



AIMS

American Institute for Maghrib Studies

Newsletter

Letter from the President

Dear AIMS Members,

As I write this message to you on the eve of Election Day, November 4, no one knows who the winner will be. I have the strong feeling, that if everyone I've ever met in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia were to vote in this election, which I am sure they would want to do, the result would have been clear a long time ago.

Many AIMS members were in the Maghreb this summer. The annual AIMS Conference, held this year in Tunis, brought us together over the theme, "The Cinema and the Maghreb." The dynamic exchanges between academics and artists brought familiar cinematic images of the North African world into the light of intellectual discussions by focusing on a region that has long been a powerful contributor to the 7ème art. Thanks go to CEMAT for making the logistical arrangements, to the exceptional participants, and the organizers, Joëlle Vitiello of Macalester College and Charles Sugnet of the University of Minnesota.

Next year will find us in Tangier, June 6-7-8, gathered to understand, debate, and analyze "Saharan Crossroads," the first of two conferences reflecting on the role of the Sahara as a porous boundary which has transmitted, received, and broadcast its own culture across the range of the entire human experience in Africa. Our conference, "The North," is the first of two, twinned conferences. The second will take place in "The South," to be organized by our colleagues at WARC, the West African Research Center in Dakar, in early summer 2010. In this cooperative venture, the first that AIMS has co-sponsored, linking the Annual Conference over a common theme over two years in two different centers. Cynthia Becker of Boston University will convene the 2009 Conference in Tangier; her colleague, also at Boston, Jennifer Yanco, will organize the 2010 Conference in Dakar.

As the summer progressed and AIMS and CAORC grantees undertook research projects in locations arching from Marrakech to Medenine, two other major AIMS operations began in Tunis and Tangier. AIMS has become a significant institutional partner with the Department of State's Critical Language Scholarship (CLS) Program, and 2008 saw the third year of CLS in Tunis and its second year in Tangier. 2009 will see further growth in both programs, in which AIMS supervises and organizes intensive first-year Arabic (at CEMAT) and second-year Arabic (Tangier). Each of the programs brings around 30 students, selected in highly competitive environments, from the States to North Africa for eight weeks of study. All is not mere idafas and broken plurals, however. Tunis students this year had their choice of joining clubs focused on singing, cooking, acting, and learning the fine art of calligraphy – all of which were in fine fiddle at the finale dinner in La Marsa in early August.

Running the CLS programs has engendered changes in the structure of AIMS, and especially at our Center in Tunis and in our position in Tangier, that have manifold dimensions for the Institute. We have become a major player in the teaching of Arabic summer courses to American students, operate a much larger operation at home at our Secretariat in Tucson, and control a budget many times larger than it was just four years ago. None of this is likely to get smaller; it could easily get bigger.

True to the vision of its founders, much of the worth of AIMS is in the work of its Centers. CEMA, a bare three years old, has an extensive program of speakers, affiliations, and projects of research that scholars have brought to Oran to develop in its collegial atmosphere. CEMA is in many ways forging a new identity for academic research in Algeria. Tangier, recently renamed TALIM, continues its strong tradition of community service and outreach. CEMAT has grown to bursting at the seams.

Our November meeting lies before us. We will have much work to do. AIMS has new bylaws, and the methods by which we will operate should be examined with care to ensure that they are clear and provide sure pathways to the future.

I look forward to meeting new friends and old at MESA, and assuring ourselves together that the future of AIMS is bright.

-Jim Miller

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Every year the AIMS board meets in conjunction with the Middle East Studies Association Annual Meeting. This year's schedule:

Board meeting (by invitation only), Saturday, 11/22, 9am-1pm, Taylor

Business meeting (open to all AIMS members and potential members), Saturday, 11/22, 3-4:30pm, Virginia A
Reception (open to all AIMS members, families and friends welcome), Saturday, 11/22, 7-9pm, Tyler

AIMS nine member Board of Directors serve three year terms. Annually, two are selected from the Institutional Members and elected to office at the board meeting, and one from the general membership is elected to office at the business meeting. AIMS Current Board is:

William Granara (2008)-Harvard University
Melani Cammett (2008)-Membership appointed
James McDougall (2008)-Princeton University
Phillip Naylor (2009)-Marquette University
Michael Toler (2009)-Middlebury NITLE
Yahia Zoubir (2009)-Membership appointed
Jonathan Smolin (2010)-Dartmouth University
Aomar Boum (2010)-University of Arizona
Thomas DeGeorges (2010)-Sharjeh Univeristy

James Miller, President
Kenneth Perkins, Past President
Emily Gottreich, Vice President
Keith Walters, Treasurer
John Entelis, Secretary (JNAS Editor)
Kerry Adams, Executive Director
Thor Kuniholm, TALM Director
Laurence Michalak, CEMAT Director
Robert Parks, CEMA Director

AIMS Sponsored Panels at MESA, 2008:

Session IV; Sunday, November 23; 2:00pm-4:00pm

(P004) The Forbidden, the Permitted and the Contested: Aspects of Moroccan Culture and Politics

Organized by Bruce Maddy-Weitzman

Chair: Michael J. Willis, St. Antony's Col, Oxford U

Discussant: Daniel Zisenwine, Tel Aviv U

Oumelbanine Zhiri, UC San Diego—Eccentric Bodies: Leo Africanus and Homosexuality

Samir Ben-Layashi, Tel-Aviv U—Writing the Moroccan Body in the Colonial Era

Bruce Maddy-Weitzman, Tel Aviv U—Revisiting Oufkir: The Makhzen, the Moroccan Left, and the Amazigh Movement

Abdelilah Bouasria, American U—Manufacturing Pop Journalism in Morocco: Rachid Nini's Role in the Moroccan Chess Board

Session V; Sunday, November 23; 4:30pm-6:30pm

(P051) Powers, Politics and Violences: The Legacies of Algeria's 'War on Terror'

Organized by Jacob A. Mundy

Chair: Jacob A. Mundy, Inst of Arab & Islamic Studies, U of Exeter

Discussant: Yahia H. Zoubir, Euromed Marseille, Ecole de Management

Miriam R. Lowi, The Col of New Jersey—Algeria after the Oil Shock: From Regime Crisis to Re-Equilibration

Cherif Dris, Algiers U—Algeria and Terrorism in the Sahel Region: Between Internal Responses and External Replies

Roman Hagelstein, Universitat Tuebingen—The Kabyle Black Spring: A Reassessment

Jeremy Keenan, Bristol U—The Dark Sahara: The Legacy of the GWOT's (Global War on Terror's) Saharan-Sahelian Front

Robert P. Parks, Centre d'Etudes Maghrebine en Algerie—Reconfiguring the Economy: Trabendo and State Authority in Western Alge

Session VI; Monday, November 24; 8:30am-10:30am

(P145-I) North Africa: Politics, Region, and the Limits of Transformation, Part I

Organized by Yahia H. Zoubir, Euromed Marseille, Ecole de Management and Haizam Amirah-Fernandez

Chair: Haizam Amirah-Fernandez, Elcano Royal Inst

Discussant: John P. Entelis, Fordham U

Michael J. Willis, Oxford U, St. Antony's Col—The Enigma of Reform in Morocco

Ronald Bruce St John, Independent Scholar—Recent Policy Initiatives in Libya: Scope and Permanence in Question

Noureddine Jebnoun, Georgetown U—The Tunisian Dilemma between Political Impasse and Security Reflexes

Session VII; Monday, November 24; 11:00am-1:00pm

(P145-II) North Africa: Politics, Region, and the Limits of Transformation, Part II

Organized by Yahia H. Zoubir

Chair: Yahia H. Zoubir, Euromed Marseille, Ecole de Management

Haizam Amirah-Fernandez, Elcano Royal Inst—The EU's Dilemmas in its Southern Neighborhood: Does Anyone Know What to Do?

Clement M. Henry, U of Texas at Austin—The Art of Association in Algeria: The Case of the Union Generale des Etudiants Algerien

Gonzalo Escibano, UNED—Prospects of Economic Reform in the Maghreb: From Stabilization to Modernization

Louisa Dris-Ait-Hamadouche, U of Algiers—Maghrebi Woman: Realities and Stereotypes

Yahia H. Zoubir, Euromed Marseille, Ecole de Management—The United States Strategic Interests in the Maghreb: Democracy Promotion or Securitization of Economic and Military Requirements?

**Saharan Crossroads: Views from the North
Carrefour saharien: la vue du nord**

**AIMS/WARA Conference, Tangier
June 6 through 8, 2009**

Africa has traditionally been viewed through a bifocal lens in which the Sahara Desert has been perceived as an impenetrable barrier dividing the continent into the northern "white" and sub-Saharan "black" Africa. Despite trans-Saharan cultural contact spanning centuries, the conceptual divide separating North and sub-Saharan Africa remains strong. Countries to the north find themselves placed in Mediterranean, Islamic, and Middle Eastern studies with little consideration of cultural, historical, or artistic contact with sub-Saharan countries, which are often considered more authentically "African." Much scholarship has failed to recognize that communication, correspondence, trade and travel has been going on for several millennia, often in partnership with nomadic movements across the Sahara. In fact, the arbitrary and removed perception of Africa as separate zones may be growing. We seek to counteract this tendency. Reality is and has been quite different. Contact among traders, scholars, artisans, and nomads set the stage for the emergence of richly diverse aesthetic expressions along the web of North to South and East to West routes crossing the Sahara as well as at their beginning and ending points. Today, the Sahara and its peripheries are becoming, as is the rest of the world, platforms of interconnected peoples and cultures.

Saharan Crossroads invites papers in the fields of art history, literature, anthropology, folklore, cultural history, geography, film, performing arts, and music addressing the methodological, conceptual, stylistic or technical aspects of artistic creativity, culture, and performance, both contemporary or historic, which reflect the nature of this artistic discourse and illustrate how the Sahara has been a porous boundary, a bridge rather than a barrier, for the transmission and exchange of arts and culture through time.

