



AIMS

American Institute for Maghrib Studies

Newsletter

Spring 2011

Letter from the President

Though it is no doubt a vast understatement, for those of us connected to the Maghrib, these are indeed interesting times in which to be living. The Tunisian Revolution that began in mid-December has completely altered the face of North Africa. The unprecedented freedom of expression and political assembly is nothing less than exhilarating. We are witnessing democracy building street corner by street corner. Such rapid transformations have also been chaotic, even frightening at times. To the best of our knowledge, none of our colleagues or contacts in the region has been harmed in any way, and we maintain as close contact with them as possible. However, the AIMS center in Tunis, CEMAT, was robbed (twice), and ongoing safety

concerns in the area of the CEMAT villa have obliged us to start looking for other possible locations to set up shop. Meanwhile, in Oran, CEMA spent most of February and half of March closed as riots and student strikes shut down the University of Oran, making access to the center impossible. (Apparently the student strikers based themselves below CEMA's window in order to make use of our internet connection, so at least we were of some use!) In Libya, we continue to watch as the most stubborn of all regimes painfully crumbles. Needless to say, our plans for an AIMS center in Tripoli are on hold for the moment. In Morocco, there are constant strikes, though the demands of the strikers vary by region. A visit to the Tafilalt and Dra'a regions last week suggest that Amazigh rights and recognition remain high on the list. In any event, King Mohammed VI faces a historic moment of truth: Will it be possible, as his people have respectfully

**...these
are indeed
interesting
times in which
to be living.
The Tunisian
Revolution
that began in
mid-December
has completely
altered the face
of North Africa.**

asked, for reform and representation? For now, the only thing that seems certain is that it will be a while before we know the full ramifications for the region, and the world, of the tragic-heroic act of a poor vegetable seller in the Tunisian town of Sidi Bouzid.

As usual, the headlines are full of binaries that don't tell us much: Are the revolutionary movements religious or secular? Are they democratic or not? Will the results be good or bad for the west, for women, for indigenous peoples? Fortunately, AIMS members and associates have come forward in droves with nuanced, intelligent, and informed analyses. Dirk Vandewalle's various commentaries on the flailing Qaddafi regime, particularly his OpEd piece in *The New York Times* on February 23, set the standard for discussion about events in Libya. Ali Ahmida, John Entelis, Laryssa Chomiak, Allen Fromherz, and Stuart Schaar, among many other AIMS affiliates, have had their views featured in the leading international news outlets. This is to say nothing of the countless academic, research, and policy oriented events to which

Continued on page 3

CONTENTS

<i>Letter from the President</i>	1
<i>Officers and Directors</i>	2
<i>AIMS Annual Conference 2011</i>	3
<i>2011 Maghrebi Grantees</i>	4
<i>AIMS Grantees 2011-2012</i>	4, 17-19
<i>AIMS Institutional Members</i>	5
<i>AIMS Award Announcement 2012</i>	6
<i>Dissertation Workshop</i>	7
<i>CEMA Report</i>	8-10
<i>CEMAT Report</i>	11-14
<i>TALIM Report</i>	15-16
<i>Membership Information</i>	20

AIMS OFFICERS, OVERSEAS CENTER DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President

Emily Benichou Gottreich

Associate Adjunct Professor, History and Middle
Eastern Studies
University of California, Berkeley
Sabbatical 2010-11 Address:
Mohamedia 1, Route de Fes km9
Marrakech, Maroc
Mailing address:
B.P. 12502, Annakhil
40016 Marrakech Morocco
+212 (0) 5 2432 6887
emilyrg@berkeley.edu

Vice President

Aomar Boum

Assistant Professor
Near Eastern Studies and Religious Studies
University of Arizona
Marshall Bldg., Rm 454
Tucson, AZ 85721-0158
520-626-0931
bouma@email.arizona.edu

Publications Officer

John P. Entelis

Professor of Political Science
Faber Hall 678
Fordham University
441 East Fordham Road
Bronx, NY 10458 USA
718-817-3953; fax: 718-817-3972
entelis@fordham.edu

