

Al-Zarif Magazine and Fatat Al-Zahra Magazine, their appearance, most prominent writers, and the topics they covered

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Abstract

Al-Zarif and Fatat al-Zahra magazine were among a wave of feminist and cultural magazines and newspapers that emerged in Iraq during the 1960s, amid a relative openness to women's, children's, and cultural issues. The Iraqi Woman's Message recounts, in its detailed investigation, this magazine, which was distinguished by its unique character during that period, as a means of encouraging Iraqi women. The two magazines presented a detailed study of the basic elements women need to succeed in the literary field. They discussed the importance of continuing education, diverse reading, and exposure to various cultures and world literature. They also emphasized the need for Iraqi women to possess various tools of literary expression. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine marked a significant turning point in the history of Iraqi feminist journalism, as it devoted an entire issue to highlighting the importance of Iraqi women's participation in the literary field. As part of its efforts to encourage Iraqi women, Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine presented a detailed study of the basic elements a woman needs to succeed in the literary field. It also addressed the Lebanese writer Zainab Fawwaz, seeking through this topic to shed light on an inspiring female role model in the world of Arab literature and culture. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine also discussed how Mariana Marrash cared about societal issues and expressed them in her poetry, as she wrote about women's issues and rights.

Keywords: Al-Zarif Magazine, Fatat Al-Zahra Magazine, journalistic struggle, literature, Warda Al-Yaziji

INTRODUCTION

Al-Zarif and Fatat Al-Zahra magazine were among a wave of feminist and cultural magazines and newspapers that emerged in Iraq during the 1960s, amid a relative openness to women's, children's, and cultural issues. In its detailed investigation, "The Iraqi Woman's Message" narrates the unique nature of this magazine during that period, as part of its efforts to encourage Iraqi women. The two magazines presented a detailed study of the essential elements women need to succeed in the literary field. They discussed the importance of continuing education, diverse reading, and exposure to various cultures and world literature. They also emphasized the need for Iraqi women to possess various tools of literary expression.

First / Al-Zarif Magazine. It is an Iraqi weekly magazine published in 1968 and directed at children and young people. It was founded and edited by journalist Rabha Al-Jumaili, who was one of the most prominent feminist figures in the media field during that period. The magazine described itself as "the magazine that educates, educates, and entertains in a clean manner," reflecting its educational and cultural orientation aimed at developing children's awareness and strengthening their moral values. Al-Zarif came as part of a wave of feminist and cultural magazines and newspapers that appeared in Iraq during the 1960s, in light of a relative openness to women's issues, children's culture, and dialogue.⁽¹⁾

It should be noted that we were unable to obtain complete issues of Al-Zarif magazine, as only one issue was available, and unfortunately, it was in a badly torn condition, making it impossible to extract any topics or content from it. Consequently, a complete analysis of the magazine's content and orientation remains limited in light of this lack of original sources.

Second: Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine

Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine was established on October 21, 1968 as an annual women's magazine issued by Al-Zahraa Girls' Secondary School in Basra. It narrates the message of Iraqi women in its detailed investigation of that magazine, which was distinguished by its unique character at that time. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine explained that the magazine was issued under the supervision of the editor-in-chief, Muhammad Hafez Al-Shorbaji (), who obtained approval from the Ministry of Interior. It consisted of 42 pages in the standard size at that time, and its cover was distinguished by an attractive artistic design that carried deep connotations, as it depicted a mother embracing her child in the middle of a full moon heading towards the sky, in a symbolic reference to the role of the mother in raising generations.⁽²⁾

The magazine pointed out that the first issue of the magazine contained a picture of President Abdul Salam Arif on its front page, and its editorial came to express the ambition and aspirations of its founders, as the editorial expressed the quick vision that turned into a tangible reality, stressing that the idea coupled with work is capable of achieving miracles. The achievement of the Iraqi woman's message made it clear that the magazine considered its achievement modest despite its importance, especially since it was achieved under the circumstances of the first establishment of the school, which had only been established for a year. The magazine added a new type of struggle, which is "journalistic struggle," in addition to its scientific and artistic struggle. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine quoted two experts in the history of visual journalism, namely Abdul Batat, owner of Majid Bookstore, and Walid Jiyad Turki, head of the local news department at Al-Jumhuriya newspaper, their interpretation of the concept of struggle in its three forms. Scientific struggle means academic excellence, artistic struggle refers to the great interest in the arts in Basra schools at that time, while journalistic struggle is represented in issuing press publications.⁽³⁾