Saharan Crossroads: Views from the North, the 2009 AIMS Conference, is the first of a two-part conference. "Views from the South" will take place a year later in West Africa.

A delegation of scholars from the West African Research Association in Dakar (WARA) will participate in Views from the North. For Part II in 2010, "Views from the South," we envision reversing these roles so that WARA takes the lead, incorporating a delegation from AIMS. In this way, the conferences should lead to new and enduring scholarly linkages.

We underline the significance of Saharan Crossroads: Views from the North's artistic and cultural theme of historical and contemporary connections across Saharan space.

Themes to be considered may include, but are not restricted to:

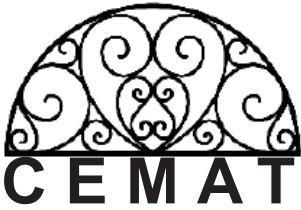
- Historical Construction of the Sahara as a Barrier
- Behavioral, Geographic, and Conceptual Space of the Sahara
- Libraries and the Challenges of Archival Preservation
- Cultural Manifestations of Slavery in North Africa
- Sufi Brotherhoods and their Role in Cementing Relations Across the Sahara
- The Sahara as a Geographic and Cultural Space of Amazighité
- Nomadic Cultures as Agents of Contact
- Saharan Oases as Zones of Cultural Contact
- Saharan Arts, Architecture, and Design
- Music and Performance in and across the Sahara
- Deconstructing North/South Identities: Artists' Roundtable

Paper proposals of one page, accompanied by a CV, should be submitted electronically to WARA (wara@bu.edu) no later than February 1, 2009. Priority for acceptance and funding will be given to scholars from AIMS and WARA affiliate countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and the 18 countries comprising West Africa), and from the US.

For Information, contact

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Director's Report

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WHAT DOES THE DIRECTOR DO?

Our last Newsletter began with an article about what CEMAT does. A related question is, what does the CEMAT Director do? This came up recently when I was asked to edit a description of my duties to help recruit a new director for next year. A new director? Yes, it seems as if I just arrived, but this is the beginning of my third and last year. So, what does the CEMAT Director do? The job description is the long answer, but, in a nutshell, the job of the director here is to meet interesting people.

The principal category of interesting people I meet—our main customers, so to speak—is CEMAT Scholars. At the moment there are 19 of them doing research in Tunisia. They include people with Fulbrights and other grants, students just out of college, graduate students doing thesis research, faculty working on books and articles, and independent scholars. Most are American, but not all; some are South Korean, Canadian, English and German, and others have dual nationalities—American and, for example, Tunisian, Belgian, Ukrainian, or French. Their research topics are diverse—from the sources of the lead used in Roman curse tablets to the comparative study of Muslim and Christian holy men. Other CEMAT scholars include American students of Arabic and undergraduates in study abroad programs here.

The CEMAT Director also meets many Tunisians—mostly scholars. Recently I've met sociologists, historians, scholars of religion, experts on tobacco and AIDS, and a geologist whose specialties are lead and copper. Other Tunisians include government ministers, journalists, lawyers, fellow heads of NGOs (CEMAT is an NGO), film makers, hotel managers, tour operators, restaurant proprietors, grain importers, and building repairmen. Among the 1,443 people who signed our Library guestbook last year, the largest category was Tunisians, and I enjoy dropping in at the Library across the hall, introducing myself and chatting with our Tunisian clients about their studies.

Another category of interesting people I meet is diplomats. The list begins with U.S. Ambassador Robert Godec, who often welcomes our student groups. Other officers of the U.S. Embassy include Public Affairs Officer Patricia Kabra, who has a Ph.D. in Middle Eastern History from UCLA and whose doctoral thesis on Early Hafsid Ifriqiyya is in our CEMAT Library. The U.S. Embassy generously provides the main funding for CEMAT's American Civilization Grant Program. I also meet people from other embassies—Malta, Holland, France, Italy, Germany, the Czech Republic, and the UK. The British Ambassador's wife, Lillian Craig Harris, recently gave a talk at CEMAT about her book on World War II cemeteries in Tunisia.

In dealing with these various interesting people, I learn new things about Tunisia. For example, in July a student from our Arabic program had terrible stomach pains and had to be rushed to the hospital. Her pancreas was badly inflamed and she had to have an emergency operation, so I got a crash course about Tunisian hospitals. I learned that Tunisia's hospitals are modern and well-equipped, with highly trained doctors, and that they charge bargain rates. For example, the pancreas operation at a private hospital cost a fraction of what it would have cost in the US. Tunisia's skilled and inexpensive hospitals have fostered a flourishing medical tourism sector in Tunisia, including many who come for cosmetic surgery.

Of course, the staff and I don't just meet people at CEMAT. We perform services for them. We offer advice to scholars on their proposals, we help them obtain research permits, we put them in touch with Tunisian scholars and organizations who share their interests, we steer them to useful books and theses. We also give grants for the study of American civilization, for comparative research in the countries of the Maghrib (though AIMS) and for Mediterranean studies (through CAORC). That's why CEMAT is here—to provide services to scholars of North Africa.

In short, the CEMAT Director has a great job that involves mainly meeting and helping interesting people. You will hear about—and hear from—many of these interesting people in the following pages of this Newsletter. The disadvantage of the director's job is that it keeps me very busy. I came with a research project, but so far I haven't done much research. Also, I thought that I would get to spend lots of time reading in the CEMAT Library, but that rarely happens. However, I do get to meet interesting people—and I still have nine months to go in the job.

THE AIMS CINEMA CONFERENCE: The 2008 AIMS Conference, hosted by CEMAT from May 23 to 26, was on "Cinema and the Maghrib." The program dealt with the history and dynamics of film in and about the Maghrib, and the organizers were Professors Joelle Vitiello of Macalester College and Michael Toler of Middlebury.

The conference opened with a reception at the CEMAT villa and a welcome banquet at the nearby Pacha Restaurant, followed by the historic film *Sejnane* (1973), presented and discussed by Tunisian filmmaker Abdellatif Ben Ammar. The tone was set for a conference that was remarkable for the quality of the presentations and discussions and the warmth of the ambiance of artists and scholars.

Events on Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25 were held at the Belvedere Hotel. There were eight panel sessions with 29 papers, two roundtable discussions with 11 discussants, and two more evening films, both presented by their directors—*L'envers du miroir* (2007) by Algerian film-maker Nadia Cherabi-Labidi, and *La Beauté Eparpillée* (2008) by Moroccan film-maker Lahcen Zinoune.

Spring Summer 2008

Many famous films have been made in Tunisia—including Star Wars and The English Patient—so on Monday, May 26, the conference participants were treated to an excursion to Cape Bon to visit the Ben Ammar Film Studios. We wandered through a huge expanse of fake Roman buildings—triumphal arches, baths and sumptuous Roman villas, decorated with statues, bas-reliefs and paintings of Roman gods and goddesses—all made of plaster, plywood and chicken wire. The excursion continued to Hammamet for a luncheon and a visit to the walled medina, Spanish fortress and beach.

This was perhaps the largest conference AIMS has ever held, with 15 Americans, 8 Moroccans, 8 Algerians, and 11 Tunisians, including the panel chairs. The panels, round tables and films were well attended, filling most of the meeting space, with peak attendance of about 65 people at any given time. A conference volume, edited by Profs. Vitiello and Toler, is anticipated.

The 2009 AIMS Conference, “Saharan Crossroads: Views from the North,” deals with trans-Saharan contacts—the many ways in which the Sahara has been more of a bridge than a barrier for North-South contacts on the African continent. It is tentatively set for June 6-8, 2009, in Tangiers. Contact AIMS for more information.

A SPRING FULBRIGHT SEMINAR: CEMAT organized a seminar for American Fulbright scholars of the Middle East to discuss their research projects. As in the past two years, we met in the pleasant setting of the Hotel Sidi Bou Said in Sidi Dhrif. There were 43 scholars from different disciplines (in 2007 it had been only Islamic Studies); projects are being conducted in Egypt, Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria, the UAE, Qatar, Jordan, and Bahrain. The seminar took place from April 26 to 29 and its theme was “Meeting the Needs of the 21st Century.”

The students presented their research in five panels, heard keynote presentations by three Tunisian scholars, and did a half-day tour of the Bardo Museum and the ruins of Carthage. A highlight at the end of the program was a reception by American Ambassador Robert Godec at his residence in Sidi Bou Said, overlooking the Gulf of Tunis and Mount Boukorneen.

The topics and approaches were remarkably diverse, but here are some samples:

- A musicologist discussed dabke dancing in Syria as an element of constructed and performed national identity—a narrative of unity through diversity, since dabke varies from place to place and changes over time; for example, in some places men and women dance together, and in others they dance separately.
- A history student discussed how Western observers tend to present Middle Eastern events in terms of the personalities of leaders—a “Big Man” approach which often leads to oversimplifications, such as seeing Arafat as behind the Second Intifada, which was more of a grassroots movement.
- A dentist discussed the close relationship between diabetes and periodontal disease in the UAE, leading to a discussion about different cultural attitudes about medical and dental services. Are they social necessities to be facilitated by the state, or commodities to be bought and sold?
- An engineer discussed how Morocco is recycling mining refuse into alkali-activated cements; the cement industry is the 3rd largest world source of greenhouse gases and mining is the second largest economic sector in Morocco, after agriculture, so this has important implications for the environment.
- An Islamic Studies scholar discussed how wealth and high

cont. on page 8

Recent Scholars in Residence at CEMAT

Below is a list of the main scholars who were associated with CEMAT in 2007-8, along with their projects. Not included are the names of the 14 OSU and 7 SIT study abroad students who are also CEMAT scholars.