Executive Director

Kerry Adams

Terry Ryan, Assistant Director
American Institute for Maghrib Studies
Center for Middle Eastern Studies
845 N. Park Ave., Rm. 470
Tucson, AZ 85721-0158
520-626-6498; fax: 520-621-9257
aimscmes@email.arizona.edu

Program Officers

Andrea Khalil, New York University
Andrea.Khalil@qc.cuny.edu

Shana Cohen, Stone Ashton Director at the Centre
for the Study of Jewish and Muslim Relations
s.cohen@shef.ac.uk

CENTER DIRECTORS

Resident Director of TALIM

Gerald Loftus

Yhtimad Bouziane, Associate Director
Tangier American Legation
Institute for Moroccan Studies
8 zankat America
Tangier 90000
Morocco
212 39 93 5317; fax: 212 3 993 5960
director.talim@gmail.com

Director of CEMAT

Thomas DeGeorges

Laryssa Chomiak (incoming Director, June 2011)
Riadh Saadaoui, Assistant Director
Centre d'études maghrébines à Tunis
B.P. 404, 1049
Tunis-Hached
Tunisia
216 71 326 219; fax: 16 71 328 378
cemat@aimsnorthafrica.org

Director of CEMA

Robert Parks

Karim Ouaras, Associate Director
Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie
Université d'Oran es-Senia
Bp 1524 St. Charles Oran
Oran Algeria
213 73 38 07 98; fax: 213 41 41 98 06
parks@cema-northafrica.org
www.cema-northafrica.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2011

Ellen McLarney (*Duke University*)

Susan Slyomovics (*UCLA*)

Greg White (*Smith College*)

2012

Allen Fromherz (*Georgia State*)

Susan Miller (*University of California, Davis*)

Michael Willis (*St. Antony's College, Oxford*)

2013

Donna Lee Bowen (*Brigham Young University*)

Angel Foster (*Ibis Reproductive Health*)

Dirk Vandewalle (*Dartmouth College*)

Azzedine Layachi (*St. Johns*) non-voting
Maghrebi Committee Chair

Letter from the President continued from page 1.

AIMS members have contributed. It has been gratifying to see so many experts of the Maghrib sharing their knowledge and experience on the public stage. Special mention should also be made of our AIMS Center Directors, Jerry Loftus, Tom DeGeorges, and Robert Parks, based in Tangier, Tunis, and Oran respectively, who have managed to keep our offices up and running (at least most of the time), while also responding to requests for information. Our assistant directors, Yhtimad Bouziane, Riadh Saadaoui, and Karim Ouaras, have all showed particular devotion to AIMS as well during these uncertain times. I would like to take this opportunity to announce that CEMAT has been awarded funding from CAORC to establish a collection of the material culture of the Tunisian Revolution that will no doubt prove a treasure trove for future research. Further information can be found on the CEMAT website.

Needless to say, planning for future AIMS programming has been challenging in the current circumstances. Not only must we come up with a plan “B”, but also with a plan “C”. Two major AIMS events loom on the horizon: the Critical Language Scholarship (CLS) Intensive Summer Arabic programs and the annual AIMS conference. As you may be aware, CLS has become an increasingly important activity for AIMS. This summer, we will be hosting more than 70 students whose travel and studies are fully paid for by a grant from the US Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administered through the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), AIMS’ umbrella organization. Since CLS students do not get to pick their study site (CLS Arabic programs are normally available in Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, and Oman), many end up discovering the Maghrib by accident when they are placed in Tunis or Tangier. This is a great way to increase interest among students who might not otherwise venture into our region. This is more true than ever this year, as AIMS will be hosting not only the students assigned to Tunis and Tangier, but also those who were supposed to go to Alexandria and Cairo but have been redirected to Morocco due to the political climate in Egypt. AIMS Executive Director Kerry Adams will herself be resident in Tangier for the summer program to make sure things run smoothly. Meanwhile, the annual AIMS conference will be held on June 17-20, in Tunis as planned, on the theme of “Public Health and Health Policy in the Maghrib.” This topic is something of a departure from the usual for AIMS, and many new faces have emerged from within

the Maghribi scholarly community with whom we are excited to begin working. Angel Foster, a longtime AIMS member and research specialist at Ibis Reproductive Health, has organized and will direct the conference with the support of our CEMAT staff in Tunis. Although we continue to watch the situation carefully, several academic events have taken place in Tunisia in the last few weeks so we are relatively confident that our conference can go forward and contribute to the normalization of academic life there. Please join us in Tunis if you can.