The magazine highlighted that the magazine was an extension of a previous journalistic activity represented in issuing a wall magazine that included everything that interested female students. The magazine came to collect the most interesting and important topics in an elegant register that could reach all homes, and provide female students with cultural materials that encourage them to research and continuously read. The investigation indicated that the magazine invited parents to participate in its development and raise its level to be worthy of reaching the hands of their daughters. The main goal of issuing it was to raise the cultural and creative level of female students, and prepare them to have a scientific, cultural and social status in the future. The Iraqi Woman's Message concluded its investigation by indicating that Al-Zahraa Magazine also aimed to prepare female students to be virtuous mothers capable of raising a creative and distinguished generation, which reflects the magazine's integrated vision in developing the personality of women scientifically, culturally and socially.⁽⁴⁾

According to an investigation, the cultural magazine "Fatat Al-Zahraa" was a pioneering experience in the field of women's school journalism in Basra, and reflected the interest of educational institutions at that time in developing the capabilities of female students in various fields. The magazine set two prices for its distribution: the general price was seven hundred fils, while it offered a special price for students of six hundred fils. The magazine included a group of distinguished writers, including the writer Hana Youssef, the writer Amira Shaker, Hashmat Shaker, and the writer Muhammad Muzaffar, in addition to the writers Nawal Nouri and Salwa Abdul Hadi⁽⁵⁾.

1. Female literary figures in the Arab world

Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine marked an important turning point in the history of Iraqi feminist journalism, as it devoted an entire issue to highlighting the importance of Iraqi women's participation in the literary field. The magazine chose to open that special issue with an in-depth study of the experience of Lebanese writer Warda Al-Yaziji (), whom the magazine considered an inspiring model for Arab women in the field of literature and writing. In the context of its treatment of the topic of women and literature, the magazine presented a comprehensive analysis of the challenges facing Iraqi women in the field of writing and publishing, noting that these challenges are not very different from those that Warda Al-Yaziji faced in her time. The magazine

emphasized that Al-Yaziji's experience proves that Arab women are capable of overcoming all societal and cultural obstacles when they possess talent, will, and determination.⁽⁶⁾ As part of its encouragement of Iraqi women, the magazine presented a detailed study of the basic components that women need to succeed in the literary field. It spoke about the importance of continuous education, diverse reading, and exposure to different cultures and international literature. It also stressed the necessity for Iraqi women to possess various tools of literary expression, whether in the field of poetry, prose, short stories, or novels. The magazine discussed in detail how Iraqi women can benefit from Warda Al-Yaziji's experience in developing their literary abilities. It indicated that Al-Yaziji was not satisfied with her innate talent, but rather worked hard to develop her linguistic and literary tools, and was constantly searching and reading various forms of Arabic and international literature.⁽⁷⁾ The magazine devoted a large part of the issue to providing practical advice for women who wish to enter the world of literature. It talked about the importance of starting with daily writing, recording notes and thoughts, participating in literary seminars and forums, and communicating with other female writers and authors to benefit from their experiences. The magazine also addressed the topic of publishing and its importance in a female writer's career, providing detailed information on how to prepare texts for publication, communicating with publishing houses and literary magazines, and the importance of participating in literary competitions. The magazine emphasized that publishing is not an end in itself, but rather a means of communicating with readers and developing literary talent.⁽⁸⁾

In the context of its discussion of Warda Al-Yaziji's experience, the magazine indicated that her success was not a coincidence, but rather the result of diligent work and continuous perseverance. Al-Yaziji faced many challenges at the beginning of her literary career, but with her determination and talent, she was able to overcome those challenges and become one of the most prominent Arab writers of her time. The magazine emphasized that Iraqi women possess the qualities and potential that qualify them for success in the literary field. They belong to a country with a long history in literature and culture, and possess rich life experiences that can be fertile material for literary creativity. The cultural and social diversity in Iraq can also be a rich source of inspiration and creativity. The magazine emphasized that women's participation in the literary field is not limited to creative writing only, but extends to include other fields such as literary criticism, translation, and journalistic writing. It emphasized that all of these fields require the participation of Iraqi women to enrich them with their point of view, especially their distinguished experiences.⁽⁹⁾