- Adnan Ahmad, Fulbright, Johns Hopkins, studying Tunisian identity, 11/07 to 7/08
- Ali Abdullatif Ahmida, Politics/U New England in Maine, 6/08, refugees from Italian colonial Libya.
- Zach Bloomfield, Fulbright, studying Tunisian youth, 12/07 to 09
- Ken Brown, Emeritus/Manchester, 6-7/08, AIMS grant for research on Maghribi cities
- Melissa Chirico, Eastern Pennsylvania, Fulbright Arabic, 6/07-10/07
- Sangho Chung, New School for Social Research, teaching Development at Manouba, 2007-9
- Julia Clancy-Smith, History/Arizona, 9-11/07, finishing a book on Mediterranean Odysseys
- Sarah Epstein, 2005-8, studying law and gender, MA/Arabic Lit., Univ. of Tunis.
- Jemel Amin Derbeli, USC, film project on water and society in Sidi Bou Zid, Spring-Summer 2008.
- Pierre Englebert, Pomona College, prospective Fulbright teaching in Tunisia, visiting Tunis faculties.
- Jeremy Farrell, 2007-8, Tulane, studying holy men in Tunisia and teaching at AMIDEAST
- Angel Foster, Ibis Reproductive Health, Cambridge, 10-11/07, studying pharmacies and birth control
- Richard Fraenkel, independent scholar, 6/08, Tunisian agriculture
- Kristine Goulding, Fulbright, Arabic study and women's studies research 2007-8
- William Granara, NELC/Harvard, AIMS grant, 6-7/08, research on Tunisian Nationalism.
- Karim Hamdy and Laura Rice, Oregon State U., directing OSU Study Abroad, 10-12/07, 10-12/08
- Chauncy Harris, Jr., Rhodes Scholar/Oxford, studying Italians and Maltese in N.Af., 2007-9
- Simon Hawkins, Anthropology/Franklin and Marshall, 8-10/07, merchants and tourists
- Patrick Hazleton, 10/07 to 5/08, the role of Islam in the Tunisian educational system
- Thomas Heffernan, Religion/U Tennessee, 6-7/08, autobiographies of Augustine and Perpetua.
- Josie Hendrickson, Cand. Phil./Religion, Emory U, 9-10/07, Maliki fatwas
- Alyson Jones, Cand. Phil./ethnomusicology, U Michigan, 6/07-8/08, women and popular music
- Kimberly Katz, History/Towson U, Arab Cultural Heritage, 12/07 to 8/08.
- Martin Latreille, Canada, 9/07-08, directing research on changes in marriage and the family in Tunisia.
- Dale Lightfoot, Geography/Oklahoma State, CAORC grant to study qanats, 5-9/08
- Abel Lomax, teaching at AMIDEAST 2007-8, CEMAT cataloguing project at Beit Al-Banani in Tunis.
- Karla Mallette, French-Italian/Miami U of Ohio, AIMS grant to study Mediterranean Lingua Franca
- Douja Mamelouk, Cand. Phil./Georgetown, 8/07-08, images of men in post-colonial Tunisia literature.
- Nadia Mamelouk, did PhD thesis, U of Virginia, the Tunisian women's journal Leila (1936-41).
- Mary McCullough, Samford College, Fulbright teacher, Ibn Sharaf, research on return migration, 07-08.
- James Miller, Geography/Clemson, 5-8/08, AIMS Conference and Learn and Serve/AMIDEAST.
- Naima Omar, Arabic/U Kansas, 1-7/08, analysis of Bourguiba's speeches and TAP Program consulting.
- Richard Parks, Cand. Phil, U Minnesota, 11/2007 to 5/2008, Jewish life during the interwar period.
- Christiane Schroeder, student/U of Leipzig, 9-12/07, small businesses in Tunisia.
- Sonia Shiri, Arabic/UC Berkeley, Tunisian Northwest and consulting at TAP Arabic program
- Sheldon Skaggs, U of Georgia, 12/07-1/08, lead isotopes for Roman curse tablets.
- Laura Thompson, Georgetown/anthropology, 2008-9, Fulbright research on professional women.
- Laura Tohme, 12/08, Ribats in Tunisia and Islamic history
- Sarah Vincent, Anthropology/Cand. Phil., LSE, 2006-9, marriage and divorce in Tunisia.
- Lauren Wagner, Cand. Phil., Univ. College/London, 11/07, Maghribi tourism in the Maghrib
- Mark Willis, independent scholar, US-Tunisian relations in the period 1941-1945, 8/2007-uncertain
- Sean Yom, Cand. Phil./politics/ Harvard, 12/07-2/08, comparing politics in Jordan, Kuwait and Tunisia.
- Dorra Zairi, recently returned from studies in the US, Beit al-Bannani library cataloguing project.

RECENTLY ARRIVED RESEARCHERS AT CEMAT

Twelve of the above 2007-8 scholars are also here in 2008-9. Several new scholars have arrived for 2008-9, including those below, and more are on the way.

- Laryssa Chomiak, Cand. Phil/U Maryland, 9/08-6/09, to study civic politics and public space
- Thomas Earnest, BS/IR/Georgia Tech, 9/08-8/09, Fulbright, economic development in Tunisia.
- Christen Farr, BA/USC, Fulbright, development issues and women's employment, 10/08-12/09
- Teal Greyhavens, BA/Film/Whitman, Watson Fellow, 10-11/08, the role of cinema
- Matthew Hendren, wife Rebekah Dillon son Holden, 9/08-12/09, Fulbright, urban agriculture.
- Claire Oueslati-Porter, Cand. Phil./anthro/Univ. S Florida, women workers in offshore factories, 2008-9
- Dorsey Wisotzki, independent scholar, with family, for Arabic study, 5/08-5/10.



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TALIM Director's Report

July 2008

State Department Visit: Heidi Manley, Special Projects Officer from the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, spent several days in Tangier. The purpose of her visit was to review and evaluate the summer Arabic language program administered by the American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) (TALIM is the AIMS representative in Morocco) Funding for the summer Arabic Program is provided under a State Department grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). Ms Manley visited TALIM and the American School of Tangier where the summer program is held.

AIMS Research Grantees: Three Maghribi (North African) scholars visited TALIM during the month... They were professors Salah Baizig (Tunisia), Mohand Akli Hadibi (Algeria), and Nadia Bouchhioua (Tunisia). They received their short term AIMS grants and conducted research in the Library. Professor Hadibi also visited the Daoud Library in Tetouan where he discovered a rich source of documentation for his study of traditional education during the colonial period. (Note: TALIM digitized a portion of this valuable library under a grant from CAORC) Getty Grantee Hind Djar spent several days in Tangier where she made extensive use of the TALIM Library.

Public Lecture at TALIM: Mr. Destraumau, the French Director of the Tangier Electricity and Water Office, Amendis, was invited to make a presentation at TALIM. He gave an interesting and timely PowerPoint briefing on actions underway to improve and extend the water and electricity systems in the Tangier region. A lively question and answer session followed his remarks.

Group Visits to TALIM: Several groups visited TALIM in July including:
-- Georgetown University students studying Arabic in Rabat
--students from the Children's Haven orphanage in Azrou, Morocco led by Alan MacArthur.
--Moroccan students studying English at the American Language Institute under a State Department (Access) program
--American teachers from colleges and secondary schools in the U.S. on a three week tour of Morocco sponsored by the Fulbright-Hays program.

Fulbright Scholar Selections: The TALIM Director participated in the selection of Moroccan students applying for Masters and PhD grants to study at universities in the U.S. (In Morocco the Fulbright Commission is called the Moroccan-American Commission for Cultural and Educational Exchange (MACECE) whose American members are selected by the American Ambassador and Moroccan members by the King of Morocco)

Farewell to TALIM supporter: Evelyn Early, Public Affairs Officer at the American Embassy in Rabat, ended her second tour to Morocco in July. She visited TALIM before her departure where she met with Moroccan film maker, Farid Belyazid, Moroccan journalist, Jamal Amiar, and senior Fulbright performing artist, Vanessa Paloma. Throughout

her tenure in Morocco, Evelyn was an ardent and generous supporter of TALIM activities. We wish her all the best at her new posting as academic advisor at the U.S. Air Force Staff College in Alabama.

August and September 2008

Season of Visitors: During August and September we were principally involved hosting museum visitors including special groups. August, being a vacation month in Europe, the number of visitors to the Legation doubled compared to September. Statistics taken from our visitor sign-in book indicate that nearly all of our visitors were from Europe with French nationals being consistently the largest category:

Among the visitors in August and September were:

- 1) Officers from the American Embassy in Rabat and the American Embassy in Madrid
- 2) A delegation of American teachers participating in the Global Learning Across Borders and Georgetown University.
- 3) A visit by 60 English cruise ship passengers.
- 4) In addition, we welcomed a number of persons with nostalgic memories of Tangier and the Legation: retired FSO Charles Dudley who served in Tangier in 1966-67 and Ralph P. Odegaard who was a member of the Marine Security Guard at the American Legation in 1956-57. He was accompanied by his wife whom he met while serving in Tangier. Ironically, both men visited the Legation on the same day where they met for the first time.
- 5) We were also pleased to host the visit of two generations of career foreign service officers, retired FSO Arnold Long and his wife visiting with their son Tyler Long, Economic Officer at the American Embassy in Rabat who was accompanied by his wife.
- 6) We received a surprise visitor in early August, Terry McAuliffe, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the presidential campaigns of both Bill and Hillary Clinton. McAuliffe was encouraged to visit Tangier by his host in Spain Andrew Graggero. (The Graggero family owns the Rock Hotel in Gibraltar as well as being former owners of the Bland Shipping line and the regional airline, GibAir) At Graggero's suggestion, McAuliffe paid a brief courtesy call on the Secretary General of Tangier Province. McAuliffe had just finished an African tour with Bill Clinton. He was accompanied by his wife, Dorothy, and two of their children.
- 7) We were pleased to host the visit of Maria Aulicino, a personal assistant to Joseph Verner Reed, longtime TALMS Board member and current TALMS Fellow whose contribution of books, memorabilia, and rugs have enriched the research library and the galleries throughout the Legation.

