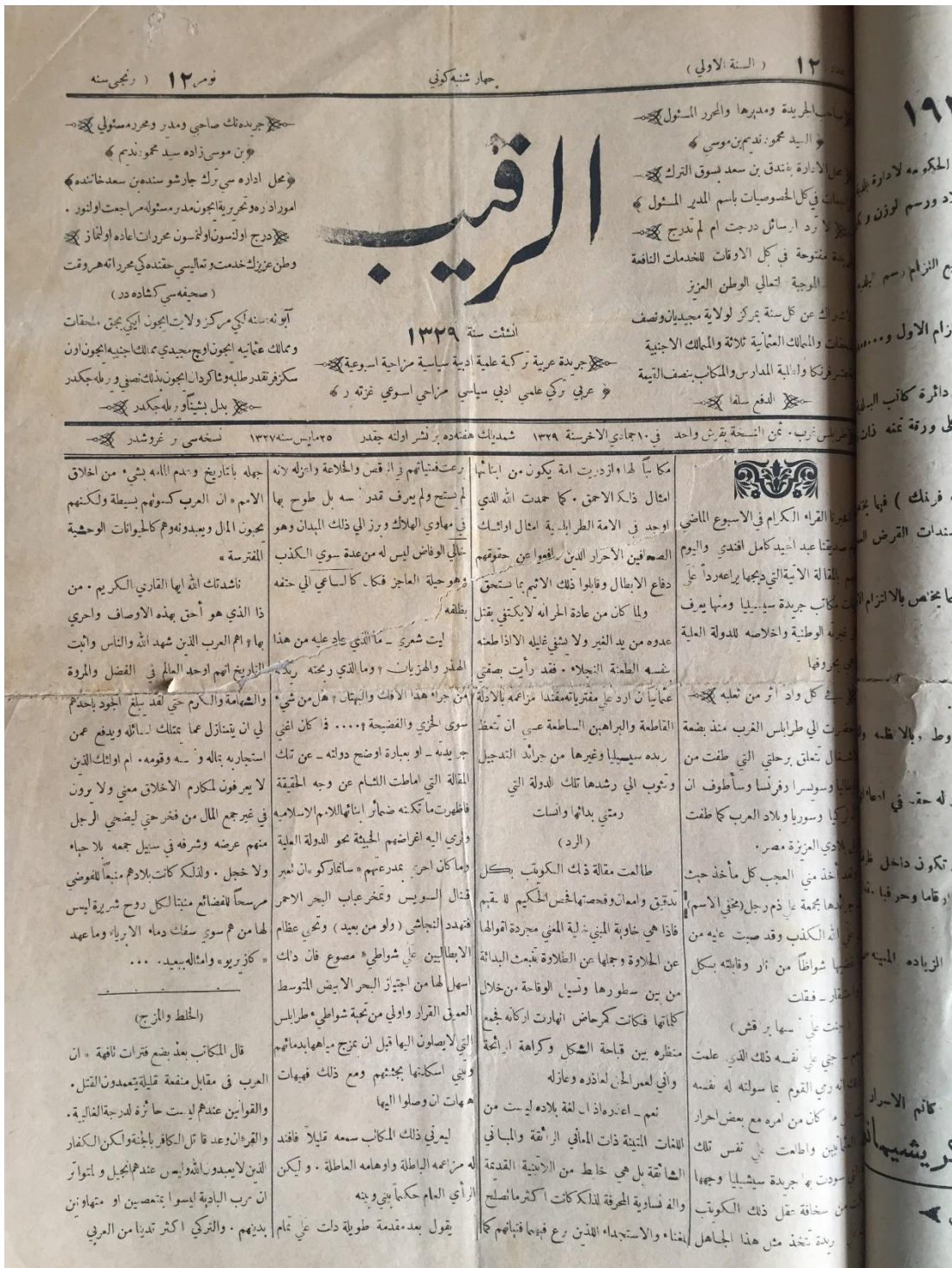


Figure 22: Al - Rakeeb Newspaper, the Number of 12N, the First Year, 10 of Month of Last Jamadi, (1329 Hijri)



Figure 23: Abu Qasha Newspaper, the Number of 10, the First Year, 6 of Month of Ramazan, (1326 Hijri)

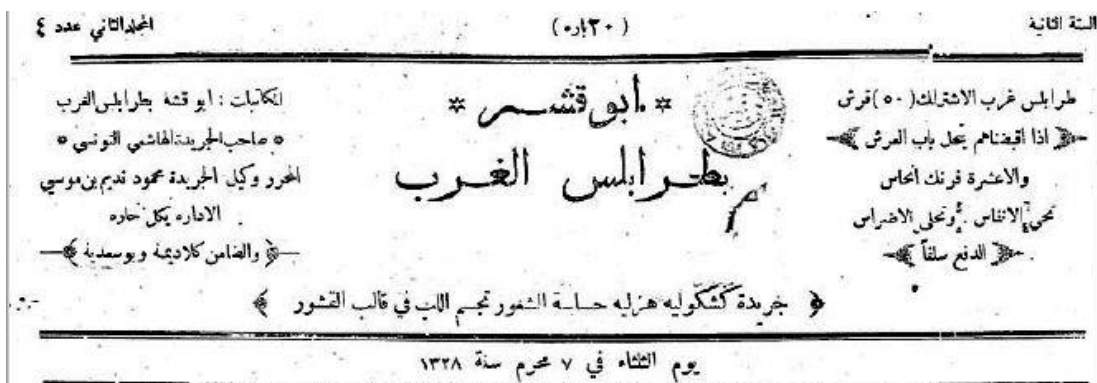


Figure 24: Abu Qasha Newspaper, the Head of the Fourth Number, the Second Year, 7 of Month of Muharam, (1328 Hijri)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Faisel Elhemali, I was born in 1973, Tripoli - Libya. I completed my primary and secondary school education in Tripoli, I got my Bachelor Degree from University of Tripoli , Faculty of Art and Media , Department of Plastic Arts in 1998 with Good Grade. In 1999, In 1999 I Started Working as a Journalist in the Libyan Press Authority. I decided to complete my master study in Karabuk University by my own decision and the Libyan Cultural Office paid the university fees only to complete my master degree at the Department of History.

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