The magazine concluded its special issue with an explicit call for Iraqi women to participate in literary and cultural life, stressing that the time has come to break the traditional barriers that limit women's participation in the literary field. The magazine called on cultural and literary institutions to open their doors to Iraqi women and provide them with the necessary support to participate effectively in literary life. The magazine also presented a future vision for the role of women in Iraqi literary life, noting that women's participation in the literary field will lead to enriching and diversifying the Iraqi cultural scene, and will open new horizons for literary creativity. It emphasized that the experience of Warda Al-Yaziji and other Arab female writers proves that women are capable of leaving a clear mark in the history of Arabic literature when they are given the appropriate opportunity.⁽¹⁰⁾

Fatat Al Zahraa magazine addressed the Lebanese writer Zainab Fawaz.⁽¹¹⁾ Through this topic, the magazine sought to shed light on an inspiring female model in the world of Arab literature and culture. The main goal of publishing this topic was to motivate Iraqi women to take an interest in literature and intellectual creativity, and to show that Arab women are able to leave an influential mark on the cultural scene. The magazine covered the biography of Zainab Fawaz, who is a living example of the ability of Arab women to overcome social and cultural barriers. Despite the difficult circumstances she lived, she was able to become one of the most prominent Arab female writers of her time. The magazine presented how Zainab Fawaz was able to learn to read and write on her own, and how she developed her literary skills until she became a distinguished writer with many publications.⁽¹²⁾

Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine was keen to highlight the literary achievements of Zainab Fawaz, especially her famous book "Al-Durr Al-Manthur fi Tabaqat Rabbat Al-Khudur", which is a historical encyclopedia about prominent women in history. The magazine also referred to her novels and numerous articles that were published in Arab newspapers and magazines, which shows that women are capable of creativity and writing in various literary fields. By presenting the success story of Zainab Fawaz, the magazine wanted to instill a spirit of ambition and determination in the souls of Iraqi women. It showed how a woman from a modest background was able to create a prestigious position for herself in the world of literature and culture, and how she did not surrender to difficult circumstances but faced them with determination and persistence.⁽¹³⁾

The magazine highlighted the role of Zainab Fawaz in defending women's rights and issues, and how she used her pen as a weapon to demand women's right to education and participation in public life. This is what the magazine wanted to convey to Iraqi women, that pen and literature are a powerful means of self-expression and demanding rights. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine was keen to present Zainab Fawaz as a role model for Iraqi women. She was not just a talented writer, but she was the owner of a message who sought through her writings to advance the reality of Arab women. This is what the magazine wants to see in Iraqi women: to be owners of a message and a goal that they seek to achieve through literature and writing.⁽¹⁴⁾

The magazine wanted to show Iraqi women that literature is not the exclusive domain of men, and that women are capable of creativity and excellence in this field. It presented Zainab Fawaz as a living example of this, as she was able to prove herself in a world dominated by men at that time. The magazine chose Zainab Fawaz's story to be an incentive for Iraqi women to venture into literature and writing. It is a success story that shows that Arab women are capable of achieving their dreams no matter how difficult the circumstances are, and that persistence and determination are the path to achieving success.⁽¹⁵⁾

It seems that Fatat Al Zahra magazine, by presenting the story of Zainab Fawaz, wanted to change the stereotypical view prevailing in society about women and their capabilities. It showed that women are capable of creativity, writing, and contributing to enriching cultural life, and that their role is not limited to housework and raising children. The magazine's goal in publishing this topic was to encourage Iraqi women to discover and develop their literary talents. It wanted to deliver the message that the road is open for them to creativity and excellence, and that there are those who preceded them in this field and achieved great successes.

