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**THE POSITION OF THE IRAQI PUBLIC OPINION ON THE EXILE OF
SULTAN MUHAMMAD V.**

Assistant prof. Satar Mohammad Alawee
Iraqi University /College of Education.

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Abstract:

The fifties of the last century was marked by massive events and decisive circumstances, the repercussions of which had a profound impact on the Far Maghreb (which was known by the Iraqis at that time in Marrakech) or Morocco was distinguished by its symbolism and its issuance of resistance against foreign control represented by the French occupation that began in 1830 AD, especially during the rule of Sultan Muhammad V Which represented a symbol of national resistance after he was deported by the French occupation forces after his removal in August 1953 in order to be able to implement their specific agenda against the national interests of Morocco in general.

Introduction:

The position of the Iraqi public opinion on the exile of Sultan Muhammad V:

The fifties of the last century was marked by massive events and decisive circumstances, the repercussions of which had a profound impact on the Far Maghreb (which was known by the Iraqis at the time in Marrakech) or Morocco was distinguished by its symbolism and its issuance of resistance against foreign control represented by the French occupation that began in 1830 AD, especially during the rule of Sultan Muhammad V Which represented a symbol of national resistance after he was deported by the French occupation forces after his removal in August 1953 in order to be able to implement their specific agenda against the national interests of Morocco in general.

The repercussions of Sultan Muhammad V's exile were reflected in the entire Arab world or the Arab world, especially on the public opinion of him, and from here the Iraqi public opinion emerged to build an effective position in raising the motivation of the Iraqi people to support his Moroccan brothers as well as on our Arab people in Marrakesh represented by the removal of the legitimate Sultan Muhammad V and the inauguration of His cousin, the son of his acquaintance, as a blatant aggression against the Arab and Islamic nation, and called through its platforms, the honorable people of the Arab world and Arab leaders to pressure France to release Sultan Muhammad V and return him to his throne through the political, economic and diplomatic boycott.

Hence, we find that the Iraqi press and the Iraqi public opinion have played a national role in defending our brothers in the Maghreb in general and in Marrakesh in particular, as the Iraqi press sought to pressure the Iraqi politicians to push them to take what is necessary to force France to respect our symbols and personalities and the necessity to backtrack from its arbitrary action to depose the Sultan. Sharia, and we saw how its role was clear and important in preparing the national atmosphere to defend our issues and all of our Arab issues.

An attempt to extend bridges with the entire Arab people to support the Moroccan people's struggle against the occupier and restore legitimacy to him, represented by the return of Sultan Muhammad V from exile and the return of all his powers and powers throughout all of Morocco.

Research purpose:

The aim of the research is to trace the effects of the French occupation of Morocco and the repressive policies it followed towards the Moroccan people and its leadership represented by Sultan Muhammad V, and what this resulted in creating a perception of a rejectionist Arab environment that emerged from the public opinion supporting it, especially the Iraqi public opinion, and promises that the research will begin to reveal a structure It is based on three axes:

The first axis: the course of Iraqi-Moroccan relations for the period from 1912-1956.

The second axis: the struggle of the Moroccan national movement against the French colonial plans.

The third axis: the role of the Iraqi public opinion in the return of Sultan Muhammad V from his exile.

The first axis: the course of Iraqi-Moroccan relations for the period from 1912-1956:

Moroccan-Iraqi relations extend to multi-faceted roots rich in ancient and modern gifts and gains, renewed in contemporary history during the national struggle of the Moroccan people and their struggle for liberation and independence from the French occupation of 1912-1956, as Iraq had attested positions in the moral and material support and arms of the Moroccan national resistance Since the mid-forties and fifties of the twentieth century, the Iraqi public opinion and the government have supported the struggle of Morocco and the determination of Sultan Muhammad V to stand up to colonial schemes. This is evidenced by the editorials and press articles attacking the official Arab positions that were content with issuing protest statements without actually moving as the Iraqis want. It was expressed by the Iraqi newspaper Al-Zaman on August 18, 1953, when it read an article: "Arab governments must not content themselves

with protests and present the matter to the United Nations, but rather they must rise to thwart colonial conspiracies regardless of their source and wherever they occur in the Arab countries, and they must urgently agree on the issue of Morocco in particular. Carrying out effective measures to rescue the brotherly people and help them stave off aggression, "he said The Iraqi government represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the meetings of the Arab League and the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, in addition to that, the Iraqi government allocated a quarter of a million Iraqi dinars to the citizens of the Maghreb through the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, and the representative of Iraq in the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the late Dr. Muhammad Fadel Al-Jamali presented the issue of Morocco and Tunisia on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and the Non-Aligned Movement to demand the independence of Morocco and Tunisia, and we get out of all these positions that the sympathy and support of Iraq for the issue of Morocco formed a basic pillar of Iraqi concerns, transcending the geographical distance between the two countries, and the factors of colonial fragmentation between the Arab countries failed, and history will remain He commemorates the positions of Arab solidarity for Iraq with the Arab countries in the fateful issues that proved the Iraqis 'distinction in this approach bypassing all challenges, and after the independence of Morocco on March 3, 1956, Iraq was one of the first countries that recognized early on the independence of Morocco and appointed an Iraqi ambassador in Morocco, which is the first in the Arab world. Its accreditation to the Kingdom of Morocco after its independence and the fourth on MST The world after the ambassador of Spain, Britain and Belgium, Mr. Abdul-Ghani Al-Dali, who was followed by the establishment of the Iraqi embassy in Rabat, and Iraq subsequently established the Teachers House in Fez in 1958 to teach the Arabic language as a form of cultural cooperation.

The second axis: the struggle of the Moroccan national movement against the French colonial plans:

The fifties of the twentieth century was considered one of the important and prominent periods, but the decisive one in confronting the French colonialism coupled with the demand for independence and adherence to the leadership of Sultan Muhammad V, who represented a symbol of the Moroccan resistance to get rid of colonial control, and the national cohesion emerged among all factions of the Moroccan people after the tense relationship between Sultan Muhammad V And the national movement and between the new French resident (Alfons Pierre Joan), whose aggressive intentions were made clear in his first speech on October 22, 1951, by attacking the Moroccan patriots and threatening him to be crushed by force and attacking their national leaders, such as Allal El Fassi, leader of the Independence Party (2), and Mohamed Hassan Wazzani, leader of the Independence Party (2). Consultation and independence, and described it to them as traitors to their country, their authority and their religion (3).

This speech constituted a clear indication of the clear intentions of the hostile policy of French colonialism towards the Moroccan people represented by its elites and supporters among the national forces opposed to the existence of colonialism in Morocco, as well as the approach of the new coercive policy of repression towards the national movement and ignoring its free and patriotic demands.

In particular, he counted the French resident (Joan) who blatantly interfered in the affairs of the Moroccan government and in appointing representatives of the local authorities and forming the government council. He also carried out what was waving about his speech toward the national

movement and the direction of the Sultan by arresting clerics and scholars on one side and on the other side his goals became clear. This is what we will clarify in the folds of this subject through the paths of the Moroccan national movement towards the French colonialist (4).

First: The first plan in 1947 (the coercion and threat method):

The signs of the first plan of the French colonialist began following the Tangiers declaration on April 8, 1947, when the French Council of Ministers convened and the Prime Minister announced a strange and suspicious statement stating the following:

((The Sultan of Marrakesh views himself as a descendant of the Muslims and heir to the throne of the Islamic Caliphate)) to try to sow doubts about his authority and the legitimacy of the demand for independence and Arab solidarity and to undermine his Arab and Islamic influence, while the Sultan never presented himself as a guardian or caliph of Muslims, but rather from a door Geographical, social, cultural and religious ties demand the support of the Arab people for their Moroccan brothers.