This is a historic moment for North Africa. It is also, on the much smaller scale of academic endeavors, one for AIMS as well. We have good reason to hope that the ground is now being laid for future academic partnerships that will proceed with greater levels of openness, fairness, and integrity than we have previously known. ☺

Emily Benichou Gottreich

**AIMS Annual Conference 2011
Public Health and
Health Policy in the Maghrib**

Exploring current issues and emerging priorities

Friday June 17-Monday June 20, 2011
Centre d’Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis
CEMAT

Coordinator: Angel M. Foster, DPhil, MD, AM
afoster@ibisreproductivehealth.org

Paper topics include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual & reproductive health
- Chronic conditions & diseases
- Identifying health needs of specific populations
- Ecological and environmental issues that relate to public health

AIMSNorthAfrica.org.

2011-2012 AIMS Grants for US Scholars

- Adams, Benjamin** *Calculated Moons, Forgotten Stars: Scientific and Religious Authority in Modern Libya*, PhD Student, University of Arizona, Libya, 9 months, \$15,000
- Buehler, Matt** *Coalitions and Contestation in the Arab Maghrib: Islamists and Opposition Coordination in Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria*, PhD Student, University of Texas-Austin, Mauritania, 2 months, \$4,500
- Collins, Rodney** *Codifying Tunisian Sign Language: A Collaborative Ethnographic Study of Language and Identity of the Deaf Community of Tunis*, PhD, Georgetown University, Tunisia, 6 months, \$10,500
- Davis, Muriam** *Development & Decolonization: European Integration and the Constantine Plan in Algeria, 1958-1962*, PhD Student, New York University, Algeria, 3.5 months, \$6,750
- Elinson, Alexander** *Language Politics and Writing in Contemporary Morocco*, PhD, Hunter College of the City University of New York, Morocco, 1 month, \$3,000
- Gray, Doris H.** *Beyond Feminism and Islamism: Gender and Equality in North Africa*, PhD, Florida State University, Morocco, 3 months, \$6,000
- Hart, Brendan (with Neider, Jesse)** *Translating Autism in Morocco*, PhD Student, Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health, Morocco, 6 weeks, \$3,750
- Hemmig, Christopher** *Hope, Enchantment, and Frustration: Lived Perspectives of Development Encounters in Mauritania*, PhD Student, Ohio State University, Mauritania, 9 months, \$14,934
- Jay, Sara** *Citizens and Migrants: A Comparative Study of the Emigration of Algerian Jews to France and Israel, 1960-1980*, PhD Student, Washington University in St. Louis, Algeria, 3 months, \$6,000
- Kapchan, Deborah** *Learning to Listen: The Performance of Sacred Song in Morocco*, PhD, New York University, Morocco, 1.5 months, \$3,750
- Ledger, Jeremy** *Mapping Arabic Geographics: Geographical Knowledge and Cartography in the Maghrib, 1300-1600*, PhD Student, University of Michigan, Tunisia/Morocco, 10 months, \$15,000
- Mullaney, Annette** *Structural Adjustment and Women's Employment in Algeria*, PhD Student, Stanford University, Algeria, 3 months, \$6,000
- Pettigrew, Erin**
To Invoke the Invisible: Muslim Healers, Magic, and Amulets in the History of the Southern Sahara, PhD Student, Stanford University, Mauritania, 8 months, \$13,500
- Schluter, Kevin** *The Root and Pattern in Moroccan Darija*, PhD Student, University of Arizona, Morocco, 8 months, \$12,000
- Vodopyanov, Anya** *Electoral Institutions and Varieties of Clientelism*, PhD Student, Harvard University, Morocco, 6 months, \$10,500