Fatat Al Zahraa magazine sought, through its coverage of the character of Mariana Marrash, to ...
(16)

To present a bright model of the creative Arab woman in the field of poetry and literature, the magazine provided extensive coverage of this distinguished Lebanese poet who was able to leave a clear mark in the history of Arabic literature. The main goal of this coverage was to encourage Iraqi women to take an interest in poetry and literature and to discover their creative abilities .
(17)

Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine featured the story of Mariana Marrash, who was born in Aleppo in 1848 into a cultured family. Her father was a pioneer of the Arab Renaissance. She received a distinguished education in the Arabic language, literature, and poetry. The magazine showed how the cultural environment in which Mariana grew up played a major role in refining her poetic talent and developing her literary abilities. This is what the magazine wanted to convey to Iraqi women: that interest in culture and knowledge is the first path to creativity.⁽¹⁸⁾

The magazine discussed how Mariana Marrash was able to excel in the field of poetry despite the disease that afflicted her eyes and led to the loss of her sight at an early age. However, she did not surrender to this disease, but rather continued her literary career and created wonderful poems in which she addressed various humanitarian and social topics. Here, the magazine wanted to show Iraqi women that strong will and determination can overcome all difficulties and challenges. Fatat Al-Zahraa magazine highlighted the topics that Mariana Marrash addressed in her poetry. She wrote about love, homeland, and humanity, and expressed the hopes and pains

of Arab women in that era. Her poems were characterized by tenderness and sweetness, with depth of meaning and strength of expression. The magazine wanted to show Iraqi women that poetry and literature are a means of expressing feelings and ideas and a way to participate in the cultural renaissance of society.⁽¹⁹⁾

The magazine pointed out that Mariana Marrash was not just a poet, but also a writer and an author. She wrote articles and literary thoughts, participated in literary gatherings, and discussed cultural and intellectual issues with the most prominent writers and thinkers of her time. This is what the magazine wanted to see in Iraqi women: to be active participants in cultural and literary life. The magazine showed how Mariana Marrash believed in the role of women in the cultural and literary renaissance, and how she encouraged women to learn, write, and participate in public life. She expressed these ideas in her writings and poems. She believed that societal progress could only be achieved with the active participation of women in all fields. The magazine showed how Mariana Marrash was able to break the prevailing stereotype of women in that era. She proved that women are capable of creativity and excellence in the field of poetry and literature, and that their talent is no less than that of men. This is what the magazine wanted to confirm to Iraqi women: that creativity knows no differences between men and women.⁽²⁰⁾

The magazine also discussed how Mariana Marrash cared about societal issues and expressed them in her poetry. She wrote about women's issues and rights, and the necessity of advancing society through education and culture. Here, the magazine wanted to show Iraqi women that poetry and literature can be a means of expressing societal issues and contributing to its development. *Fatat Al-Zahraa* magazine presented Mariana Marrash as a model of an educated woman who combines talent, culture, and commitment to the issues of her society. She had a broad culture in Arabic and foreign literature, and she was fluent in several languages, which helped her develop her poetic and literary talent. Here, the magazine wanted to encourage Iraqi women to care about culture and knowledge and develop their abilities.⁽²¹⁾

The magazine highlighted how Mariana Marrash's poetry was characterized by originality and innovation at the same time. She preserved the beauty and authenticity of the Arabic language while introducing new meanings and ideas that fit the spirit of her time. This is what the magazine wanted to see in the creativity of Iraqi women: to combine authenticity and modernity in their writings. The magazine concluded its coverage of Mariana Marrash by emphasizing that her experience represents an inspiring model that Iraqi women can emulate in their journey towards poetic and literary creativity, and that the way is open for them to contribute to enriching cultural and literary life in Iraq through their talents and creativity.⁽²²⁾

Fatat Al Zahraa magazine published an article about Afifa Karam⁽²³⁾ Nothing prevents Iraqi women from achieving what Afifa Karam achieved in the field of literature and journalism. Iraqi women possess the capabilities and talents that qualify them for creativity and excellence. Throughout history, Iraqi women have proven their ability to give in various fields. However, there are some challenges that can be overcome through determination and persistence. Today's Iraqi women possess capabilities that Afifa Karam did not possess in her time. Education is more widely available, means of knowledge and information are more available, and modern technology facilitates the process of publishing and communicating with the world. All of these capabilities make the opportunity available to Iraqi women to create and excel in the field of literature and journalism. Afifa Karam's experience in establishing the "*Fatat Lubnan*" magazine can be repeated today in Iraq. Iraqi women are capable of launching similar cultural and media projects, especially with the availability of electronic means that facilitate the process of publishing and distribution. What Afifa Karam did in difficult circumstances and limited capabilities, Iraqi women can do today in light of the availability of modern capabilities and means. Iraqi women possess a rich cultural and civilizational heritage that can be a source of inspiration and creativity. Iraq is the cradle of... Civilizations and the homeland of literature and culture, and this heritage can be a starting point for creativity and innovation in the field of literature and journalism. What Afifa Karam presented in terms of literary and journalistic creativity, Iraqi women can offer the same and more, benefiting from this rich cultural heritage.