When Sultan Muhammad V returned to the capital after a tour in Tangiers, following the denunciations of the people of Tangiers for the statement of the Persian prime minister about the Sultan, his powers and his legitimacy, and as a result, the Resident General (Mons. Eric Labuan), a civilian man, was dismissed and a military governor was appointed in his place, General Joan, as his successor In the position of the General Secretariat, who clarified his position from the first moments of his assumption by saying in a press conference, "I have been assigned a specific mission, which is to return matters to their first place in Marrakesh and the ability to control Morocco and discipline the Sultan so that the Tangier tragedy will not be repeated again."

Second: The second plan in 1950 (the carrot method):

The second phase of the plan was represented by the fading and fragility of what the new French General Joan promised to discipline and control Morocco and limit Sultan Muhammad V as the popularity and influence of Mohammed V increased among Moroccans, and the general was unable to control the reactions to his policies and plans, so he followed a new policy of containment that adopts carrots and dialogue Soft with him.

So I offered an invitation to him to visit Paris, but he century of accepting the invitation in the French abandoning the policy of oppression towards the patriotic Moroccans and realizing their dream of taking control of their affairs by themselves away from the control and interference of the colonialist. Therefore, the Sultan began to back down in accepting that and the invitation was presented to him, but only returned the matter and accepted his visit to contain and satisfy And the beginning of a new era in the relationship, and the Sultan arrived in Paris in October 1950 as the first official and friendly visit. The French authorities exaggerated the warm welcome in order to reach their goals in forgetting the Sultan for the national demands when he sees the lights of Paris, its landmarks and its city compared to Marrakech, but he insisted on putting points on The letters did not budge an inch from claiming the same legitimate demands of the entire national movement in Morocco.

After the Sultan revealed the goals and demands of the national movement for independence and freedom, the friendly situation of the French changed, and the signs of anger and threats began in another way.

Third: the third plan: 1951-1952 (the style of raising tribes):

In the wake of the lack of confidence between the Sultan and the national movement towards the intentions of the French colonialist, especially after the French colonialists realized that the Treaty of Protection of Marrakesh was of no use, and the national movement realized that the intrigues of the French colonialist concealed the crossing of constant promises and lies formed as a result of that, national gatherings that came under the name of a political party The Independence Party was named to be the protective shield and to demand the national demands of the Moroccan people for freedom and independence.

The goals of the party culminated in the goals of the Sultan in one melting pot until the work was considered joint and one for both.

Therefore, the French thought, and through Resident General Joan, to spread a spirit of division among them by exploiting the card of stirring up tribes that were not really aware of the situation well, so the tribes made some equestrian manifestations towards the central government in Rabat, then he arrived at the Sultan's Palace in Rabat warning him of the gathering of tribes against him to crawl on The capital and his abdication from the throne and offered himself to obey and support the Sultan to suppress it in exchange for the sultan's abdication and his innocence from the Independence Party. Soon the matter became clear to the tribes of the French, and the Sultan realized their true intentions from behind this, so they returned to their places, and thus the third plan failed to incite the tribes against the Sultan and create strife between him and them and the new Moroccan Independence Party.

Fourth: the fourth plan in 1953 (the dismissal and exile of Sultan Muhammad V):

As a result of the events that occurred in the years 1950 - 1951 and the accompanying tension and escalation of popular reactions in 1952 and the conspiracy of some traitors among the agents of France in Morocco, such as (Thami Al-Jalouli) and (Abd al-Hayy al-Kitab), the idea of the French occupation authorities in the matter of getting rid of the influence and presence of Sultan Muhammad Fifth, first by dismissing him and then exiling him in 1953. On April 4, 1953, the French Resident held a press conference in which he gathered some of his clients, claiming that there are religious bodies that oppose the Sultan's survival in power.

Announcing his approval of the conditions that he had previously rejected, but that did not prove the general residency and the Jalawiyah from implementing their plan to remove the king (35).

The General Secretary returned from his trip to Paris in the middle of the night of the nineteenth of August 1953, carrying with him the order of the French government to remove the king (36) and on the morning of the twentieth of August 1953 (37) Resident General Guillaume went to the royal palace and met with King Mohammed V and asked From him abdicating the throne, King Mohammed V refused that. Then the Resident General, General Guillaume, announced his dismissal and arrested him and his two sons, Hassan and Abdullah, and they were transferred on the same day to the island of Corsica and then to his exile in Madagascar (38) and Sadiq on the twenty first of August 1953 Moroccans are under French pressure on the decrees of assigning the throne to Muhammad ibn Arafa. Resident General Guayoum blessed that inauguration, saying that your Majesty's accession to the throne and what private and public factions know about you ends the test that Morocco passed by and puts it on a prosperous future with bright promises (39) triggering the king's dismissal Muhammad V denied him the reasons that considered herself to

be committed to the protection agreement that stipulated the preservation of the throne and the protection of the king in addition to the matter had been written down by her advisor, so she stood by the opponent's position to remove the king and appoint a son of his custom in his place (40).

All Moroccan political parties and Arab and Islamic patriotic forces stood against the Sultan's removal and exile.

The Sultan's exile resulted in internal and external reactions, as the political parties and Moroccan forces stood against this policy, including the Moroccan Shura and Independence Party led by Allal El Fassi, the Moroccan Shura and Independence Party led by Muhammad, the Ministerial Party and the Moroccan Shura Party. As for outside Morocco, especially in Iraq, Iraq stood in all His sects, parties, and government are against the position of banishing the Sultan, and this is what we will address in the second topic.

As for Al-Thami Al-Jalawi, he succeeded, through his travels in the south between the tribes, in collecting nearly 250 petitions signed by district officials to dismiss King Mohammed V, which he presented to the French government in June 1953 (25) The petition collection process was confronted by Al-Jalawi and his followers and their opposition. For the political representation of the two petition sites (26).

King Mohammed V realized that the French government, in cooperation with its Moroccan followers, had unanimously agreed to dismiss him, so on April 10 he sent a proposal to hold negotiations in Paris to study the deteriorating conditions in Morocco, and the French government responded to the king's message that the negotiations should take place in Rabat and that a treaty should not be touched. Protection, which was rejected by King Mohammed VI (27). Al-Jalawi continued his efforts to isolate King Mohammed V, as he and his followers held a meeting on the thirteenth of August 1953 (28) calling on them to nominate Muhammad ibn Arafa as king of Morocco (29), and on the same day he met General Resident General Guayoum, King Mohammed V, asking him to sign all petitions that he had not previously approved, especially the Anbanah decree (the French-Moroccan Committee) to administer the country, warning him that in case he did not respond, he would be removed from the throne (30).

King Mohammed VI rejected those demands, which prompted the Resident General, General Guillaume, to hold a meeting with al-Jalawi and his followers, in which they agreed to install a son of his acquaintance in front of the Muslims, and he pledged allegiance to him on August 16, 1953, which means stripping the Sultan of his religious influence (31) This was met with widespread opposition As the Moroccan patriots denounced the policy of the Resident General, General Guillaume and his Moroccans, led by al-Jalawi, declaring their full support for King Mohammed V (32) on August 7, 1953, the Resident General, General Guillaume, traveled on a military plane to Paris to discuss measures to be taken to isolate the king (33) .

On the next day, King Mohammed V issued a statement calling on the Moroccan people to remain calm and serene and not to shed blood, stressing that these disturbances came as a result of the installation of a son whom he knew as religious leader of Morocco (34).