2011 AIMS Maghrebi Grantees

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Boubekeur, Amel
Tunisia/CEMAT | Algerian |
| <i>The Impact of Independent Unions' Protest on the Post-Revolutionary Tunisian Politics</i> | |
| Bouziane, Karima
Tunisia/CEMAT | Moroccan |
| <i>Cultural Transfer in Advertising: A Semiotic Study of Translated Advertising from English to Arabic on Cosmetics in Tunisia</i> | |
| Chabane, Lila
Morocco/TALIM | Algerian |
| <i>La Mobilité Quotidienne et Les Transports Urbains à Alger</i> | |
| Chaid Saoudi, Yasmina
Morocco/TALIM | Algerian |
| <i>Paléoenvironnements des Premiers Hominidés en Algérie</i> | |
| Jarray, Fathi
Morocco/TALIM | Tunisian |
| <i>Épigraphie Arabe chez Les Andalous Expulsées d'Espagne Au XVIIIème Siècle: Le Cas des Communautés Andalouses au Maroc et en Tunisie</i> | |
| Lassel, Djaouida
Morocco/TALIM | Algerian |
| <i>Étude Comparative des Associations Féminines Algériennes et Marocaines</i> | |
| Leghima, Amina
Morocco/TALIM | Algerian |
| <i>Regional Integration in the Maghreb Countries: Case of the Car Industry</i> | |
| Ould Eida, Ahmed Mouloud
Tunisia/CEMAT | Mauritanian |
| <i>Codicology of Mauritanian Manuscripts in Tunisia</i> | |
| Ounissi, Abderrahman
Algeria/CEMA | Tunisian |
| <i>Tuberculosis and Anti-Tubercular Endeavors in Tunisia and Algeria Since the End of the 19th Century</i> | |
| Seddiki El Houdaigui, Nora
Tunisia/CEMAT | Moroccan |
| <i>Law and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration in the Maghreb Countries</i> | |
| Yermeche, Ouerdia
Morocco/TALIM | Algerian |
| <i>Anthroponomy and Civil Status in Algeria and Morocco in the Colonial and Post-Colonial Periods</i> | |

AIMS 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.

American University in Cairo
Boston University
Brigham Young University
Brown University
Columbia University
Dartmouth College
Duke University
Fordham University
Georgia State University
Harvard University
John Hopkins University
Marquette University
New York University
Portland State University
Princeton University
University of Arizona
University of California-Berkeley
University of California-Davis
University of California-Los Angeles
University of Michigan
University of Pennsylvania
University of Texas at Austin
Wake Forest University
Yale University

Jeanne Jeffers Mrad Graduate Student Travel Awards

In honor of her many years of service to AIMS and her sustained encouragement of American graduate students through her work at CEMAT, the AIMS Graduate Student Travel Awards are known as the Jeanne Jeffers Mrad Graduate Student Travel Awards.

AIMS invites graduate students to apply for a travel grant to attend the annual MESA meeting. Students must have been successfully accepted to give a paper at the MESA. Paper themes must concern North African studies and all disciplines are welcome. Awards vary year to year, and range between \$200-500.

For more information go to AIMSNorthAfrica.org

Non-Profit Organizations affiliated with AIMS

AMIDEAST

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. (AMIDEAST) is a private, nonprofit organization that strengthens mutual understanding and cooperation between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa.

<http://www.amideast.org/>

Dar Si-Hmad

Dar Si-Hmad for Development, Education and Culture ("Dar Si-Hmad" for short) creates worthy and valuable opportunities for the region, for the people of the Ait Baamrane, and for all the collaborators and partners participating in its diverse projects. Our programs include a library and research facility, women's cooperative projects, fog-harvesting for water resource management, and a school for girls.

<http://www.darsihmad.ma/>

Fulbright Academy of Science & Technology (FAST)

FAST facilitates dialogue among researchers, educators and executives, and it serves as a virtual center for advanced study. AIMS collaborated with FAST in 2007 and 2010 on workshops for digital libraries in the Maghrib. We hope digital resources will be available throughout the region in the near future.

<http://fulbrightacademy.org>

High Atlas Foundation (HAF)

Founded by former Peace Corps Volunteers, HAF works to establish development projects in rural Morocco that communities design and manage, and that are in partnership with government and non-government agencies.