CAORC-AIMS Summer Arabic Program Completes 15th Year: For the last 15 years (since 1993) the American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS), in conjunction with the Legation, has administered a summer Arabic language program for American university students. This year's program was under the direction of Dr. Martha Schulte-Nafeh of the University of Arizona. (Dr. Nafeh has accepted a position at the University of Texas at Austin for 2009) The current program is financed through a grant provided by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC).

Ramadan Events: The month-long fast of Ramadan fell in September. As a result, the Legation adult literacy and language program for 150 neighborhood women was rescheduled to begin in October. However, the Legation hosted an evening of Ramadan music featuring the renowned Andalusian orchestra of Tangier. This popular and well attended event has become a Legation tradition. As in previous years, the orchestra played to a capacity audience in the Legation conference room.

Tangier Arabic Language Program Cultural Activities Report

-Becky Schulthies, Assistant Program Director

We designed a cultural tour and introduction to Moroccan Arabic (which we termed 'instant Moroccan Arabic') for the first week of the program. This allowed students to get to know each other and the program administrators, gain some exposure to the richness of Moroccan cultural climes, and some opportunities to practice interactional Moroccan Arabic.

The students arrived at 2am Monday morning, June 9, from Frankfurt. They were very tired, but eager to start the program. Unfortunately, the communication about the initial program was crossed. They assumed they would be able to sleep in, and we had planned a full day for them. We woke them at 9am and went to Rabat for a lecture with Ahmed Abadi, President of the Mohammadia Association for Religious Scholars, who spoke about Islam in Morocco. During a walking tour of Hassan's Tower and the previous kings' masoulem, we then introduced them to some history and culture of Morocco and assigned them some interactional exercises in Moroccan Arabic. After lunch we met at the Fulbright Commission in Morocco where we received a security briefing by the RSO from the Embassy, and a welcome by the PAO and Fulbright Director.

On Tuesday we visited the Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca, traveled to Marrakech, walked through the medina souqs and visited Ben Youssef Mosque. Students were on their own after dinner. On Wednesday we visited the Saadian tombs, Bahia and Badia Palaces, and gave them free time the rest of the day. We introduced them to more "Instant Moroccan Arabic," which they had to utilize in two interactional assignments. After two days we went to Fes and had a walking lecture of the Fes Medina restoration projects in Modern Standard Arabic by Aziz Meziane, a civil engineer working with UNESCO restoration projects. We attended a performance of the Hamadsha Sufi order and Tijjani Senagalese singer Ismael Lo at the Fes Festival of Sacred Music, which the students really enjoyed and was a great introduction to Moroccan and trans-Saharan musical culture. Upon arrival in Tangier, June 15, the students prepared for classes and we oriented them to the city.

Overall the students learned how to greet and ask questions in Moroccan Arabic (survival dialect skills) and gained a sense of Morocco's diversity. An optional Moroccan Arabic class, meeting twice a week for one hour each time, continued to be taught by Becky Schulthies and Mohammed Barakat.

One student became ill during the cultural tour and returned back to the US for personal reasons (Taylor Tarr). Becky Schulthies accompanied her to Casablanca and she flew out June 19.

Modern Standard Arabic courses began on Monday June 16. On Thursday, July 19, students met at the Tangier American Legation Institute for



Students studying at the Tangier Language Program

Maghrib Studies (TALIM) for a tour of the museum by Director Thor Kuniholm. Students learned about the long diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and Morocco (Morocco was the first country to officially recognize the U.S.). They also viewed the Moroccan art, literature and map collections at the Museum. The other walking tour, this time in Arabic, was of the Kasbah Museum by Abdelaziz Idrissi, Moroccan prehistory archeologist and curator on July 18. We learned about the symbolism and function of Moroccan elites' architecture and some things about the history of Mediterranean trade from the artifacts found in Tangier and located in the museum.

We were favored with a number of cultural lectures during the program, some in Arabic, some in English and other in a mix of Arabic and English. On July 3 Vanessa Paloma, Fulbright scholar, medieval music professor and performing artist, spoke to us in English about Jews in Morocco and her research into northern Moroccan Jewish women's songs. She also performed three of the repertoire she is collecting for us at TALIM. In addition, Abdelaziz Jadiir, university lecturer and researcher, spoke to us on July 24 in Arabic about the life and works of Paul Bowles, American expatriate writer who lived and wrote in Tangier. Becky Schulthies gave a lecture on Moroccan family interpretive practices in relation to television on July 31, and Dr. Ali Azariah, English professor from Al-Akhawayn University, spoke to students on the Moroccan educational system.

One particularly useful set of cultural lectures we tied to weekend excursions to surrounding historical sites. Two of our Arabic teachers, Professor Younes Rihani ElAssaad and Dr. Redouan ElAyadi, are from Asilah and Tetouan respectively. A few days before visiting these cities we were favored with a lecture, in Arabic and some English, explaining their history, monuments, economy and cultural contributions. This prepared students for the visit and had the added bonus of our teachers knowing the vocabulary and Arabic linguistic levels of the students. Since we were a large group, giving explanations about the city while walking around was difficult—students in the back could not hear well. However, since they already knew many things about the city before visiting it, the explanations were shorter and easier to follow. We visited Tetouan and Chefchaouen on July 5 and Asilah on July 19. We also suggested weekend locations for students to travel and explore Moroccan cities and sites on their own. This was a good opportunity for them to use their Arabic skills and learn through interaction.

The students were eager to celebrate July 4th so they collected funds from each other and organized their own Independence Day party BBQ. On July 17 we held a communal summer birthday party for all those who had birthdays during the program.

One cultural event much requested by students was a Moroccan cuisine cooking class. The cooking staff at the American school were very accommodating, and we had a cooking lesson almost every Sunday. Students learned how to make a chicken tajine with rosemary and rice, hamburger tajine in tomato sauce, fried Moroccan bread called malawi, and a stuffed savory pastry (Bastilla) served at special events. For those interested, we had a spice buying expedition toward the end of the program. Primarily it was students who had been involved in the cooking classes.

Though not officially organized, one of the ways we encouraged cultural interaction was through dinner excursions. Students and faculty staying at AST were given \$10 per day for dinner and incidentals (breakfast and lunch were provided at AST). The school is a fifteen to twenty minute walk from the main section of town, so students had to get out from the school compound. Some students used this as an opportunity to meet and talk with shop owners and other Moroccans outside of the program.

Cemat Director's Report continued from page 5.

in-migration in the U.A.E. created a “threat” of intermarriage with foreigners; so in 1992 the UAE established a public “Marriage fund” which subsidizes Emirati marriages and offers education to teen-agers about marriage, family, and sex.

- A sociologist discussed aging in Egypt, where older people have traditionally been cared for by their children in home settings; but increasing longevity, decreasing family size and changes in women's roles are making home care more difficult; and finally
- A presentation about the effects of Islamic financing in Jordan on consumer behavior with regard to cars, houses, investment and saving, had some of us wondering, what kind of a car would the Prophet Muhammad drive if he were alive today? And what about Jesus and Moses?

WELCOME TO SAMEH: CEMAT's Tunisian staff has now increased by 50%—that is, from two to three people. Riadh Saadaoui and Faouzi Mahbouli have been joined by Sameh Bouraoui. At first, Sameh joined us as a temporary employee, just for the busy season in June and July. However, she did an excellent job and, with the blessing of AIMS, we made her a permanent employee as of September. Sameh answers the telephone, receives visitors, maintains office records, does invitations and announcements and mailings, helps maintain the Library, and her training in accounting is quite useful. This is an historic moment for CEMAT, recognizing that our activities have increased over recent years to the point that we require more staff.

STUDY ABROAD IN TUNISIA: CEMAT's mission is to help facilitate scholarship of Tunisia and the Maghrib generally, and American undergraduate study abroad programs in Tunisia are part of that mission. The big news on this front is that in December 2007 CEMAT signed an agreement with the School for International Training (SIT), to help them conduct a program in Tunisia. The first group of 13 students came in Spring 2008 (February 14 to May 14), and the second group, 7 students, is here for Fall 2008. The local director of the program is Prof. Mounir Khelifa of the University of La Manouba.

Based in Brattleboro, Vermont, SIT is a division of World Learning and offers over 80 academic programs throughout the world, now including Tunisia. Each program is limited to 15 students and has a theme (the Tunisian theme is “popular culture”). We provide SIT students with membership in CEMAT at a special rate, giving them library and internet services and use of our classroom for lectures (we hosted 13 lectures in Spring 2008). For the last two weeks of each term, each student does an Independent Study Project, using the CEMAT Library and doing original fieldwork. We also do the financial accounting for SIT. In exchange, CEMAT gets a modest fee, which we use mainly for research fellowships in our American Studies Grant Program (described in another article in this Newsletter).

The other substantial study abroad program in Tunisia is that of Oregon State University. It is the oldest American study abroad program in Tunisia, having begun in Fall 2005. Each Fall for the past four years, Professors Karim Hamdy and Laura Rice have brought about a dozen American students to Tunisia for language and area studies. For a modest fee, CEMAT extends membership to the students. We also assist short study visits (of a week or so) by giving orientations to student groups at our villa. So far we have hosted SUNY/Potsdam, the American University in Paris, Yale, the Air Force Academy, Wyoming, Tufts, the University of Delaware, Temple University, James Fox University (in Oregon), George Mason University, and Catholic University.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION GRANTS: CEMAT's American Civilization Grant Program gives small grants for Tunisian students to go to the U.S. for short term dissertation research—for about a month—on topics relating to American society. Tunisian university professors who teach about American Civilization but have never had the opportunity to visit the U.S. are also eligible to apply, to do research for curriculum development for their classes.

Funding for the grants comes from three sources: (1) the U.S. Embassy gives the largest share of the funding; (2) CEMAT gives part; and this year we also received a \$500 contribution from (3) the American Tunisian Association in Washington, D.C.

The American Studies Grant program began as an initiative of my predecessor, Jim Miller, and the first grants went to Nerjes Ben Yedder (2005) and Olfa Baklouti (2006). In 2007 we increased the amount of the grant and sent Farid Amri to California for research on controversies about Islam in America.