The third axis: The exile of Sultan Muhammad V and its repercussions on the international and Iraqi public opinion:

The age of Muhammad V at the time was not more than 18 years, and historians say that the French authorities supported his choice for this reason as a young man without experience, and he was distracted from the affairs of government and the wheels of politics, so they could easily control him. Colonialism thought that the young age of Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf would enable them to Achieving their colonial project in comfort and safety, but history has confirmed the opposite of that completely and completely, as Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf took the path of struggle and struggle early in terms of not counting brutal colonialism. Perhaps His Majesty's historic speech in Tangiers has confirmed to French colonialism that his project has begun to collapse since the dawn of the forties of the century In the past, knowing that before that, in June 1940, His Majesty had refused the Moroccan Jews to submit to the carrying of the yellow hexagonal mine imposed by the Vichy government loyal to Adolf Hitler, as history has confirmed and this is according to the testimony of the French media itself that since the arrival of General Joan in Morocco, Eric Labon has been in the place of relations. To an unprecedented degree between the king and the French authorities, demands, memoranda, aborted or postponed visits and protests proliferated.

In October 1946 the French constitution abandoned the phrase "the French Empire" as it was replaced by the phrase "the French Union" and peoples around the world began to demand the implementation of the "Atlantic Charter" in order to enshrine the right of peoples to govern themselves by themselves from Indochina to Madagascar and from Indonesia to Black Africa blew the winds of freedom throughout the ancient empire at that time exactly, the relationship between Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf and the Independence Party, which came to light in 1944, coincided with Roosevelt's visit to Morocco.

In an attempt to flee forward, the French colonial authorities worked to propose a set of semi-reforms to enable Moroccans - according to their claims - to contribute to managing the country's affairs, but Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf had taken his decisive position alongside the national movement as there were no reforms and the Fez Treaty was still in effect. Because Moroccans do not accept joint or dual sovereignty, they and their king certainly desire full and comprehensive sovereignty, meaning either everything or nothing, and in April 1947, the Tangiers speech, which the Arab and Iraqi media gave in particular, was of great importance. It was the speech in which His Majesty declared publicly and officially rightly Morocco is the legitimate independence, freedom and territorial integrity. According to what was published on this subject in the Iraqi newspapers, it is clearly evident that the historical speech of Tangiers, the French colonialism, understood that the king became the leader of the national movement in Morocco and the cornerstone on the path to achieving freedom, and after a few years this path was consecrated and another building block was added to the path of achieving the desired as it was crystallized in 1951 Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf demanded the abolition of the protection treaty and proceeded to refuse to place the stamp of the sheriff on the decrees of the French administration. His Majesty was assured of this firm conviction with the national movement and the Moroccan people after a period of peaceful demand in order to achieve a program of reforms aimed at progressive development towards the restoration of sovereignty and total liberation. However, the French authorities were intransigent and repudiated history and began to dream of the French of Morocco, thus clearing the way for the accumulation of conditions for the outbreak of the Moroccan revolution, the revolution of the king and the people, and therefore it was expected and natural that the denial of the king and the royal family constituted the point that filled the cup.

This was followed by the letter of Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf, addressed on March 21, 1952, to French President Oriole Vincent, asking France to reconsider the Treaty of Protection.

Then General Guillaume attacked the royal palace in Rabat to carry the Moroccan monarch, by force of arms and fire, to abdicate the leadership of the nation and the presidency of the state. His Majesty satisfied with a mocking smile saying: I knew what awaited me, but death is easier for me than the betrayal of my country.

The major conspiracy came after Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf refused to sign the decrees of the French administration decreeing the participation of the French in Moroccan sovereignty and the struggle between him and the colonizer and his offspring, which raged when His Majesty rejected, in its entirety and in detail, the alleged French reforms aimed at forming a mixed government, half of which are Moroccans and half of it French, and for the sultan's concession. It has its legislative and executive authority and that the French residing in Morocco enjoy political rights, on top of which is empowering them to half of the municipal, regional and central council seats, even though they were not more than 350,000 people compared to more than 12 million Moroccans at the time, so how did His Majesty sign such so-called reforms, which is always the same era He pledged to him when the nation sold it to him. That is why His Majesty chose to live in exile, but with his reassurance that he had fulfilled the trust that he had to live in the palace after he angered the nation and pleases the colonizer, and this is my name is an example of sacrifice and self-denial, and this is why Moroccans preserved the pledge of his majesty and refused to owe anyone else. Cost them.

Among the contributors to the conspiracy against his Majesty and the Moroccan people was Thami El-Glaoui, the most prominent enemy of the Moroccan patriots, whom the French press used to describe as the Atlas fiefs and the despotic leader of 325 leaders who were the servants of colonialism and the masters of the barbaric tribes. But the free Moroccans and the patriots were only accusing him with one adjective without a second, the traitor and the spear of betrayal. ... and it is he who said, "The best war is to continue the battle over the return of Bin Yusuf." and this Thami El-Glaoui was before the protection, transporting the mail every week on foot between the cities of Marrakech and Casablanca, after which General Jero Pasha appointed him to the city of Marrakesh. Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf's relationship with the national movement and its leadership was strengthened to the extent that the colleges had been away from the palace since 1944 and publicized his hostility to him.

One day after the bloody uprising of Fez on August 4, 1954, Thami El-Klaoui sent a letter to the Resident General of Lacoste, in which he said that he deeply regrets the tendency to reconsider the exile of King Mohammed V and to abandon the installation of Ben Arafa as the ruler of Morocco, adding that this curve Contradicting the feelings of the Moroccan people and their traditional leaders, and this - in his view - represents a great danger to the future of France in Morocco, and in fact, El-Klawi was right in his last sentence, as the 1954 uprising was establishing a future in Morocco that has no place for French colonialism and its servants under its sun.

In general, 39 Moroccan scholars considered the plot of Al-Tuhami Al-Kilawi and those with him to be treason, and that it is an apostasy from the religion of Islam, and this is what 350 scholars in Morocco recognized and ratified by the Supreme Sharia Court.

Most of the Iraqi newspapers at that time paid attention to the event of the exile of the king and his family, and followed his series with its minute details, how not and His Majesty King Mohammed V gave his sacrifices the sublime meaning of the king.

On August 20, 1953, General Guillaume went to the palace, armed with weapons to expel the king and his family from Morocco. The general entered upon his majesty surrounded by armies and asked his majesty to abdicate the throne, but his majesty refused with all the honor and pride of the believer and the strength of the fighter and the dignity of the Arab, so the general captured the king and his crown prince Moulay Hassan and his brother Prince Abdullah to transport them by war plane to Corsica, and after that the colonial authorities prevented the holding of Eid prayers and mourning is clear in Morocco.

One of the most important results of the king's exile, according to the great majority of political analysts at the time, was that the struggle was in the hands of the Moroccan people and their heroes, and thus no force could restrain it or lock it up as long as there was a right usurped and privileged, at that time the issue was no longer a matter of time only. The king's exile signaled the launch of the uprisings from Her headband,

On August 3, 1954, in Poti Jean, more than 800 Moroccans gathered in the center and women shouted for the return of King Mohammed V and telegrams were presented from Fez, and within the month of August the people of Fez rose up, and as soon as the news of the first mass movements of General Labarra arrived, the old city was surrounded and more than 250 thousand were surrounded. In general, it became clear that the armed resistance and the popular uprising within the framework of the revolution of the king and the people was what imposed on France to take into consideration the sure right of Moroccans to freedom and independence. After a year of struggle and desperate struggle, France was convinced that it had no choice but to abandon confrontation and pursuit. To dialogue and negotiation, especially since the Fourth Republic did not enjoy the stability envisaged at the time. The stances of Allal Al Fassi, exiled in Cairo, were the same stances expressed by both the Tunisian Saleh bin Youssef and the hero of the countryside Abdul Karim Al-Khattabi, meaning the full independence of the Maghreb.

