

University of Baghdad

College Name	Educational Sciences College / Ibn - Rushd		
Department	Modern & Contemporary History		
Full Name as written in Passport	Thamea Azzez Mnawer		
e-mail	damiaa.azez		
Career	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Master	<input type="radio"/> PhD	
Thesis Title	The Arab Bureau of Morocco In Cairo (1947-1956)		
Year	2007 A. D.		
Abstract	<p>The period when the office of the Arab Morocco had established in Cairo which lasted from 1949 till 1956 considered as one of the most important periods during the history of the Moroccan struggle against the colonialism inside and outside Morocco all over Arab Homeland and world. This issue had been supported by the Arab and universal political bodies and had been submitted to the bodies of the united nation's organization in order to discuss and to disclose the colonialist policies.</p> <p>The aim of this studying is to dye light upon the establishment of the Arab Morocco Bureau in Cairo and its role in independence and self –determination of the Arab Moroccan countries.</p> <p>The message is divided into four chapters passing by an introduction and ending by a list of resources and appendixes.</p> <p>The first chapter deals in brief with the political situations in Morocco till 1947, which represented the nature of the French and Spanish policies and the Moroccan people struggle against such policies some national movements had appeared in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the establishment of the Bureau of the Arab Morocco in Cairo where the leader, Abdul- Kareem el-Khitabiy took refuge. This period represented the political work of the Moroccan leaders outside in order to take support to their countries' issues for freedom and self- determination so that</p>		

they could establish this Bureau in Cairo where the Arab League Bureau is, and the Bureau was headed by Abdul Kareem el khataby after his releasing from the French chapter. The third chapter deals with the activities of the Arab Moroccan Bureau and the Arab and World's situation.

Here we could see informational, political, cultural, economical, etc. activities of the Bureau.

As well as this chapter deals in brief with support submitted by the Arab and universal bodies which representing in giving some decisions to the Bureau.

The fourth chapter deals with the ending of the Arab Moroccan Bureau activities which appeared with the beginning of the independence's negotiations for the Arab Moroccan countries. The study pointed the reasons that lead to put an end for this Bureau because of the divisions that appeared among the Arab Moroccan leaders and their attention to the political positions that were the principal reason of ending this Bureau and its activities.

In this period the French government had entered into negotiations with each Arab Moroccan country alone, in order not to achieve the unity among the three Arab Moroccan countries and also not to unify their armed struggle.

The Arab Moroccan Bureau had ended its activities and was closed in 1956 when each of Tunisia and Morocco had become an independent country. On the other hand the provisional Algerian Republic had established in Egypt