<http://highatlasfoundation.org>

The Moroccan Cultural Exchange for Culture and Educational Exchange (MACECE)

MACECE has been facilitating academic exchanges between Morocco and the United States for over 25 years. MACECE runs several programs, the most prominent of which is the worldwide Fulbright program. Other programs administered by MACECE are undergraduate exchange, teacher training and professional development.

Mark Tessler Student Paper Prize

Students who have presented a paper at any conference throughout the calendar year should apply for the Mark Tessler Student Paper Prize of \$750.

*Past Awardees have been published in the
Journal of North African Studies*

Deadline is Dec 31st.

AIMS FELLOWSHIPS 2012-2013

The American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) announces its annual Grants Program for the academic year beginning in May 2012. The program offers grants to US scholars interested in conducting research on North Africa in any Maghrib 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 the Maghrib.

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: Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie, the AIMS Research Center in Oran, 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 2013. 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: <http://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 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 31st. 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:

American Institute for Maghrib Studies
845 North Park Ave, Room 470
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.

AIMS 2011 Graduate Student Dissertation Workshop

University of Arizona Center for Middle Eastern Studies, April 1, 2011.

Seven students and several professors came together at the University of Arizona last month for the annual AIMS Dissertation Writing Workshop. This was an opportunity for graduate students to get individualized feedback on their writing and helpful guidance on publishing, grant writing, and entering the job market in an open and informal environment. Additionally, the workshop was a great way for students and faculty to network and get a diverse sampling of the current work being done in North African Studies. Crossing various disciplinary boundaries, the students' research covered such topics as slavery in Mauritania, Moroccan hip hop, Libyan astronomy, and North African Jewish autobiographical writing.

Thank you to all student and faculty participants for bringing their ideas and making this event a success!

Workshop Schedule of Events

Thursday, March 31

7:30pm – Welcome Dinner

Friday, April 1

8:30-9:00 – Breakfast & Welcoming Remarks

9:00-10:00 – Roundtable on publishing with Dr. John Entelis, *Journal of North African Studies* editor

10:00-12:00 – Literature and Writing on North Africa – presentations by Mahan Ellison and Robert Watson,

12:00-1:00 – Lunch

1:00-4:00 – Geography, Politics and Migration in North Africa – Presentations by Ben Adams, Ahmed Ould, and Audra El Vilaly

4:00 – John Entelis talk “North Africa’s Intifadas and Democratic Transition: Promises and Pitfalls”

Saturday, April 2

9:00-10:00 – Roundtable on Writing Grant Proposals with Dr. Aomar Boum, AIMS Vice President

10:00-12:00 – Anthropology of North Africans – Presentations by Kendra Salois and Victoria Phaneuf, facilitated by Dr. Aomar Boum

12:00-1:00 – Roundtable with Laryssa Chomiak on entering the job market

1:00-2:00 – Farewell Lunch

If you are interested in becoming an AIMS Graduate Student Association President and running the workshop which will be held at UCLA, please contact Kerry Adams at AIMSCMES@email.arizona.edu.

Student Participants

Mahan Ellison, Department of Hispanic Studies, University of Kentucky

Rob Watson, Department of French and Italian, Vanderbilt University

Victoria Phaneuf, School of Anthropology, University of Arizona

Kendra Salois, Department of Music, Ethnomusicology, UC Berkeley

Ben Adams, Department of Near Eastern Studies and School of Anthropology, University of Arizona

Audra El Vilaly, School of Geography and Development, University of Arizona

Ahmed Ould Meiloud, Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona

Faculty Participants

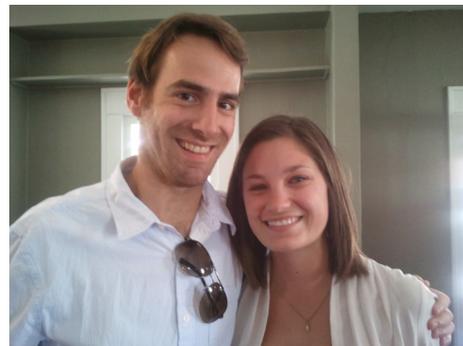
Aomar Boum, Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona

Carine Bourget, Department of French and Italian, University of Arizona

Michael Bonine, Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona

John Entelis, Department of Political Science, Fordham University

Laryssa Chomiak, Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland



Dylan Baum, senior staff of the Southwest Initiative for the Study of Middle East Conflict (SISMEC) and Nicole Zaleski, AIMS Graduate Student President, at the UAZ Dept of NES Graduation Ceremony 2011.