With the exacerbation of the crisis, the expansion of the uprisings, the pace of guerrilla actions, and the continuation of the economic boycott, the thought of the subjugation of the French colonialism was a way out that kept excluding the legitimate Sultan of the country as it was a way out that does not enter into his calculations, neither the headquarters nor the colleges. King after the appointment of a French-sized guardianship council, but it soon became apparent that it was impossible to proceed in this regard.

In the end, Sultan Al-Mufbraq bin Tarafah left Morocco at the beginning of October 1955, and on November 16, the legitimate king, Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf, returned after 27 months he spent in exile in Corsica and Madagascar, but he remained in the heart of events in Morocco, heart and soul, and as such, and this is why the demand for the king's return was reduced. All other demands are considered as the demands of a revolution for the king and the people.

Morocco's struggle was not in isolation from the struggle that the Arab nation was going through in the fifties, when resistance to colonialism escalated and Arab nationalist sentiments became so that any issue in any Arab country became the cause of all Arabs. It helped fuel this flowing national spirit, feelings of bitterness, grief and discontent against the colonialists who helped On

the creation of the Zionist entity in Palestine in 1948, Palestine became the central issue of the Arabs that unites them and reminds them that colonialism was behind the creation of this artificial entity, so the struggle against colonialism and steadfastness in front of it attracted the masses of the Arab nation in any part of the Arab world, and one of these issues was the struggle of Morocco (Marrakesh) Against the French for their independence and the return of King Mohammed V.

To study the topic, we decided to distribute it on axes, namely:

First: The formation of Iraqi public opinion on the Moroccan issue:

In Iraq, the fifties represented the culmination of the popular struggle against the British colonialism that restricted the independence of Iraq to an unfair treaty known as the 1930 Treaty and against the successive ministries that adhered to that treaty and did not try to get rid of it. From the Zionists in 1948 and with the belief that Arab unity is the only way to eliminate the Zionist entity and colonialism in the Arab world, and therefore the Arab issues related to the struggle against colonialism were finding a wide echo and an enthusiastic response by the Iraqis in general, and they were not distracted by martial law and exceptional domestic situations in Iraq from pursuing cases. Arab (41), including standing with Morocco in its fight against colonialism for the return of Mohammed V to his homeland, that sympathy, which represents one of the distinct nationalist positions taken by the national and national parties and groups in Iraq and which they expressed through their press, publications, social bodies and their representatives in the House of Representatives. Iraqi public opinion followed the news of the conspiracy against Muhammad V since the first days The case began to capture his attention in a prominent way since the issuance of the royal palace communiqué, which announced that King Mohammed V would not attend the Eid prayer by infusion of blood after the French residence informed him that he would be responsible for everything that happens if he attended the prayer and that the French authorities have taken strict measures to prevent the chanting of my wishes The national country, the Iraqi press reported this news while highlighting the news of the resignation of tens of Moroccans from the People's Party, which the French had written after they issued a decision to dissolve the Moroccan Independence Party (42), and in order for the image to be clear to the Iraqi citizen, the press explained the reasons for the clash between Mohammed V and the French Concerning the French plan to partition national sovereignty and expand its powers in the country (43) and since August 14, 1902, the Iraqi press began writing with great headlines, and at the top of the front pages, about Al-Jalawi, who described him as a traitor, and about his relations with the French and their use of him as a means in their attempt to depose the Sultan of Marrakesh, Mohamed V (because of his sincere patriotism). Al-Yaqah Al-Baghdadia newspaper (44), which also published the statements of Dr. Mahdi Bennouna, Secretary of the Independence Party (Marrakesh), in which he warned that France was about to commit a crime Major in Marrakesh by her attempt to depose the Sultan of Marrakesh, and she published the text of the Moroccan Independence Party telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard (45). The next day, Al-Hawadith newspaper published a very large title on its front page that says: "The Sultan of Marrakesh is exposed to the plots of traitors." (46) Al-Waqha newspaper devoted most of its front page space on August 16 to news of the conspiracy against Mohammed V, so it wrote at the top of the page (The king of Marrakesh is imprisoned in his palace surrounded by the army and has been prevented from performing the Friday ritual). The newspaper devoted its editorial to this purpose under the title:

((What is the secret of this silence on the exposed French conspiracy))

On the opposite side, I published a picture of al-Jalawi, whom she described as a defrauder sitting between two prostitutes in Paris, and commented on it by saying: "In the name of religion ... and religion is innocent." In the middle of the page, there were reports of the French stripping Muhammad V of his religious powers and appointing their creation as the Leader of the Faithful (47) Iraqi public opinion continued to pay great attention to the developments in the situation in Morocco, which showed its sympathy and strong support for it and its national causes through the interest of the press, especially the national opposition press, especially the newspaper of the Independence Brigade, which speaks for the Iraqi Independence Party. The anger at the Galaoui Palace in Marrakesh, the demonstrations in Fez, the general strike, and the bloody clashes with the French that swept Morocco after (the legitimate king) Muhammad V was exiled from the country (48). The scholar Muhammad Reda Shabibi wrote an editorial in the Zaman newspaper under the title "On the occasion of the unfortunate incidents of Marrakech, The plight of the Maghreb and the East ", in which he spoke of Morocco's diligence in defending its cause before the French and saluted at the conclusion of his article, King Mohammed V said:

(After that, we salute in the aforementioned Arab Sultan the spirit of smell, the nose, and the reluctance to humiliate and dishonorable, and I am waiting for the United Nations to stand against this blatant aggression against the rights of the Arab nation) (49).

The Iraqi public opinion was not satisfied with expressing its position alongside the struggle of Morocco through newspapers, publications and announced methods. The Iraqi Ba'athists issued a confidential statement signing (the Arab youth in Iraq) four days after the expulsion of Muhammad V, in which they declared their support for the struggle of the Arab people in Morocco, which is well-established. On the path of struggle, sacrifice and redemption (the plots of the traitors are not hindered by the tails of the colonial France, the methods of oppression, killing and indecent offenses are not obstructed by the methods of oppression, murder and indecent assault that the French occupation soldiers in Marrakesh, the Arab militant, are practicing) (50)

(In Marrakesh, the French besiege the sultan who defends the people, so they depose him and exile him, and start a brutal terror in the prisons and setting up the gallows for the militants ...) (51), that these indications confirm that the Iraqi and Arab public opinion in general has considered the case of Mohammed V and the independence of Morocco their cause. Also, because the aggression against Morocco is an aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation, and because the position of Mohammed V in the face of colonial schemes and the promise of truce to the point of sacrificing his throne represents a bright face of Arab steadfastness and defiance in the face of the colonial attack. Therefore, the Iraqi press's interest in this national issue was not just attracting a journalist It is interesting, as happens in the Western European press when he went to cover a specific event for a short period and then left it to move to another event. On the contrary, we find that the Iraqi public opinion continues to follow the news of Morocco's resistance and its adherence to Muhammad the Fifth, even though Ibn Arafa has settled in power and Al-Jalawi took control. On the reins of affairs (52), however, the Iraqi press followed the issue of Morocco and its legitimate kingdom when presenting its case to the United Nations, and the press took France to France and described its arguments in front of the Security Council with titles Notable:

((False claims about the removal of the legitimate Sultan of Marrakesh))

((The new fake Sultan enters Fez to protect the colonists' bayonets)) (53)

It published news of pro-Moroccan demonstrations in front of the United Nations building (54), and welcomed the call to hold a popular conference in Amman to discuss developments in the situation in Morocco (55). On August 25, 1953, Al-Waqhah wrote an opening article under the title: ((After deposing the King of Marrakesh, let us be practical)) In it, the League of Arab States called for action and arming the Moroccan people to take over the struggle for their rights and sovereignty by themselves, with what was known about him in terms of valor, sacrifice and courage (56). As for Al-Hawadith newspaper, on September 7, 1953, it wrote an editorial about the events of the ousting of the legitimate Sultan of Marrakesh, and it was not satisfied with this. I devoted a news story with prominent headlines to attacking al-Jalawi, who she described as the (first traitor) who won his wife by gambling and tasting beer in Britain (57). The newspaper wrote five days later and with prominent headlines about al-Jalawi, who supported General Guillaume in slaughtering Moroccans, and about the scandals of al-Jalawi, who started his life as a sinner. A great leader for colonialism (58). Then, on September 15, I wrote about the mighty national political epilepsy in Marrakesh (59).

