

**UNPUBLISHED PAPERS FROM  
THE HISTORY OF "MUNTADA ALNASHAR"**

**الصحف الغير منشورة في تاريخ منتدى النشر**

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#### Abstract

The holy city of Najaf witnessed, in the first half of the twentieth century, the appearance of an important intellectual movement called the "Reformative Movement" or the "Renewal Movement" aimed to introducing the elements of organization and systematicness into the religious (Hawza) studies, and make use of the results of the international intellectual developments which were in harmony with Islam, taking into consideration the gradual advancement in the application, for away from arousing the unbelievers in the reformation and development. And in order to put all these aims in the way of act, "MuntadaAlNasher" was established.

#### The thought of "Muntada Al Nasher"

Depending of the unpublished papers which we get about "MuntadaAlNasher", the thought of the Muntada related to sayidHadiFayadh and Musa Bahr Elulum, whom studied and graduated from Hawza and noticed the traditional study in it. They aimed the reforming in the studies of Hawza according to what we have explained.

Two reforming attempts marked during the first three decades of the first half of the twentieth century, the first was by al-shaykh Abdul Kareem al-Jaza'iri, al-ShaykhMuhammedJawad al-Jawahri and al-Shaykh Abdul Ridha al-shaykhradhi, and the second was by Al-sayid Ali Bahr elulum, al-shaykhMuhammed Hussein al-Mudhaffar and al-shaykhMuhammedJawad al-

Hachami, but the two attempts were failed because of the negative attitude of the conservatives in the city of Najaf.

The failure of the two attempts was very hard upon wide social section in the city, especially upon SayidHadi and Sayid Musa, the two truthful friends, whom decided to carrying out a new attempt after studying the reasons of the two attempts fail.

They went to Baghdad in order to discuss their thought with many friends, especially from the legal side. The result of these discussion were limited by establishing a literary and scientific association which must gain the agreement of ministry of interior in that time, and then start opening civil schools.

SayidHadi and Sayid Musa returned to Najaf and communicated with shaykhMuhammedRedha al-Mudhaffar who pleased the thought, and thus the three considerable personalities stood behind the establishing of the "association of MuntadaAlNasher" in the year 1935.

### **Main achievements of the "association of Muntada AlNasher"**

The unpublished papers explained many important achievements which Al-Muntada had achieved in the history of it. The first was forming a committee to read and correct the fifth vol. of al-Sharif al-Radha's book which titled (Haqaiq al-Ta'weel), and this vol. was published in Najaf in the year 1936.

The second achievement was the opening of an intermediate school which adopted the new methods and subjects in teaching in Najaf in the year 1937, the third was the opening of a primary school in Najaf in the same year also, followed the same way in teaching. Then al-Muntada opened many schools in Karbala, Hilla and Kadhimiya in Baghdad.

Al-Muntada took care of the oratory by opening classes to prepare good orators after studying the Islamic thought, for away legends. Al-Muntada formed, also, a committee for cultural and

religious meetings in order to serve sciences and religion of Islam by publishing and issuing books and lectures which obtained the agreement of the committee.

Al-Muntada opened, for the first time, the college of jurisprudence in the holy city of Najaf in the year 1957, and the college started in studying formally in the year 1958. Many intellectual personalities.

### **SOURCES AND NOTES:**

- (1) See about it, for ex. In Arabic: Muhammed Mahdi Al-Asifi, Madentul Najaf Watadwar al-Haraka al-Isiahiafiha, (Al-Najaf: D. L).
- (2) SayidHadiFayadh, His manuscript (sawarwaafker), (Al-Najaf: D. L), p. 57.
- (3) Ibid, p. 57.
- (4) Ibid, p. 58.
- (5) Ibid, p. 59.
- (6) For more about him, see: Agha Buzurk al-Tahrani, TabakatA'alam al-Shi'a, second section, vol. 1 (Nukaba al-Bashar), (Al-Najaf: 1956), p. 772.
- (7) Sayid Hadi, Op. cit., p. 59.
- (8) See: Jam'ayat Muntada al-Nasher, Nidham Jam'ayat Muntada al-Nasher for the year 1935, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Al-Najaf: 1951), p. 7.
- (9) Sayid Hadi, OP. cit., p. 61; Ja'far al-Khalili, Mawso'at al- 'Atabat al-Mukadasa, Kism al-Najaf, (Baghdad: 1966), vol. 2, p. 182.
- (10) See: Farah Musa, Al-Shaykh Muhammed Mahdi Shams Addinbaynwahaj al-Islam wajaleed al-Mathahib, (Beirut: 1993), p. 40.
- (11) See: Sayid Hadi, OP. cit., pp. 61- 62; Ali Khdhyyer Hajji, Koliat al-figh Tareekhwa Tadwar, (Al-Najaf: D. L), pp. 8- 17.