The education available today to Iraqi women opens up broad horizons for creativity and excellence. Every year, Iraqi universities graduate hundreds of women who specialize in the fields of literature, language, journalism and media. These women possess the academic qualifications that enable them to be creative in these fields, and all they have to do is invest these qualifications in presenting distinguished literary and journalistic production.⁽²⁴⁾

Iraqi women should have wide avenues for publishing and communicating with the world. The effort, time, and cost that Afifa Karam needed to publish a paper magazine can be easily achieved today through electronic platforms. These means allow Iraqi women the opportunity to convey their voice and creativity to the entire world. Cultural and literary institutions in Iraq can be supportive of creative women. Literary unions, cultural forums, and media institutions provide platforms for creativity and publishing. What is needed is the initiative of Iraqi women to benefit from these institutions and present their creativity through them.⁽²⁵⁾

The successful experiences of Arab women in the fields of literature and journalism, such as the experience of Afifa Karam, can be models to be learned from. Studying these experiences and understanding the factors behind their success can help Iraqi women develop their experience, especially in the fields of literature and journalism. The difficult circumstances that Iraqi women may face can be transformed into an incentive for creativity and excellence. Just as Afifa Karam was able to overcome the circumstances of her time and present distinguished production, Iraqi women today can transform challenges into opportunities for creativity and excellence. Community and family support is important for women's success in the fields of literature and journalism, and this requires changing some social concepts that may hinder women's progress. Just as Afifa Karam enjoyed the support of her family and society, Iraqi women need such support to achieve their ambitions. Cooperation and coordination between creative women in Iraq can create a distinguished women's literary and cultural movement. Teamwork and the exchange of knowledge and experience can contribute to developing the creative capabilities of Iraqi women.⁽²⁶⁾

Developing skills and capabilities through continuous training and qualification is essential for success in the field of literature and journalism. Iraqi women need to develop their skills in writing, editing and publishing to provide distinguished production. Communicating with international experiences in the field of women's literature and journalism can open new horizons for creativity. Opening up to international experiences and benefiting from them can contribute to developing the literary and journalistic experience of Iraqi women. The insistence on success and excellence is the basic key to reaching what Afifa Karam and other creative women have achieved. Iraqi women are capable of achieving success and excellence in the field of literature and journalism if they possess the will and determination and strive diligently to achieve their goals.⁽²⁷⁾

Conclusion

2. Al-Zarif and Fatat al-Zahra magazine were part of a wave of feminist and cultural magazines and newspapers that emerged in Iraq during the 1960s, amidst a relative openness to women's, children's, and cultural issues.
 3. Fatat al-Zahra magazine marked an important turning point in the history of Iraqi feminist journalism, devoting an entire issue to highlighting the importance of Iraqi women's participation in the literary field.
 4. As part of its encouragement of Iraqi women, Fatat al-Zahra magazine presented a detailed study of the essential elements women need to succeed in the literary field.
 5. Fatat al-Zahra magazine discussed the Lebanese writer Zainab Fawwaz, seeking through this topic to highlight an inspiring female role model in the world of Arab literature and culture.
 6. Fatat al-Zahra magazine also discussed how Mariana Marrash was concerned with societal issues and expressed them in her poetry, writing about women's issues and rights.
6. The successful experiences of Arab women in the fields of literature and journalism, such as the experience of Afifa Karam, can serve as models to benefit from when studying these experiences and understanding the factors behind their success.

FOOTNOTES

⁽¹⁾Al-Zarif Magazine, Issue (1), April 3, 1968, p. 1.

(2)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (1), March 4, 1968, p. 1.

(3)The same source, p. 2.

(4)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (1), March 4, 1968, p. 3.

(5)The same source, p. 4.

(6)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (7), August 13, 1969, p. 13.

(7)The same source, p. 14.

(8)The same source, p. 15.

(9)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (7), August 13, 1969, p. 16.