On the other hand, the Iraqi press paid attention to the congratulatory and support letters (60) that Ibn Arafa received from the French Zionists, and highlighted the support of the Moroccan Jews for Ibn Arafa, and this was a major stabbing against him and Baljawi at a time when Palestine had just been robbed by European Jewish Zionists.

Second: Iraqi public opinion between popular and official positions:

The position of the Iraqi public opinion in support of Morocco's struggle and Mohammed V's determination to stand up to the French colonial designs prompted the Iraqi ministries to take official positions in support of Morocco's struggle, but in the eyes of the Iraqi public opinion they were not sufficient to support Morocco in its struggle against the French for the return of Mohammed V To his people, and this is evidenced by the editorials and press articles that were attacking the official Arab positions that confined themselves to issuing protest statements without actually moving as the Iraqis wanted. On August 8, 1953, Al-Zaman newspaper wrote an editorial about the dismissal of Al-Jalawi and his associates to the Sultan of Marrakesh, in which it said:

(Arab governments must not content themselves with protests and present the matter to the United Nations, but rather they must rise to thwart colonial conspiracies, whatever their source and wherever they occur in the Arab countries, and they must urgently agree to take effective measures to rescue the brotherly people and help them stave off the new aggression) () 61) Professor Muhammad Siddiq Shanshal wrote in the newspaper of the Independence Brigade and on behalf of the Iraqi Independence Party about the events of the year 1953 and said: Colonialism (refused to depose the Sultan of Marrakesh because he saw it as his duty to be on the side of his people, so the French came with a new false sultan that they liked, and Churchill had an effect. In the conspiracy with the traitor "Jalawi Pasha", the American government actually blessed these two events, and the efforts of the Arab state in the cases of Tunisia and Marrakesh in the United Nations went unheeded, and the governments of Arab countries did not play any effective role and did not provide any serious aid to the struggling people in these two Arab countries (62 Al-Waqha newspaper called on the Arab League to move and arm the

Moroccan people to take charge of the struggle and defend their rights and sovereignty, due to the courage and sacrifice known to him (63).

About five months after Muhammad V was exiled, Liwa al-Istiqlal published an editorial on the occasion of the Tetouan conference, in which it tried to show that the struggle of the Arab East and the Maghreb was one and yet (the Arab officials did not take it) and said:

(If we are pleased to hear the news of the historic meeting held by the people of Marrakesh in Tetouan, then we must not be satisfied with a jolt of joy that breaks our wings ... but rather we have to support this meeting in a way that makes its decisions an irrefutable truth that opens the eyes of the French to the new reality of the Arabs) The article called on Arab governments to Mobilizing the Arab League, Arab diplomacy, official organizations and the people to support Morocco in its struggle against French colonialism (64).

Third: The position of the Iraqi public opinion on the exile of the Sultan of Morocco:

The Iraqi public opinion and its press were not only interested in the development of internal events in Morocco and its resistance to French colonialism. Rather, the Iraqi press also followed with great interest the news of Mohammed V in his exile in detail and meticulously.

(The noble king of Marrakesh spends his days of exile in Corsica in complete isolation) (65)

She explained by saying that the king lives in the government house on the island with his two sons and daughter, and that they did not leave the rooms allocated for them to the city, and that explanation came under the title: (The Noble and Mujahid King in Exile) (66).

And when Mohammed V issued a statement from his exile on the island of Corsica on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of his coronation, the newspaper Sawt al-Ahali, which speaks for the National Democratic Party, published that statement under: (Statement of the Sultan of Marrakesh in his exile), in which Mohammed V called upon the people of Marrakech to continue the struggle and rejected the French reform program aimed at The fragmentation of national sovereignty and the determination of the powers of the Moroccan government, which led to the failure of the French to impose this program to orchestrate a conspiracy by some of the rebellious rebels against Mohammed V, who surrounded his headquarters and arrested him, General Guillaume (the French Resident General), and exiled him after he refused to abdicate the throne and publishing this statement meant full recognition With the legitimate authority of Muhammad V and a complete rejection of the authority of Ben Arafa and al-Jalawi, and after about nineteen days, the same newspaper highlighted the news of France strengthening the guard over the exiled Sultan in Corsica for fear that Moroccan patriots might kidnap Muhammad V from his exile and it is noticeable that imposing martial law in Iraq and disrupting newspapers did not It is prevented from leading the news of Mohammed V, the Iraqi local press. Rather, it acquired a greater volume than the trial of Mosaddegh in Iran and the student strike in Sue Raya and the Tunis events at that time, and when the French authorities decided to transfer Mohammed V from his exile in Corsica to another place, the Independence Brigade newspaper published a news header on the top of the first page, stating:

((The legal king of Marrakesh was transferred from his exile in Corsica to an unknown place)) and under him I wrote about the news of his transfer, his family and his private doctor to an unknown place after they were transported by car from Ajaccio, the capital of the island, to the

airport of Pascetta (67). Brazzaville as a first stage for his transfer to his new exile in Madagascar (68) and from there, Al-Awakening newspaper provided an accurate and complete description of the life that Muhammad V lives in his new exile. He wakes up at five o'clock in the morning and rides his horse until six o'clock, then plays tennis with his eldest son (the late King Hassan II) until seven o'clock to eat his breakfast, then works with his eldest son Prince Hassan to study Morocco affairs and write letters and notes until lunch comes to take it with All his family then resumes writing with his eldest son, and the newspaper added that his first wife, Sultana Abla, lives with him and her children, Prince Hassan, Prince Abdullah, and Princess Nuzha, as Sultana Fatima, his second wife, lives in the same house Niya and her honor, Princess Amina, and the newspaper said: (Despite the huge number of soldiers guarding the house of the Sultan, the French did not allow him to use a single servant to organize the house, so it is his family that carries out this process. Guarded by a French soldier).

This investigation came under the following headlines:

((The case of the revolution in Marrakesh))

((Princess Aisha bint Al-Sultan buys vegetables)) (69)

((How does King Muhammad bin Yusuf live in exile in Madagascar))

Fourth: The position of the Iraqi press regarding the first anniversary of the exile of the Sultan of Morocco:

Morocco continued to resist French foreign domination and demand the return of Mohammed V, despite the passage of many months after his exile, but the movement was escalating day by day and at the beginning of 1954 there was a wide movement in the Moroccan regions that were not subject to French colonialism in order to make its voice heard not to recognize Muhammad bin Arafa Which was installed by the French instead of the legitimate Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf (70). This movement culminated in the convening of the Tetouan Conference, which denounced the attacks of France and declared the falsity of the authority of Ibn Arafa and his adherence to Muhammad V, and this movement had its repercussions in Iraq. On January 21, 1954, the Independence Brigade came out with a large title (71) says:

((Today, the national leaders are meeting in Marrakech to announce their non-recognition of Ibn Arafah and to start the Great Liberation Battle)).