This year, in 2008, we made a big step forward to award three grants of \$4,000 each. They went to Ms. Leila Hejaiej for research in Berkeley on Black novelists, Ms. Leila Ameer for research in New Orleans on the politics of disaster relief, and Ms. Rym Draoui for research in Los Angeles on Hispanic ethnicity. On October 31, these three scholars presented and discussed their research in a seminar at CEMAT.

The U.S. Embassy has just renewed its support for the program, so we have announced the 2009 American Studies Grants; we will again offer three \$4,000 American Studies grants for 2009.

We have been successful in arranging for former Peace Corps Volunteers and other American friends of Tunisia to host the visiting Tunisian scholars or help them find housing. This is crucial, since the grants are not very large when one considers the high cost of visiting the U.S.

Roger Riske, a former Peace Corps English teacher in Moknine, hosted grantees in the Los Angeles area both this year and last. Karen Trocki and Karen Jacobs in Berkeley, and Mackie Blanton and Jennifer Golden in New Orleans also hosted and helped Tunisian scholars. To these Friends of Tunisia and to the U.S. Embassy, CERES and the American Tunisian Association, we offer our sincere thanks.

AN UNUSUAL LIBRARY: CEMAT received a small grant from CAORC for a survey of library resources and for helping libraries to catalogue materials in Tunis. We used part of the grant to fund three interns—Abel Lomax, Dorra Zairi, and Karim Kabra—for cataloguing the Beit al-Bannani.

The Beit al-Bannani is an unusual place—an old courtyard house on the edge of the Arab city of Tunis, near the Kasbah. It was once

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part of a large house that belonged to a Muslim family that fled Andalusian Spain for Tunisia in the early 16th century. Mohamed Bannani's grandfather purchased the building in 1876. Today, under Mohamed, it has become a resource to scholars of all kinds and from all nations.

If you go the Beit al-Bannani on a Wednesday around noon, you will be invited to a vegetarian cous-cous lunch in the courtyard. On a recent Wednesday the luncheon guests included diverse scholars and literary figures, plus a dentist—Mohamed's brother, whose dental practice is next door. One guest was a Tunisian graduate student studying traditional medicines of the middle ages, and she brought some of her family's olive oil from Zaghouan to contribute to the lunch. Another guest was Hachemi Baccouche, a 92-year old Tunisian writer whose fifteenth book—a novel in French—had just been published. A poet at the lunch recited two of her Arabic poems, based on the colors "blue" and "green." As always, the discussion, followed by tea, was lively. One of the topics was the relationship between filial love and materialism ("Would your son love you as much if you eliminated his allowance?").

The East room of Beit el-Bannani is a collection of about a thousand shelved and catalogued books. The West room is a book bindery where Mohamed's sister, who has training in traditional bookbinding techniques, sews pages into leather bindings, stamped with gold lettering.

About two thirds of the books are in French and other Western languages, and the rest are in Arabic. In two other rooms are dozens of boxes of as yet uncatalogued books, many from the 19th and early 20th centuries, and a few even older.

The library also has a collection of over 14,000 old photographs and negatives of Tunisia, which our interns are helping to scan, annotate and catalogue. The library does not yet have a website but Mohamed is working on it. Books are available for use on the premises, and there are photocopying services nearby. Even more valuable than the books is the advice of Mr. Bannani. If you tell him your topic, he can tell you what to read and who to consult.

MORE USE OF CEMAT: The use of CEMAT facilities by visitors increased by 59% in 2007-8 over the previous year. During Academic Year 2007-2008, CEMAT received 1,443 visitors, including 297 researchers. The researchers were from 12 countries: Tunisia (139); USA (125); Algeria (5); Canada, Morocco, France and the UK (4 each); Germany and Italy (3 each); and Korea, Palestine and South Africa (2 each). These figures are based on the CEMAT guest book, and do not include many of the larger events, such as the AIMS Conference, and study abroad lectures and orientations, when it is not practical for everyone to sign in.

CEMAT EVENTS 2007-8

- Fall Semester 2007: SIT study abroad, CEMAT hosted 13 lectures (for a group of 14 students)
- 23 October 2007, lecture: Susan Ossman and Nabih Jrad, Places We Share: Nomadology and Cosmopolitanism in the Maghrib.
- 13 November 2007, CEMAT scholars meeting, introductions (13 scholars attended).
- 15 January 2008, study abroad orientation, University of Delaware (19 students)
- 17 January 2008, study abroad orientation, SUNY/Potsdam (9 students and 4 faculty)
- 22 January 2008, CEMAT scholars meeting, library resources, D. Bond and D. Lagueche (21 attended)
- 30 January 2008, lecture: Nadia Mamelouk, La tunisienne dans la revue Leila (1936-1941)
- 1 February 2008, study abroad orientation, Temple University, 15 students (at Africa Hotel)
- 20 February 2008, seminar: Sean Yom (Harvard), Comparative Authoritarianism in the MENA Region
- 2 April 2008, lecture: Lillian Craig Harris, Cemeteries and Memories: The Second World War in Tunisia
- 26-29 April 2008, Fulbright Middle East Scholars Enrichment Seminar (43 students)
- 30 April 2008, panel: Mohamed Kerrou, La pensée de l'anthropologue Clifford Geertz dans le Maghreb
- 15 May 2008, study abroad orientation for James Fox University (Oregon)
- 15 May 2008, CEMAT scholars end-of-research reports by
 - 1) Douja Mamelouk, The female gaze upon men in Arabic novels by Tunisian women; and
 - 2) Kris Goulding, Anomalies in Tunisian women's status
- 21 May 2008, lecture, Robert Parks, Le système politique Algérien: pluralisme politique
- 23-26 May, AIMS Conference on Cinema in the Maghrib
- 31 May-28 July 2008, TAP3, hosted 8 cultural studies lectures (30 students)
- 6 June 2008, study abroad orientation, George Mason University (20 students)
- 24 June, CEMAT scholars end-of-research reports by
 - 1) Patrick Hazelton, Women's education in Tunisia in the early 1900s, and (2) Kimberly Katz, Identity in Kairouan in the early 1900s
- 19-23 July 2008, MERC/AIMS Research Design Workshop (in Gammarth), 22 participants
- 24 September 2008, study abroad orientation, Oregon State University (13 students)
- Spring Semester 2008: SIT study abroad, CEMAT hosted 7 lectures (for a group of 7 students)
- 22 October 2008, CEMAT Scholars meeting
 - (15 CEMAT scholars, 12 OSU students and faculty, 9 SIT students and faculty, 3 guests), followed by dinner
- 31 October 2008: research reports by three Tunisian recipients of American Civilizations grants:
 - Leila Aneur, Rym Draoui, and Leila Hejaiej.
- 14 November 2008, lecture: Lilia Ben Salem, La famille Tunisienne: ruptures et continuités

CEMAT'S NEW WEBSITE: <http://www.cematmaghrib.org>.

Please note that CEMA will have an annual report in the next newsletter. This issue was dedicated to CEMAT, but CEMA is alive and well!

Tangier Arabic Program 2008 Report

In June and July, CEMAT conducted training in Elementary Modern Standard Arabic for thirty American students. We called it "TAP3," since it was the third consecutive Tunisia Arabic Program. The classes were funded by the State Department's Critical Languages Program through CAORC. The study of ten languages is funded at sites throughout the world, but over half the students are in Arabic, with Arabic training in Rabat, Amman, Cairo, Muscat and Tunis.

The selection process was rigorous. In 2007 there were 3,398 applicants in Arabic and only 6% were chosen; in 2008 the acceptance rate was only slightly higher. Besides academic qualifications, applicants were screened on the basis of essays they wrote regarding their intended uses of Arabic. The contingent sent to Tunis was an eclectic group, ranging in age from young college sophomores to people in their early thirties. It included prospective linguists, diplomats, teachers, development workers and businesspeople.

For summer 2008 we extended the program to eight weeks (in 2007 it was seven and in 2006 it was six). Thus the students now get at least 150 classroom hours of instruction, which is what they need to continue on to second year Arabic programs. There were two classes, and each received four hours of instruction per day from our four excellent Tunisian teachers (Besma, Imed, Houda and Moufidha); the two tutors (Adel and Sirine) lived with the students at the Carlton Hotel and helped them outside of class.

An innovation this year's was "Wednesday clubs" —the idea of Head Teacher Besma Soudani. One group did music and learned Tunisian songs;

another learned Tunisian cooking; another did theater; and a fourth group did calligraphy, learning to cut reed pens, mix ink, and do different styles of Arabic lettering. All the clubs were conducted in Arabic.

The philosophy of our Arabic program in Tunis is that the students should learn good Elementary Arabic, but that the cultural component of equal importance. We want the students to learn to appreciate and respect both the Arabic language and Arabo-Islamic culture. This is because it will take the students several years to become proficient in Arabic, and if they don't love the language they won't continue to study it. Thus we also included cultural lectures, Tunisian films, a week-end family stay, and three week-end excursions around Tunisia—to Mahdia, Tabarka, and Kairouan.

The evaluation by the students at the end of the program was positive—very good (8.12 on a scale of 10). For the 2009 program we are making major innovations to aim higher still. We plan to move from downtown Tunis, where the earlier programs have been held, to the pleasant northern coastal suburb of Sidi Bou Said. We will be renting a large office suite with three air-conditioned classrooms, which will allow us to reduce the class size to ten students each, and we plan to house the students with families and in apartments.

Next year we will also be welcoming a new Academic Director, Dr. Sonia Shiri from the University of California, Berkeley.

TAP Student Cultural Reports on Page 13

MERC and AIMS

The Middle East Research Competition is a project funded by the Ford Foundation to help young social scientists in the Arab world and Turkey. After many years in Egypt and Lebanon, two years ago MERC moved to Tunisia, under the able directorship of Prof. Abdelwahab Ben Hafaieth. The MERC program is based in Tunisia's national Center for Social and Economic Research (CERES), just around the corner from CEMAT. CEMAT helps MERC by providing bookkeeping.