(10) (The same source, p. 17.

(11)Zainab Fawwaz (1860-1914): She was one of the pioneers of the feminist and literary renaissance in Lebanon and the Arab world during the nineteenth century. She was born in southern Lebanon and was one of the first Arab women to call for women's rights, education, and freedom to choose their destiny. She was famous for her diverse literary writings, including poetry, prose, and newspaper articles. She left a clear mark on Arabic literature through her novel "Hassan Al-Awa'iq," which is considered one of the first Arabic novels written by a woman. Her writings were distinguished by defending women's issues and demanding their rights to education, work, and community participation. She played a prominent role in encouraging women to write and create literature. She worked on writing the book "Al-Durr Al-Manthur fi Tabaqat Rabbat Al-Khudur," which documents the biographies of prominent women in Arab and Islamic history. This book is considered an important reference in documenting the achievements of Arab women. She was one of the first Arab journalists and contributed to editing several newspapers and magazines, as she published many articles discussing women's and social issues. Zainab Fawwaz died in 1914, leaving behind a literary and intellectual legacy. A rich work that inspires future generations of Arab women to struggle for their rights and develop their creative abilities. For more details, see: Hanifa Al-Khatib, History of the Development of the Women's Movement in Lebanon and its Connection to the Arab World 1800-1975, Dar Al-Hadatha for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, 1984, pp. 67-73.

(12)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (10), July 7, 1969, p. 8.

(13)The same source, p. 9.

(14)Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine, Issue (10), July 7, 1969, p. 9.

(15)The same source, p. 10.

(16)Mariana Marrash (1848-1919): She was one of the pioneers of the literary and intellectual renaissance in Syria and Lebanon during the nineteenth century. She was born in Aleppo in 1848 into a cultured family and received a distinguished education in languages, literature and sciences until she became one of the most prominent thinkers and writers of her time. Mariana was distinguished by her mastery of Arabic, French, English and Italian. She was one of the first Arab women to write poetry and prose and to discuss women's and society's issues in her writings. She is famous for her poetry collection "Bint Fikr", which is considered one of the first poetry collections published by an Arab woman. In it, she addressed various topics that reflect her progressive vision of life, society and women. She was known for her literary councils that she held in her home, gathering intellectuals and writers to discuss intellectual and literary issues, which made her a pivotal figure in the cultural movement in Aleppo. She contributed to the development of Arab feminist thought through her writings, in which she called for women's liberation, education and participation in public life. She was a role model for women of her time with her cultural and intellectual activity. Mariana died. Marash died in 1919 at the age of

71, leaving behind a rich literary and intellectual legacy that bears witness to her pioneering role in the Arab Renaissance and the development of the feminist movement in the Arab East. For more details, see: Karam Al-Bustani, *Arab Women*, Dar Sader for Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, 1964, pp. 50-55.

(17) *Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine*, Issue (9), April 19, 1968, p. 4.

(18) The same source, p. 7.

(19) The same source, p. 8.

(20) *Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine*, Issue (9), April 19, 1968, p. 10.

(21) The same source, p. 11.

(22) *Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine*, Issue (9), April 19, 1968, p. 10.

(23) Afifa Karam (1883-1924) was a Lebanese writer, poet, and journalist born in the town of Bsharri, north of Lebanon. She is considered one of the pioneers of the women's literary and cultural renaissance in Lebanon and the Arab world in the early twentieth century. She was distinguished by her literary and poetic writings that addressed the issues and concerns of Arab women. She was one of the first women to publish in Arab newspapers and magazines. She founded the magazine "The New Woman" in 1921, which was one of the first women's magazines in the Arab world. She contributed to the establishment of several women's and cultural associations in Lebanon and defended women's rights to education and work. She left an important literary and intellectual legacy before her death in 1924. She is considered one of the influential figures in the history of the Arab women's renaissance. For more details, see: Sami Al-Kayali, *Contemporary Arabic Literature in Syria*, Dar Al-Maaref for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, Egypt, 1968, pp. 71-77.

(24) *Fatat Al-Zahraa Magazine*, Issue (9), April 19, 1968, p. 11.

(25) The same source, p. 13.

(26) *Fatat Al-Zahra Magazine*, Issue (9), April 19, 1968, p. 14

(27) The same source, p. 15.

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