The next day, the newspaper published on the top of its front page:

(The People's Congress in Tetouan denounces the French attacks on Marrakesh)

(The leaders of Marrakesh declare the falsity of the Sultanate of Ben Arafa)

The newspaper wrote about the mass demonstrations, clashes, and the popular movement for the independence of Morocco and the return of Mohamed V (72). Although the opposition press was preoccupied with the subject of martial law imposed by the government in Iraq, it continued to follow the news of the mass movement in Morocco for the return of Mohammed V, and lived with the masses of Tetouan. Which was set on January 21 to declare its adherence to its

authority, Muhammad V, and on January 23, the Independence Brigade came out with a large title (73) saying:

(The flame of the revolution erupted in the mighty Marrakesh)

(The rightful king of Marrakesh is on his way to his new exile in Tahiti)

(The revolution began in Casablanca)

I began publishing articles on the history of Morocco under the title: (The Arab Leap on Their Left Wing) (74)

And when the new parliamentary elections began in Iraq, the opposition parties announced that the liberation of Morocco is part of their program and basic goals, which indicates that sympathy and support for the cause of Morocco constitutes a basic pillar in the pillars of winning the Iraqi voters for their interest in this issue, which is considered a national issue of concern to Iraq and the Arab nation on May 24, 1954. On the occasion of the parliamentary elections, the Independence Brigade published an editorial entitled: (For the sake of liberating the Arab Maghreb and achieving national solidarity, the solidarity of the Arab people, we are fighting the electoral battle). The article touched upon the Charter of the National Front that includes national and national parties in Iraq, which provides for solidarity with Arab countries and emphasized The article states that the Iraqi Independence Party (considers the liberation of Morocco as one of its main issues) (75).

With the press preoccupied with the elections and news of their fraud, they continued to follow the news of Morocco. On June 16, 1954, the Independence Brigade wrote about the Moroccan resistance, in which it was stated that the patriots chanted: (And it will be the white, Diane Bien Fu, the other) (76) and followed the news of the Moroccan Fedayeen (77) and with the approaching approach. The first anniversary of the exile of the legitimate Sultan Muhammad V escalated the news of Morocco and the Iraqi public opinion's interest in it. On July 27, the Independence Brigade, under a large headline at the top of its front page, wrote about 124 Moroccan leaders sending a letter to the French Resident General, Mr. Until the ouster of Sultan Muhammad bin Yusuf (78), the newspaper gave its pages to Moroccan students studying in Iraq to write about their country and their demands for independence and the return of Muhammad V (79) and with the beginning of August, the month in which the first anniversary of Muhammad V's exile fell, news of the general strike and demonstrations in cities occupied Morocco is the front pages of Iraqi newspapers that provided all the minute details of the events of these crucial days, day by day, when all Moroccans came out calling for the return of Mohammed V, whether on the street or in The mosque, in the press, or in the mosques, many of whose imams refused to recite supplications in the name of Muhammad ibn Arafa (80). The researcher on this subject can find detailed information about the events of August 1954 in Morocco in the Iraqi press, in addition to what we have mentioned, we find that the Moroccan Independence Party's news and invitation The general strike throughout Morocco for a period of seven days as part of the campaign to restore Sultan Muhammad V, the front pages of the Iraqi press occupied the front pages of the Iraqi press, and the press reflected an image of Friday prayers in the two great mosques that were an expression of Morocco's protest against Muhammad V's exile and the French demanding his return (81), The news broadcast by the Moroccan National Independence

Radio occupied an important corner of the Iraqi press, and I will list here some of the headlines of the Iraqi press:

(Loud demonstrations and a general strike all over Marrakesh)

(The well-known traitor Galawi participated in the colonial oppression) (82)

(The Marrakesh people are increasingly determined to fight.)

(The continuation of the general strike in the face of the hysteria of French colonialism) (83)

(The Marrakesh people spent Eid al-Adha in mourning and a strike)

(Popular demonstrations and general strike continue throughout the country) (84)

(Muslims refrained from slaughtering sacrifices as a declaration of mourning)

(Loud demonstrations in the cities of Marrakech) (85)

(Colonial authorities arrest five thousand Marrakeshi)

(Marrakesh meets the anniversary of the removal of its legitimate authority by a storm of demonstrations) (86)

(The French violate the sanctity of the houses of God and arrest the scholars within them)

(Marrakech students in Paris demand an end to terrorism) (87)

The press was not satisfied with reporting Morocco's news, but the Iraqis began composing poems about the struggle of the Moroccan people. Abdul Karim Saidi wrote a poem entitled (The Bloody Marrakech), which he dedicated to the struggling Arab Marrakesh and its righteous sons, in which he said:

The hour of terrible struggle blew and he called for truth, so get up and respond

With the multitudes of young people walking with a steadfast heart of badness and an incredible determination

The blood of the bulls flows until the earth is swept away with the blood spilled

And this sad grave reveals that I do not have any free whim and who is the child

Here, devotion lies meekly between that land and this dune.

A distinguished gentleman went to live a nation that strived for a young man.

O, dear Marrakech. This is the hour of separation in Al Mahjoub

The Baghun will inevitably perish and the procession of injustice under the trauma of peoples

And the eternal right will be elevated by the sun, injustice, and the deceit, the permission of the sunset (88)

Fifth: The position of Iraqi public opinion on Morocco in 1955:

The year 1955 was a decisive year in the history of Morocco, as the continuing struggle of the Moroccans culminated in a major uprising that bedeviled the French and their business, culminating in the second anniversary of the legal exile of Sultan Mohammed V of that uprising, which is considered an extension of the tough stance that Moroccans stood against French colonialism since the expulsion of Muhammad V in August 1953 (89) The Iraqi press began to abound in Moroccan news at the beginning of July 1955, when the Moroccan resistance against French colonialism developed into a fierce war in which French tanks attacked residential neighborhoods, and the nationalists confronted them with cannons and incendiary grenades (90).

The Arab Socialist Baath Party called for demonstrations in support of the struggle of the Arab people in Marrakesh against French colonialism, which it considered a comprehensive Arab struggle, and issued a statement on August 23, 1954, published by Al-Baath newspaper under the title:

(People desperate for their freedom in Marrakesh will put an end to French colonialism)

In it the rulers installed by France attacked Sultan Muhammad V after his exile and described them as traitors. It stated:

(However, the struggling people were not intimidated by France and its followers of traitors, such as M (Hamad bin Arafa), Al-Jalawi and others, and here he is pursuing his struggle with greater intensity, courage, faith and sacrifice, setting a good example and a good example for all Arabs in giving blood, cheap for the sake of liberation from colonialism. And the elimination of his aides and his employees), and the statement concluded with the following two slogans:

(Long live the struggle of the Arab people, the resistance to French colonialism, in Marrakesh)

(Long live the unity of the Arab people's struggle to liberate the Arab world from colonialism)
(91)

On July 20, the newspapers published the news of the Marrakesh strike in mourning for the souls of the martyrs of the resistance, and its front page topped the headlines with that, in addition to the Moroccan Independence Party's statement issued by its office in Washington. Do not lie to history, France is not the mother of freedom), in which I warned the Arabs not to lose Morocco and Algeria as they lost before Hattin in Palestine (92). August of the same year, the Iraqi press reported, with great headlines and in full detail, the news of the general strike in Morocco, which began due to the more serious and impact of the general strike that preceded it. On August 5, 1955, Al-Yaqha newspaper published a major headline that read:

(The seriousness of the situation in Marrakesh and the call to announce a general strike and to hold major demonstrations on the 20th of this month).