We also cosponsor programs with MERC. Most recently, MERC and AIMS worked together to put on a first-of-its-kind workshop on research design and proposal-writing skills, from 20 to 23 July, in Gammarth. The workshop was organized by Abdelwahab Ben Hafaieth and conducted by Azzedine Layachi (Algeria), Mounira Charrad (Tunisia), Gouda Abdel-Khalek (Egypt), Nukhet Sirman (Turkey), and Bouthaina Cheriet (Algeria). The 22 participants included 8 Tunisians, 6 Algerians, 3 Syrians, 3 Moroccans, and 2 Egyptians, with simultaneous translators for Arabic to English and Arabic to French.

Mounira Charrad began the program with a keynote lecture on research design and proposal writing. Each participant then presented a research project for 15 minutes, followed by discussion. The workshop was largely the outcome of a suggestion by Azzedine Layachi, who has for many years chaired the AIMS Maghribi grant committee. Both the participants and the workshop leaders concluded that it was a positive experience, well worth repeating on a regular basis.

In the past year, besides the joint workshop, MERC has conducted several seminars and conferences. They have also started a database, called OUTROUHAT, on theses about North Africa and the Middle East. Finally, MERC has awarded 18 small research grants to Arab and Turkish scholars (averaging about \$7,000) for projects throughout the Middle East.

To learn more about MERC's activities, visit the MERC website at <http://mercprogram.org>.



AMERICAN Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) **** Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie (CEMA)
Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis (CEMAT) ****Tangier American Legation Institute for Moroccan Studies (TALIM)

Annual RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE MAGHRIB FOR NORTH AFRICAN SCHOLARS

The competition is open to Maghribi citizens who are conducting research for a doctoral dissertation or are post doctoral or senior scholars. The Research Fellowships for Maghribi Scholars are open to citizens of Algeria Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Grants are to be used for research in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and are open to scholars of business, humanities and the social sciences. Grantees must conduct their research in a country other

than their own and explain why travel to another Maghribi country is necessary for their research.

*The grant will typically be for 20-45 days, but support for longer stays will be considered. Priority will be given to Maghribi scholars living in North Africa and to those not having received such grant in the last three years.

*Applications will be reviewed by a committee of the American Institute of Maghribi Studies (AIMS) * The grant awards will range between \$1000 and \$2500.

*The grantees will be affiliated with an AIMS Overseas Research Center: CEMA in Oran, Algeria; CEMAT in Tunis, Tunisia; or TALM in Tangier, Morocco. Research will be conducted in one of these countries.

*The grantees will make a presentation on their research at the center with which they are affiliated during the period of their grant.

* Grantees should, whenever possible, interact with other affiliated scholars doing research in the host country.

* At the end of their grant period, and within 30 days, all research fellows must submit to CEMA, CEMAT or TALM both a 2-5 page summary of their research work in the country and an accounting of the use of all fellowship funds. CEMA, CEMAT or TALM will retain a portion of the funds until the report has been submitted and a lecture given at one of these centers. AIMS may choose to publish fellowship reports in the AIMS newsletter.

* Applications must include the following:

* completed applicant information sheet (at AIMSNorthAfrica.org)

* a one-page description in English of the proposed research. It should include a clearly stated reason as to why research in a Maghribi country other than the applicant's home country is essential to the research;

* a detailed 3-5 page description of the research project in English, Arabic or French;

* a curriculum vitae (See examples on the AIMS website: AIMSNorthAfrica.org)

*detailed recommendation letters will be helpful, but are not mandatory.

* The application deadline is January 31. No application received beyond this date will be accepted. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Applications can be sent by mail, email or fax. * Grant funds need to be used by October 1.

* Before departure, grantees must have medical and evacuation insurance to cover them in their country of research. This will be arranged through CEMA, CEMAT or TALIM and the cost will be deducted from the amount of the grant award.

**These awards are made possible by grants from the U.S. Departments of State and Education.

Le concours est ouvert aux citoyens maghrébins qui poursuivent actuellement des recherches dans le cadre d'études de doctorat ou post-doctorat, et aux professeurs titulaires. Ces bourses CEMA/CEMAT/TALM sont offertes aux citoyens de l'Algérie, la Libye, du Maroc, la Mauritanie, et la Tunisie, dans les disciplines de business, sciences humaines et sciences sociales. Elles doivent être utilisées pour des recherches en Algérie, au Maroc ou en Tunisie. Les bénéficiaires de ces bourses doivent effectuer leurs recherches dans un pays autre que le leur et donner les raisons de la nécessité de leur voyage à un autre pays maghrébin.

* La durée des séjours sont typiquement de 20 à 45 jours, mais des durées plus longues seront aussi considérées. La priorité sera donnée aux Maghrébins vivant au Maghreb et à ceux n'ayant pas bénéficié de cette bourse durant les trois dernières années.

* Les bénéficiaires seront choisis par un comité de l'Institut Américain des Etudes Maghrébines (AIMS).

* La valeur des bourses varie entre 1000. et 2500 dollars U.S.

* Les bénéficiaires de bourse seront affiliés à un des centres de recherche de AIMS à l'étranger: soit CEMA à Oran, CEMAT à Tunis, ou TALM à Tanger. Les recherches doivent se dérouler en Algérie, au Maroc, ou en Tunisie. * Les boursiers sont tenus de faire une présentation sur leurs recherches au centre auquel ils seront affectés durant le séjour couvert par leur bourse.

* Les boursiers devront, dans la mesure du possible, interagir avec les autres chercheurs affiliés à CEMA, CEMAT ou TALM et faisant des recherches dans le pays d'accueil.

* A la fin du séjour de recherche, les boursiers doivent soumettre à CEMA, CEMAT ou TALM un rapport de 2 à 5 pages sur leurs recherches dans le pays d'accueil, ainsi qu'un compte rendu financier détaillé sur l'utilisation de leur bourse. CEMA, CEMAT ou TALM retiendra une portion des fonds jusqu'à ce que les deux rapports soient soumis et une conférence soit donnée par le boursier à un de ces centres. AIMS se réserve le droit de publier les rapports d'activités dans son bulletin d'information.

* Les candidats devront consulter les responsables de leur institution pour le congé nécessaire pour poursuivre leur programme de recherches. AIMS considérera que les candidats ont obtenu ce dit congé de leur institution. ** Les demandes de bourse doivent inclure les informations suivantes :

* Une fiche d'information dûment remplie (voir le site Web de l'AIMS : AIMSNorthAfrica.org)

* Une page EN ANGLAIS décrivant le plan de recherches; elle doit inclure une explication claire et précise des raisons pour lesquelles le voyage dans un pays maghrébin autre que le leur est nécessaires au projet de recherche;

* Une description TRES détaillée du programme de recherches (3-5 pages) en anglais, en arabe ou en français;

* Un curriculum vitae (voir des exemples sur le site Web de l'AIMS: AIMSNorthAfrica.org)

* Des lettres détaillées recommandation, si possible.

* Le délais de soumission de la demande est le 31 janvier . * La bourse doit être utilisée avant le 1er Octobre .

* Avant leur départ en voyage de recherche, les bénéficiaires de bourse devront détenir une assurance de soins médicaux et d'évacuation les couvrant là où ils effectueront leurs recherches. Cette assurance sera payée par CEMA, CEMAT ou TALM qui déduira le coût du montant de la bourse octroyée. ** Cette bourse est financée grâce des fonds des Départements d'Etat et de l'Education des Etats-Unis.

SEND Applications to: AIMS at CMES, 845 North Park Ave, Rm 470, Tucson AZ 85721-0158 or by email: AIMSCMES@email.arizona.edu



AIMS Annual Dissertation Workshop Program Willamette University, October 17-18, 2008

This year the workshop was supported by the Department of Religion at Willamette who donated resources and funding for an overseas participant. Sincere thanks to Camilo Gomez-Rivas, AIMS Graduate Student President, for setting up the workshop, and to faculty for donating their time to lend their expertise.

The workshop was enthusiastically praised by several participants who wrote to thank AIMS for continuing this program. AIMS is dedicated to providing junior Maghrebist from different disciplines the opportunity to get together informally to discuss their research with colleagues and faculty, to get important information about job requirements, and ultimately to get tools and inspiration to finish their dissertations!

AIMS is extremely grateful for the dedication of the student members who come forward every year and volunteer as the AIMS GSA President. The main duty of the GSA President is to organize an annual dissertation workshop. Through the efforts of the GSA president, who themselves are finishing dissertations, these events have been enormously influential in helping young Maghrebist scholars get support and feedback. AIMS attempts to move the workshop annually from the East or West coasts in order for more student members to be able to attend. We are pleased that a workshop participant this year, Joselyn Hendrickson, has volunteered to be the GSA President 2009. The workshop will most likely be in Atlanta, Georgia. More information will be forthcoming. Funding fluctuates from year to year, but we try and support or partially support every participant. Funding is prioritized to those who have not participated in prior workshops.

Dissertation Workshop Participants

Ziad Bentahar, Penn State University, Comparative Literature: From Exclusion to Inclusion: Connecting North and sub-Saharan Africa through Literature, Film and Music

Brock Cutler, University of California, Irvine, History: Famine in French Algeria: Environmental Disaster and Colonial Policy, 1866-1870.

Tara F. Deubel, University of Arizona, Anthropology: Between Homeland and Exile: Memory and Identity in Sahrawi Oral Poetry and Narrative.

Jessica Gerschultz, Emory University, Art History: Weaving the National Identity: The Tapestries of Safia Farhat, 1967-1978.

Anastasia Grib, State Hermitage Museum, Islamic Art: Development of Quranic Calligraphy and Ornaments in Traditional African Cultures (Mauritania, Northern Nigeria).

Jocelyn Hendrickson, Emory University, West and South Asian Religions: Legitimate Grounds: Authority and Tradition in Maliki Fatwas on Pilgrimage, Trade, and Emigration.