Congratulations Nicole on your MA in NES and your acceptance into the Public Health Program at the UAZ!



CEMA Quarterly Report

January – March 2011

Robert P. Parks, Director

CEMA Lectures

La Conférence d'Oran, 01 January – 31 March 2011

- 17 January 2011. "Neighborhood Politics: The PPA Between the Casbah and Belcourt, 1939-1954"

Dr. Omar Carlier, History, University of Paris VII

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA, CCF, and the Fac. of Soc. Sc., Univ. of Oran

- 23 February 2011. "Shrinking Space: Geographical Reflections on Palestine"

Dr. Sid Ahmed Souiah. University of Cergy-Pontoise

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA, CCF, and the Fac. of Soc. Sc., Univ. of Oran

- 3 March 2010. Working Day in French Colonial History "Police Repression and the 14 July 1953 Algeria Nationalist Demonstrations in Paris"

Dr. Emmanuel Blanchard. University of Versailles / Saint-Quentin-en Yvelines

"Comrades of the Shuyukh: Leftist and the Association of Ulemas in Oran, 1917- 1939"

Ms. Claire Marynower, Institute d'Études Politiques – Paris

Working day co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

Conference co-organized by CEMA and CRASC.

- 9 March 2011. "Local Options, Trans-local Concerns: A Reflection on Fatwa Literature in Northwestern Africa from the Tenth to the Nineteenth Century"

Dr. Ghislaine Lydon, History, University of California at Los Angeles

The Saharan Lectures Series co-organized by CEMA and CRASC, supported by CAORC

- 15 March 2010. "Ali Boumendjel: A French Affair, An Algerian History"

Dr. Malika Rahal, History, Institut d'histoire du temps present, CNRS

Conference co-organized by CEMA and CCF

- 17 March 2010. "Using School Manuals in Research: Methods, Content"

Dr. Laurie Brand, Carnegie Grantee, Political Science, University of Southern California

Dr. Hassan Remaoun, History, Univ. of Oran / CRASC
Workshop co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

- 30 March 2010. "Notary Sources and the Social History of Beylical Tunis"

Dr. Sami Bargaoui, Historian, University of Tunis

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA, CCF, and the Fac. of Soc. Sc., Univ. of Oran

Upcoming Lectures at CEMA

- 27 April 2011. "Football as a Social Arena: Another Look at the "Bleu's" South African Strike"

Dr. Stéphane Baud, Sociologist, École Normale Supérieure – Paris

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA, CCF, and the Fac. of Soc. Sc., Univ. of Oran

- Late April 2011. "Akdadou: A Year with Colonel Amirouche"

Dr. Hammou Amirouche

Lecture and book signing co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

- Late April 2011. "The History of the Kingdom of Koukou"

Dr. Hugh Roberts, Tufts University

Conference co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

- Late April 2011. "A Non-Segmentarist Reading of Algerian Political Traditions: Understanding the Suf in Pre-Colonial Kabylia"

Dr. Hugh Roberts, Tufts University

Conference co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

- Late April 2011. "UGEMA: Witnesses"

Dr. Clement M. Henry, University of Texas

Conference co-organized by CEMA and CRASC

- 25 May 2011. "Family and Individualization in Developing Societies"

Dr. François de Singly, Sociologist, University of Paris - Descartes

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA and the Fac. of Soc. Sciences, Univ. of Oran

- 22 June 2011. "The Search for Origins: The Almoravids and the Saharan History of Mauritania"

Dr. Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh, University of Metz

La Conférence d'Oran co-organized by CEMA and the Fac. of Soc. Sciences, Univ. of Oran

International Researchers Associated with CEMA

01 January – 31 March 2011

Mrs. Hannah-Louise Clark, History, Princeton University, American Citizen, Fulbright Fellowship