She explained that tens of thousands of leaflets had been distributed in Morocco calling on the people to a general strike and demonstrations on August 20, marking the second anniversary of the French authorities' exile of the country's king to Madagascar (93), and ten days later, she wrote under a prominent headline: (Strike engulfs Marrakesh in protest against The survival of IbnArafa), in which it clarified that the national authorities had called for a strike (in protest

against keeping the rogue Ibn Arafah as a false sultan, and yesterday's demonstrations and chants took place against Ibn Arafah and the French, as they chanted the life of the brave king, Sidi Muhammad bin Yusuf) (94).

The next day, the newspaper published Allal Al-Fassi's statements in Cairo, which confirmed the country's determination to return Mohamed V (95).

(From the anniversary of August 20 in Marrakesh)

It is the price of freedom in Morocco

Written by a Moroccan citizen signed by (Ibn Al-Maghrib, M.A.G.) (96)

Then the next day, the news of Morocco was reported on August 20, and the headline at the top of the page reads:

(Declaration of mourning and general strike in Marrakesh)

(The Marrakesh people consider Muhammad ibn Yusuf as his legitimate representative)

(Rabat 20 from it: Today the people of Marrakesh are celebrating the second anniversary of the deposition of their legitimate king, Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef by the French and his exile from the country, and the French fear that the celebrations will be bloody after the national organizations prepared for them, and the Marrakesh Independence Party has broadcast a statement announcing that the King Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef is the only representative of the Marrakesh people, and national organizations have called for declaring public mourning on this painful occasion) (97)

The strike led the demonstrations to bloody clashes with the French with the return of Mohammed V in November 1955, and this phase changed with the fall of many martyrs in Morocco, which had an impact on the Iraqi public opinion, who was not satisfied with what his press wrote, but took the initiative to send appeals and calls to help and help Moroccans. The clerics in Iraq issued an appeal to the Iraqi people, to Arabs and Muslims, stating: (For months and years, the government of France has been killing our Muslim brothers in North Africa in Marrakesh, Tunisia and Algeria and killing women, children and the elderly in full view of the civilized world) (98).

(The recent bloody incidents in Marrakesh were a major catastrophe, tearing their livers and shivering, and had it not been for the silence of the countries of the alleged free world, France would not have committed this heinous crime in killing a secure and weak people with no guilt or crime except to demand their freedom and independence) (99).

(The scholars of Baghdad gathered and saw that they should turn to the Iraqi people and all Islamic peoples to use the least weapon they possess, which is the boycott weapon of this treacherous country of France economically, politically and culturally, and we call on all Islamic governments to boycott France's companies and not allow them to reside in Muslim countries)

(The scholars declare in this that it is forbidden to deal with France, and they ask all Muslims, merchants, individuals and companies to avoid dealing with this treacherous and unjust country and to hasten to donate to help the families of orphans and widows of the righteous martyrs who

lost the death of the vicious French treachery, and to perform the absentee prayer for the souls of the martyrs in the mosques), the signatories are Najm Al-Din Al-Preacher, Amjad Al-Zahawi, Sheikh Ahmed Al-Rawi, Muhammad Mahmoud Al-Suf (100).

On the other hand, the Arab Baath Club in Baghdad sent a telegram of protest to the heads of the Arab and Eastern diplomatic missions in Baghdad, because of France's aggression against Morocco. The Arab Baath Club also sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations demanding the return of Mohammed V to his throne, stating:

(Moroccans, with their chests full of patriotic ideology, receive the brutal bullets of France, their heavy crawling tanks, their blatant jet planes and their armies, and the situation has become more embarrassing and dangerous since the Marrakesh affairs minister declared about preserving Ibn Arafa and not thinking about the return of Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef, the legitimate Sultan of Marrakesh, who suffers from alienation and deprivation. In his exile in Madagascar, since his historic and eternal appeal was directed to Missiooriol, the former President of the Republic of France ..) The Baath Club declared in its telegram that it hopes to end the French aggression against Morocco and the United Nations to take steps to ensure that, and it considers the Moroccan issue its own, which is a national problem that concerns the Arabs at the core, In addition to being an international problem threatening security and peace (101), and under this public pressure, the Iraqi government has allocated a quarter of a million Iraqi dinars to the citizens of the Maghreb through the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (102).

Sixth: The efforts of the Iraqi public opinion in the return of Muhammad V to his throne:

On its part, the Iraqi press also carried out a campaign calling on Arabs to support Morocco. On the 22nd of August 1955, Al-Waqha wrote an editorial in this regard under the title: (The Arab Maghreb fights alone) in which it called for an end to the bloodshed in Morocco (103), on the other hand it attacked in an article Other Arab countries said: (Thanked for her verbal support and blamed for her failure to support her Moroccan Muslim brothers) (104). The newspapers highlighted Pakistan's support for Morocco and the demonstrations that took place in Karaji in front of the French embassy (105), and wrote about the mass demonstrations in Jordan, Syria, Egypt and the strike that took place. Jordan, Aleppo, and the absentee prayer that was held in Egypt (106), and the Iraqi press strongly attacked the personality of Bin Arafa and Al-Jalawi and called on the French to return the legitimate Sultan Muhammad bin Yusef from exile in order for calm to return to the country (107), and newspapers continued to report news of the great uprising in detail and headlines came News is as follows:

(This is the Mujahid Marrakesh, which is struggling with the forces of oppression and aggression to be liberated and independent.) (108) (The greatest victory recorded by the Marrakesh Liberation Army is inflicting heavy losses on the French. (109) (The Marrakesh guerrillas liberate 4 cities and annihilate the French garrisons.) (110) (The Marrakesh battalion The French forces leave and join the Mujahideen with their weapons.

(The angry people avenge their victims by attacking French villages and institutions and setting them on fire) (112) (Boycotted France) (113) (Moroccan Independence Party statement on France's crimes) (114)

We do not want to go into the details of the return of King Muhammad al-Khas to his country from exile, but we will give a picture of the accurate follow-up of the Iraqi public opinion on the developments of the situation, as the press began writing about the expulsion of Ibn Arafa and the appointment of the Guardianship Council, and about the position of the Moroccans who declared that they would not be satisfied without removing Ibn Arafa From the country and the return of Mohamed V, and on September 28, 1955, the press highlighted the news of the general strike in Morocco in protest at France's procrastination in finding a solution to the Marrakesh crisis, and on October 2, 1955, Al-Zaman newspaper came out with a big title: (Muhammad ibn Arafa abdicates the throne and reaches Tangier) (115), then it continued to report the news of the Moroccan mujahideen, its vigilance highlighted the victories of the Moroccan Liberation Army over the French and began publishing the statements of the General Command of the Army, and in October it published the first communication of the Moroccan Liberation Army and followed up on the battles with the French (116) and on October 16 the newspapers highlighted the news of the demonstrations. In the tumultuous Morocco that demanded the return of the legitimate king, Muhammad V, and Al-Hurriya newspaper followed the details of the removal of Ibn Arafa and the return of the legitimate king, Muhammad V, in all its details. About the Throne), and the newspaper published a picture of the throne seat carried by the servants under the title: (Throne Seat Leaves Bin Arafa Palace) (117), and on October 16, Freedom wrote: (Al-Jalawi demands the return of the legitimate Sultan to his throne) (118).