Jennifer Johnson, Princeton University, History: Medical Warfare: French Strategies, Algerian Innovation, and the International Arena, 1954-1962.

Douja Mariem Mamelouk, Georgetown University, Arabic Language, Literature, and Linguistics: Women Turn the Tables: The Gaze of Tunisian Women Novelists upon Men (1984-2006).

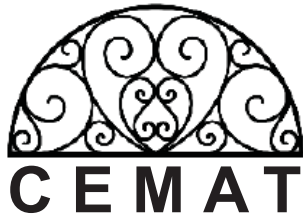
Richard C. Parks, University of Minnesota, History of Medicine: Hygiene, Citizenship, and Regeneration: Jews in the Tunisian Protectorate

Faculty Discussants

Amira Bennison, Senior Lecturer and Director of the Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Cambridge.

David McMurray, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Oregon State University.

Keith Walters, Professor of Applied Linguistics, Portland State University



Tangier Arabic Program Cultural Incident Reports:

As part of the cultural studies program, the students wrote weekly essays about their personal experiences and insights into Tunisia. Their essays had many perceptive observations. We have selected a sampling of them and placed them at the end of this Newsletter.

CROSS CULTURAL EXPERIENCES IN TUNISIA By the 2008 Arabic Students

Students in the 2008 Tunis Summer Arabic Program did weekly personal narratives of their cultural experience. Here are some randomly selected samples:

THE PLUSSES OF LEARNING ARABIC. One of my favorite parts of travelling abroad is seeing people's reactions when I try to speak the language. In Tunisia, as soon as I start to speak in Arabic, I get a completely different reaction. Servers in restaurants think it's great when we try to speak Arabic. Several times, waiters have grabbed pencils and started giving us Arabic grammar lessons. In the market, the shopkeepers will give free food. Everyone is just so much friendlier.

THE STORY OF THE HAZELNUT. There are few things in life that I enjoy as much as food, so I made it a point to learn as many food words as possible in my first few days in Tunis. One day I went to the market and learned almond, pine nut, and hazelnut, the latter of which happens to be one of my favorites. Later that night at the Magasin General, in the candy section, I saw before me a Maestro Extra Fine Dark Chocolate bar with hazelnuts. As I stared at the script on the side of the dark chocolate wrapper, I saw in the flow of Arabic letters the word I had learned earlier in the market – bufriwal!

TUNISIAN POLYGLOTS. One of the things that surprises me is that people here speak at least three languages. Tunisian Arabic dialect is learned at home and Modern Standard Arabic at school. French is introduced later, then English in middle school. I encountered many Italian, Spanish, and German speakers as well. I think about all the people in the U.S. that refuse to even attempt to learn Spanish, the second language of the United States, and all those parents that worry about whether it is "the right time" to introduce their children to a foreign language. I've come to respect the polyglot aspect of Tunisian culture.

THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING PLACES. Travelling in Tunisia, it doesn't matter where you're going or how you are trying to get there—it's always an adventure, and even short distance travel is a challenge. Drivers here are so aggressive! There are no apparent laws regarding jaywalking, so you just go when you think you can make it. One-way streets are optional. The traffic guards wear awesome wrist cuffs, but it doesn't seem to inspire much adherence to the traffic laws.

NATIVE SPEAKERS! Last Monday I walked to Monoprix with a fellow student. As I was talking to my companion, while I was literally in mid-sentence, the two Tunisian girls walking in front of us turned around and said excitedly in English: "Native speakers!" They began chatting with us in excellent English and explained that they studied English at a university in Tunis. We shopped together and exchanged cell phone numbers. On Friday a group of us went with them to see their school. They met us at the hotel and greeted each of us with a huge smile and a kiss on both cheeks, and we talked excitedly about our studies and future plans. We've made plans to get together to go swimming and shopping during the coming weeks.

ISLAM IN TUNISIA. One of the things that has been noticeably absent in my experience during this trip has been exposure to Islam. We're usually able to catch the muezzin's undulating call to prayer at least once a day, but most Tunisians don't seem fazed by it, which surprised me. Americans tend to see Arabs as being religiously conservative, and I expected Islam to play a bigger role here. But men drink and stores close on Sundays. Tunisian Muslims seem a lot like most American Christians. They sincerely believe in God and strive to live by strong morals and values, but they're also somewhat uncomfortable with organized religion. One Tunisian girl told me that she considers herself Muslim but doesn't go to the mosque regularly, doesn't know if she is Sunni or Shia, and sees the wearing of hijabs as being "very medieval."

KAIROUAN. The mosque was impressive. The minaret towered over the city and the courtyard seemed large enough to fit hundreds of people. As a non-Muslim I was unable to enter the prayer hall itself, but a glance in the door was sufficient proof that it was equally impressive. The orange water cooler seemed somewhat out of place amidst the shelves of Korans and centuries-old architecture, but it seemed to fit as a metaphor for the position of Islam today—caught between centuries of history and tradition and the challenges and opportunities of the modern age. Gatorade coolers are so practical for picnics or the sidelines, but I had never thought of them as typical mosque furniture. That was something of a revelation for me.

IN SHA ALLAH. I've been struck by how prevalent references to God are in everyday speech. Arabic conversation is filled with religious references, which I find contrasts with references to God in English. English speakers either use God's name as profanity or use it in an awkwardly self-conscious

religious context. Religious references in Arabic seem much more natural and integrated into everyday life. Whether or not these words are an expression of actual religiosity surely varies from person to person, but it is nonetheless fascinating how two major world religions took different paths with regard to using God's name.

AT THE BEACH. On Friday, I realized why foreigners get a reputation for having loose morals. After the midterm, several of us went to the beach to celebrate being half way through with the program. There were other groups on the beach, including a group of Tunisian guys. We told them that we were all married, so they moved on to a group of European tourists walking down the beach and flirted with them. Some of the women flirted back and soon one guy was kissing one of the girls underneath a towel. These two continued to make out for a long while the other guys were trying to get the girl's friends into the act as well. The girls were drunk and obviously just looking for a little fun. We have to suffer from harassment since the guys don't know the difference between girls looking for some action and those of us just looking for a tan.

HARASSMENT VS HELPFULNESS. A male Tunisian stranger approached me while I was trying to decide if I wanted a tuna pizza or tuna sandwich for lunch. I couldn't understand his French and I backed away and pretended not to hear what he said. He managed to get the ear of one of my fellow students, and it turned out that he had seen someone try to steal out of one of our bags and was simply warning us to be careful. I immediately felt ashamed for rebuffing him. Here he was trying to help, and here I was preemptively punishing him. I came to Tunisia to dissolve stereotypes, not to create them. Hopefully breaking the language barrier will help me be more aware of the intentions of those around me.

A COMIC TAXI DRIVER. Coming back from Sidi Bou Said, three friends and I were treated to a standup comedy routine by our taxi driver. It consisted of a perfectly intoned, fully performed imitation of Americans. The driver told us that he picked the majority of the phrases from American films and patrons of his cab. Among the phrases were: "Oh my God!" "Crazy!" "Go! Go! Go!" And my personal favorite, "Thirty dinars?! No! Twenty-five!" During this entire ten-minute tour-de-force performance, I laughed hysterically recalling all the times I had witnessed Americans, including myself, repeating these typical American phrases and gestures on the streets of Tunis. It was wonderful to be reminded that I, the tourist, was not the only party making judgments about a foreign culture.

FAMILY GATHERINGS. My home stay was an intensive introduction to Tunisian family life. The biggest difference between the family parties that I am used to and the ones I went to over the weekend is the size of the extended family on both the mother's and the father's sides. At the graduation party for one of my host mother's nieces, I was introduced to about forty uncles, aunts, great aunts and uncles, and cousins in the space of about four minutes. Saturday evening there was a celebration of a newborn second cousin on my host father's side, and at the new mother's house I was again introduced (each time a double kiss, left cheek first) to still more aunts, great aunts, nieces and grandmothers.

AN UNTRADITIONAL FAMILY STAY. Throughout my home stay, I kept in mind what the speaker last Friday had said in her lecture about the Tunisian family. However, from the moment I arrived, what struck me was how my family seemed to contradict everything the lecturer had said. Only the mother and her daughter lived in the house (as well as a 35 year old son who occasionally stayed there); I didn't meet any extended family; most meals were eaten separately; bread was thrown away; the family was completely secular. It seemed as if my family was truly challenging the concept of normalcy. However, I appreciated seeing an atypical Tunisian family, seeing that everything isn't as uniform as one may think. This weekend served as a reinforcement to constantly remind myself of the limitations of generalizations.

DANCING. When my host sister and I went over to the neighbor's house I sat primly on the couch and tried to listen to the conversations of multiple women. Outside, the sun threw a yellow cast on a skyline punctured by a minaret. I fought back a yawn. Someone turned on music and a few got up and started dancing. At first it was just the younger women, hypnotically swaying their hips and giggling. Then someone produced scarves, which they slung low over their hips and knotted at the side, adding a touch of flair to their undulations. Insistent hands pulled me off the couch and tried to teach me the moves. Then the mothers got up, kicked off their shoes and joined in. Less inhibited than the younger women, they danced everyone else off the floor. They swung their well-endowed hips and put their hands in the air—hands that had prepared a thousand meals, hands that had scrubbed floors, hands that had calmed children's cries—moving rhythmically, not wildly, with astonishingly controlled skill.

Amidst the cacophony, no one noticed that one of the women had slipped out, but she made a grand entrance that made everyone's jaw drop. She was dressed in a man's clothes—pants, suitjacket, traditional hat and all. Eyeliner had been applied to create a beard and moustache which framed her mischievous grin as she joined the dancing. The women shrieked with delight, produced cell phones and began snapping pictures. The newly-bearded woman danced up a storm, tipped her hat askew and stuck out her tongue. Everyone was in stitches; one little two-year-old was so confused she began to cry. Someone picked the little one up and bounced her on her hip as they continued dancing. After awhile they returned to their chairs. The sun had set as food was put on the table and the hostesses resumed their tasks. I smiled at the woman who set a plate of harissa and olives in front of me, knowing that I would never look at Tunisian women the same way again.