“Cadres and Educators in Colonial Algeria: The Life of Auxiliaires Médicales, 1904-1962”

Ms. Virginia DiGaetano, Political Science, McGill University, American Citizen

“Mediation Practices and Practices of Mediation”

Mr. Nathan Fonder, History, Harvard University, American Citizen

“The Bureaux Arabes in Colonial Algeria”

Dr. Omar Carlier, History, University of Paris VII, French/Algerian Citizen

“Neighborhood Politics: The PPA Between the Casbah and Belcourt, 1939-1954”

Dr. Sid Ahmed Souiah, University of Cercy-Pontois, Algerian Citizen

“Shrinking Space: Geographical Reflections on Palestine”

Dr. Emmanuel Blanchard, University of Versailles / Saint-Quentin-en Yvelines, French Citizen

“Police Repression and the 14 July 1953 Algeria Nationalist Demonstrations in Paris”

Ms. Claire Marynower, Institut d'Études Politiques – Paris, French Citizen

“Comrades of the Shuyukh: Leftist and the Association of Ulemas in Oran, 1917- 1939”

Dr. Ghislaine Lydon, History, University of California at Los Angeles, American Citizen

“Local Options, Trans-local Concerns: A Reflection on Fatwa Literature in Northwestern Africa from the Tenth to the Nineteenth Century”

Dr. Malika Rahal, History, Institut d'Histoire du Temps Present, CNRS, American Citizen

“Ali Boumendjel: A French Affair, An Algerian History”

Dr. Laurie Brand, Carnegie Grantee, Political Science, University of Southern California, American Citizen

“Using School Manuals in Research: Methods, Content”

Dr. Sami Bargaoui, Historian, University of Tunis, Tunisian Citizen

“Notary Sources and the Social History of Beylical Tunis”

Mr. Luc Chauvin, Political Science, Institut d'Études Politiques - Lyon, French Citizen

“Rap Music, Languages and Identities in Algeria”

Ms. Farida Souiah, Institut d'Études Politiques – Paris, French/Algerian Citizen

“Harraga Phenomenon in Algeria”

Ms. Annick Lacroix, Institut des Sciences Sociales du Politique – ISP.CNRS, French Citizen

“Public Services in Algeria, from 1830 to 1970”

Ms. Julie Champrenault, Institut d'Études Politiques – Paris, French Citizen

“Cultures and Empire: a Theater Society in Colonial Situation”

Visitors to CEMA

1,742 scholars visited CEMA between January 1 and March 31, 2011. Strikingly, the number of visits during this quarter has been high, despite a national student strike, which closed CEMA between 9 February and 16 March 2011.

JSTOR at CEMA

1,092 articles were downloaded from JSTOR during this same period.

CEMA Documentation Center

We continue to receive donations from the academic community. Past donors include Dr. Benjamin Brower, Dr. Kenneth Brown (Editor of *Méditerranéens*), Dr. John Entelis (Fordham University), Dr. Jane Goodman (Indiana University), Dr. Clement Henry (University of Texas), Dr. Mohamed Mebtoul (Université d'Oran), Dr. Robert Mortimer (Haverford College), Dr. Phillip Naylor (Marquette College), Dr. Kenneth Perkins (University of South Carolina), Dr. William Quandt (University of Virginia), Mrs. Priscilla H. Roberts, Dr. Michael Suleiman (Kansas State University), Dr. Paul Wehr (University of Colorado), and Dr. I. William Zartman (Johns Hopkins University).

Several boxes of books have recently been sent by I. William Zartman and John P. Entelis, and are currently in route.

CEMA and AIMS thank past, current, and future donors for their valuable contributions.

Donated materials include rare maps, out of print manuscripts, dissertation field notes, journals, as well as the canon of American and international publication on the Maghreb and the Middle East. To make a donation, and to receive information on how to make reduced rate shipments, please write to contact@cema-northafrica.org.

Continued on page 10

CEMA Quarterly Report cont'd.

Donations can also be made via <http://www.amazon.com>. By clicking on “wish lists” and entering “Centre d’Études Maghrébines en Algérie,” future donors can order from a selection of 142 books, which will be sent to CEMA via AIMS.