Al-Waqhah wrote on the 19 of it: (The people of Marrakech do not cooperate with the Guardianship Council), (The Fassi appeals to the Marrakesh people not to recognize the Guardianship Council), and when King Mohammed V left his exile returning to his country, freedom wrote on November 1, 1955: (The legitimate sultan arrives in France. Coming from his exile), the vigil wrote: (The lawful king of Marrakesh leaves his exile), and the incidents wrote: (The legitimate Sultan of Marrakesh was transferred from his exile in Madagascar to Paris) (119), and the newspapers reported the news of the tumultuous demonstrations that took place in Morocco in support of the return of Mohammed V, and after the arrival Sultan Muhammad V to the country The newspapers published news and pictures of Al-Jalawi kneeling, kissing the Sultan, and underneath the saying of Muhammad V: (May God forgive what happened and we are the sons of the future and you are the son of Marrakesh, and we will judge you for what you will do for Marrakech in the future) (120).

As for the news of the Moroccan masses receiving Mohammed V, they occupied the front pages of the Iraqi press, and we can quote some prominent headlines, including:

(Three quarters of a million people welcome Sultan bin Yusuf in Rabat) (The masses gather along a 12 km road to cheer for their authority) (121) (The crowds dance and chant throughout the last night until the arrival of Mohammed V) (The streets are full of decorative landmarks and the arches of victory) (Sultan of Marrakesh He returns to his country, hundreds of thousands of Marrakesh artifacts to greet him) (122) (The Sultan of Marrakesh enters his capital between chants, chants and bouquets of flowers) (123)

We come out from all these Iraqi popular manifestations and positions that the Iraqi people considered the issue of Mohammed V and the independence of Morocco a national issue that concerns them as much as their independence, and that is why they stood by the Moroccan brothers in their struggle until their aspirations for the return of Mohammed V were fulfilled. The celebration also appeared by publishing many pictures of the king And for his family members in

the Iraqi newspapers after his return from exile, and history will continue to perpetuate the positions of Arab solidarity for the desired Arab unity.

Conclusion:

1- Despite the preoccupation of Iraqi public opinion with the Palestinian issue and Arab unity, this did not prevent it from giving it the Arab national liberation movements, including Marrakesh, the importance they deserve and occupy in the hearts of Iraqis.

National voices have arisen over the necessity of providing moral and material aid, which the people and government of Iraq should provide, with the aim of continuing the struggle of their brothers in Marrakesh until it culminates in the liberation of their country and attaining their independence.

2- The ability of the Iraqi press to highlight French practices on our Arab people in Marrakesh and fuel the Iraqi and Arab street to force France to reverse its aggressive policy based on the extermination of our people in Marrakesh, and this on the one hand, and on the other side, relying on the extermination of our people in Marrakesh, this is from On the one hand, and on the other hand, to rely on the available Iraqi capabilities to provide the required support and then move in the field to urge Arab and Islamic countries to intensify their diplomatic efforts in international forums to declare France that there are Arab countries that do not allow it to continue with these criminal policies.

3- The reality of the strength of nationalist sentiments in the Iraqi public opinion, which culminated in the success of the Iraqi political movement in crystallizing an Arab and Islamic position denouncing the French government's continued commitment to its provocative stance for the sake of Forcing Sultan Mehmed V to abandon his role in supporting the national path and achieving independence, which prompted France to threaten to dismiss him from his post and install bin Arifah in his place, and this is what has already happened.

4- The Iraqi press, represented by its parties, organizations and leaders, considered the act that France undertook in the aggression against our Arab people in Marrakesh, which is to depose the legitimate Sultan Muhammad V and install his cousin, Ibn Arifah, as a blatant aggression against the Arab and Islamic nation and called on honorable patriots and Arab leaders through their platforms to pressure France must release Sultan Mehmed V and restore him to his throne through a political and diplomatic boycott.

5- From here, we find that the Iraqi press and Iraqi public opinion have played a national role in defending our brothers in the Maghreb in general and in Marrakesh in particular, as the Iraqi press sought to pressure the Iraqi politicians to push them to take what is necessary to force France to respect our symbols and personalities and the necessity to back down from their actions. Arbitrary to depose the legitimate Sultan, and we have seen how its role was clear and important in calming the national atmosphere to defend our issues and all the issues of our Arab homeland.

References:

1- Muhammad Muzaffar Al-Adhami, Iraqi public opinion's position on the dimensions of the French colonialism of Muhammad V on the rule of Morocco, Arab Historian Magazine, Baghdad, Issue 44, 1991, p. 44.

2- The same source, p. 145, k, files of the Iraqi royal court, file No. 4663/311, document (80, 79), p. 142-146, the report of the Iraqi delegation at the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 19 1951

3- It should be noted that Iraq has an important role in supporting the independence of Morocco, and after independence as well, Iraq was gifted with a squadron of (MIC) planes that arrived in Iraq in 1960 from the Soviet Union, in addition to material support, see: Abdel Wahab Karim Hamid, Iraqi-Moroccan Relations 3- In light of international changes, b, i, Rabat 2015, p.203.

4- Dr. Mahmoud Saleh Al-Karoui, Amal Jassam Hamid, The position of the Moroccan parties on the deposition and exile of Sultan Muhammad V 1953-1956, Secret of the Opinion Magazine, Issue 14, The Dictionary 54, 2018, pp. 311-344.

5- Muhammad V, son of Sultan Moulay Youssef, was born on August 10, 1909, in the Moroccan city of Fez, and he was the youngest of his three brothers. He assumed the throne on August 18, 1927 until his death on February 26, 1961. He witnessed the height of French colonial control over his country, but he established the link with the national movement for the evacuation of the colonizer He was exiled in 1953 and then returned under massive popular pressure on November 16, 1955 to declare the independence of his country and lay the first foundations for the modern state in Morocco.

6- Ahmad Al-Maliki, National and Colonial Movements in the Maghreb 1st Edition, Beirut, 1993, pp. 81-82.

7 - Allal al-Fassi, born in 1910 from the Fassiin family, studied in al-Qarawin and graduated in 1930 and was the founders of the National Action Bloc in 1934, founded the National Party in 1937, was arrested in 1937 until 1947 and led the armed resistance against the French until independence was achieved. Abd al-Rahman, Allal al-Fassi and his role in the independence movement in Morocco 1925-1956, Master Thesis (unpublished), College of Education, University of Tikrit, 2013, p.7.

8- Lozani, born in Fez in 1910, studied in its modern high school, participated in the founding of the North African College Association - also participated in the founding of the North African Star and participated in the founding of the Arab Union Society in Paris in 1929, he was exiled with a group of his companions outside Morocco in 1937 and returned in 1947 .

He had clear patriotic stances, including his rejection of the barbarian backer and the exile of Sultan Muhammad V, he died in 1978, looking at: Abd al-Ilah al-Qazni and others, The Moroccan National Movement and the National Question 1947-1986, Dar Al-Afaq, Beirut 1992, pp. 276-277.

9- Ahmad Al-Maliki, the previous source, p.82.

10- Fouad Mustafa, Mohamed V and the struggle of the Maghreb, Cairo, the National House for Printing and Publishing, Dr. T, p. 26.

11- Same source, p. 26.

- 12- Roj Land, Sultan of Marrakesh, translated by Abdel Majeed bin Beloul, 1st Edition, Cairo, International Press, 1952, p.57.
- 13- Fuad Mustafa, previous source, p. 26.
- 14- Fuad Mustafa, previous source, p. 26.
- 15- Same source, p. 27.
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