Excerpts from 2008-2009 US AIMS Fellow's Final Reports:

Karla Mallette

Department of French and Italian

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Lingua Franca in the Mediterranean: A Philological Analysis of Archival Sources

The access to Tunisian libraries during summer 2008 was invaluable in the early stages of my investigation of the historical lingua franca. The early modern travel narratives I used as my chief source of information are not readily accessible in North America. Du Castel's 1604 account of his travels – *Relation des voyages de Monsieur de Brèves, tant en Grèce, Terre Sainte et Aegypte, qu'aux Royaumes de Tunis et Arger* – gives the earliest description of lingua franca that I have discovered. It is held at only three libraries in North America and at very few European libraries, and previous scholarship on the lingua franca has not cited it. And my conversations with Tunisians and readings of contemporary critical works by Tunisian and Maghribi scholars made me aware of the ongoing resonance of the historical lingua franca in the twenty first century.

CEMAT personnel provided me with extremely helpful advice concerning logistical details – particularly important to me as this was my first trip to Tunis. Laurence Michalak, CEMAT director, took the time to chat with me about my project and gave me helpful contacts among local librarians, scholars, and visiting scholars in Tunis this summer. I also used the physical resources available at the CEMAT office: the library and computers with printers and email access. And I attended the research presentations by CEMAT affiliates that took place during my residence in Tunis.

William Granara

Harvard University

June 5, 2008- July 8, 2008

Zin al-Abdine al-Sanusi: Tunisian Nationalism and the Politics of Reading the Past

My research brings me to a deeper knowledge and understanding of both the political stances and the literary sensibilities behind al-Sanusi's contributions to the Tunisian nationalist movement and to the giant 'Journalism renaissance' of the mid twentieth century. The access to the wide spheres of global (excuse the neologism!) knowledge as reflected in al-Sanusi's world have made me think beyond the traditional notions of colonialism and anti-colonialism that inform our research. My next article will treat al-Sanusi's artistic responses (drawing on his play, *Fath Ifriqiya* and novel, *Bint Qasr al-Jamm*) to the Latinist movement (as envisioned by Louis Bertrand's *Le Sang des Races*, 1899) which laid claim to France's civilizing mission throughout North Africa. Specifically, I study al-Sanusi's uses of the Arab literary past (al-turaath) in staking a pan-Arab claim to an 'Arab Mediterraneanism', as part of his project to craft a modern Tunisian identity and culture.

CEMAT is a welcoming and helpful resource. Director Laurence Michalak and Assistant Director Riadh Saadaoui were both extremely gracious and knowledgeable in guiding fellows into the Tunisian archives.

Ali Abdullatif Ahmida

University of New England

Italian Colonial Concentration camps in Libya , 1929-1934

I set my objective to investigate the archival and the oral history of a significant but ignored genocide. My method is multidisciplinary combining critical questions from postcolonial theory, archival research in Tunisia and Libya, and anthropological fieldwork of oral interviews of survivors of the internment in colonial Libya.

Dr. Larry Michalak the director of CEMAT in Tunisia has been terrific help in sharing his experiences and research. He was helpful and generous with his time and knowledge in Tunis. I am grateful to local scholars and colleagues such Dr. Abddrrhaman Ayyoub in Tunisia, Dr. Mohamed Jerary in Tripoli, Dr. Burhana in Sabha, and Dr. Abdalla Ibrahim, and Dr. Atiyya Fituri in Benghazi, Libya. They all helped me save time and do three months worth of research in four weeks. The lesson for other young scholars is to plan ahead and take local scholars seriously.

Mohammed Errihani

Purdue University Calumet

Rhetorical Practices of the Imam during the Friday Prayer

I am truly excited about this project and hope to have it published early in 2009. I plan to finish analyzing my data and writing the article in the next few months before having it peer reviewed for publication. In the near future, I hope to turn this work into a book that deals with the state's intervention into religion, which in the MENA region is no longer a personal affair but the affair of everyone who claims to believe in that religion.



DEC 31st Deadline

The American Institute for Maghrib Studies announces its annual Grants Program covering the academic year beginning in June 2009. The program offers grants to US scholars interested in conducting research on North Africa in any Maghrebi country, specifically Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, or Mauritania. AIMS sponsors three Overseas Research Centers in the region and all AIMS grants are categorized by where research will be conducted. AIMS does not fund research outside North Africa.

TALIM Research Grants: The Tangier American Legation Institute for Moroccan Studies is the AIMS Overseas Research Center in Morocco and welcomes proposals for research conducted anywhere in Morocco.

CEMAT Research Grants: Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis, the AIMS Research Center in Tunis, welcomes applications for research anywhere in Tunisia.

CEMA Research Grants: To encourage research in Algeria, the AIMS newly established Overseas Research Center in Oran, Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie, welcomes applicants for research anywhere in Algeria.

AIMS Multi-country Research Grants are available for scholars interested in conducting research in Libya or Mauritania or conducting multi-country research in any combination of North African countries. If you plan multi-country research with countries outside the Maghrib, consider applying for a CAORC multi-country grant (www.caorc.org). If your multi-country research is ONLY in North Africa, then you should apply for an AIMS grant (not a CAORC grant). AIMS does not fund research outside North Africa, and CAORC considers the North African region under the aegis of AIMS, so is not multi-center research.

All categories of AIMS grants offer both long and short-term research awards:

Short term Research Grants: AIMS awards short term grants for one to three-months for up to \$6,000. These awards may also be used in combination with grants from other sources for projects of longer duration.

Long-Term Research Grants: AIMS offers awards with a maximum of \$15,000 for projects of three months or longer. In accordance with an agreement with major funding agencies, applicants may not accept multiple grants concurrently for the same project. In the event a grantee declines an AIMS award to accept another grant, AIMS will provide a small allowance for supplementary research expenses.

Graduate students currently enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program, independent scholars, and faculty in all disciplines are eligible to apply. All applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application. Recipients of AIMS awards in either of the two previous funding cycles are ineligible to apply. Funds must be expended by May 2010. Applicants must be members of AIMS at the time of application. For membership and grant information contact AIMS Executive Office at aimscmes@email.arizona.edu or go to: AIMSNorthAfrica.org

Applications must include the following:

- *A completed grant application cover sheet: Go to: www.AIMSNorthAfrica.org
- *Proposal or research design of no more than 1,500 words
- *A proposed itinerary with approximate dates
- *Budget (from all sources)
- *Vitae, including indication of language proficiency and institutional affiliation
- *One page summary of the proposed research in either French or Arabic.
- *Letters of recommendation from two referees, including the candidate's dissertation advisor, or simply, in the case of applicants holding a Ph.D., the names of two persons who may be contacted for references

The deadline for applications is December 31, 2008. The application should be arranged in the order of the list above. An original application and four copies (five complete applications total) should be sent to:

**AIMS at Center for Middle Eastern Studies
845 North Park Ave, Room 477
University of Arizona
Tucson AZ 85721-0158**

Awards will be announced in April. Grantees are advised that it can take up to six months to obtain the necessary research clearances and also that air travel from the U.S. must be on a U.S. carrier. *These awards are made possible through grants from U.S. Department of State

Established in 1984, the American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) is a private, non-profit educational organization that works to facilitate research in North Africa and encourage the free exchange of information between American and North African scholars. In the United States, AIMS serves as the professional association of scholars interested in the region. AIMS sponsors the Journal of North African Studies (JNAS), provides grants for American and North African scholars interested in conducting research in the Maghrib, hosts an annual conference and dissertation workshop, and supports the Tangier Summer Advanced Arabic Language Program (TSALP) and two CAORC sponsored Critical Language Programs, the Tunisia Arabic Program (TAP) and the Tangier Language Program. Abroad, AIMS organizes programs in collaboration with scholars and institutions throughout North Africa. As a member of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), AIMS is the only American Overseas Research Center which administers three centers: the Tangier American Legation Institute for Moroccan Studies (TALIM), the Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis (CEMAT) in Tunis, and Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie (CEMA) in Oran.

Membership

AIMS members receive a subscription to the Journal of North African Studies (four per year), a bi-annual newsletter, and access to the AIMS listserv and roster of members. Only members are eligible to apply for AIMS grants. Membership follows the calendar year, and several categories are available:

Individual \$55	Student \$40
Institutional \$500	Library \$75

The Journal of North African Studies (JNAS)

JNAS is the first journal to analyse the historic and current affairs of what has become an important and coherent region of the Mediterranean basin which is also linked to the Middle East and Africa. Its contents cover both country-based and regional themes which range from historical topics to sociological, anthropological, economic, diplomatic and other issues. JNAS is published by Taylor and Francis. For online services, including registration for SARA (Scholarly Articles Research Alerting) visit www.tandf.co.uk

Manuscripts for submission should be sent to either:

John P. Entelis, Middle East Studies Program, LL 915A, Fordham University,
113 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023 or

George Joffe, Centre of North African Studies, Fitzwilliam House,
32 Trumpington street, Cambridge University, CB2 1QY, UK

Institutional Members

Institutional members play a particularly important role in the progress and prosperity of AIMS. Institutional members make up two thirds of the AIMS board. Institutional members provide a variety of in-kind services to AIMS administration and help promote AIMS' activities and grants. As institutional members, universities receive three AIMS memberships to distribute to interested faculty and students. AIMS Institutional Members include:

Brigham Young University	Portland State University
Brown University	Princeton University
Council of American Overseas Research Centers	University of Arizona
Dartmouth College	University of Arkansas
Duke University	University of California, Berkeley
Georgia State University	University of California, Los Angeles
Harvard University	University of Michigan
High Atlas Foundation	University of Pennsylvania
John Hopkins University	University of Texas at Austin
Marquette University	Wake Forest University
National Institute for Technology and	Yale University

Special thanks to the University of Arizona Center for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES) for hosting the AIMS Executive Office



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