CEMA Sahara Collection

CEMA recently acquired a collection of 232 volumes on the Sahara, covering modern-day Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Chad, Niger, and Mali. While most of the volumes are from the middle/late colonial period (1910-1962) and early post-colonial era, several of the books date from the nineteenth century, such as:

- D’Estry. 1841. *Histoire d’Alger. De son Territoire et de ses Habitants. de ses Pirateries, de son Commerce et de ses Guerres, de ses Moeurs et Usages* (Paris: Imprimeurs Libraires).
- Daumas. 1845. *Le Sahara Algérien. Études Géographiques, Statistiques et Historiques sur la Région au Sud des Etablissements Français en Algérie.* (Paris: Fortin, Masson & Cie.).
- Galibert. 1854. *L’Algérie. Ancienne et Moderne. Depuis les Premiers Etablissements des Carthaginois. L’Expédition du Général Randon en 1853.* (Aix en Provence: Éditions de l’Université de Provence).
- Lapointe. 1878. *Les Déserts Africains. Aventures Extraordinaires. D’un Homme, d’un Singe et d’un Eléphant. Illustré de Plus de Cent Dessins par Henry de Montaut.* (Paris: E. Plom & Cie).
- Vuillot. 1895. *L’Exploration du Sahara. Étude Historique et Géographique. Préface du Colonel Prince de Polignac. Ouvrage Accompagne de Quarante-Cinq Cartes-Itinéraires Hors Texte, Douze Plans et Une Carte du Sahara au 1/4.000.000.* (Paris: Augustin Challamel).
- Brosselard. 1896. *Les Deux Missions Flatters au Pays des Touareg Azdjer et Hoggar. Troisième Édition.* (Paris: Jouvet & Cie).

The acquisition is the core of the new CEMA Sahara Collection. Please contact us for a detailed list of the collection.

“The Saharan Lectures” In addition to the library collection, CEMA has begun a quarterly conference series called “the Saharan Lectures.” The aim of the series is to underscore the cultural, economic, historical, political, and sociological importance of the Sahara region on North Africa and the Sahel. Dr. Ghislaine Lydon from UCLA inaugurated the series with a discussion on economic fetwa in the Trans-Saharan trade titled: “Local

Options, Trans-local Concerns: A Reflection on Fatwa Literature in Northwestern Africa from the Tenth to the Nineteenth Century.”



Centre d’Études Maghrébines en
Algérie
Université d’Oran es-Senia
Bp 1524 St. Charles Oran
Oran Algeria
Tel: 213.73.38.07.98
parks@cema-northafrica.org
www.cema-northafrica.org



Karim Ouaras and Dr. Amirouche in Oran

CEMA invited Dr. Hammou Amirouche, author of Akfadou: A Year with the Colonel Amirouch, to give a lecture. Dr. Amirouche joined the National Liberation Front in 1957, and served as Secretary to the military commander of the Third Wilaya, Colonel Amirouche Aït Hamouda. After the War of Independence, Dr. Amirouche earned an advanced degree in the United States.

The American Institute for Maghrib Studies organized a book signing at the annual Middle East Studies Association meeting in November 2010 in San Diego, where Dr. Amirouche currently resides with his wife Betsy – who incidentally ran the American school in Algiers until 1993.

Thank you Hamou and Betsy for the wonderful hospitality while we were in San Diego!



19 bis rue d'Angleterre
Impasse Menabrea
1000 Tunis, Tunisia
Tel: 216.71.326.219
Fax: 216.71.328.378
cemat@aimsnorthafrica.org

CEMAT Quarterly Report

January – March 2011

Thomas DeGeorges, Director

Director's Report

Centre d'Études Maghrébines à Tunis

CEMAT and the Tunisian Revolution (January 14, 2011)

In his 1961 inaugural address, President John F. Kennedy likened American efforts on behalf of freedom and democracy as a fire and declared that “the glow from that fire can truly light the world”. Tunisians emerged in January of 2011 as the Arab world’s embodiment of President Kennedy’s phrase. In a people often marginalized by the international media as being irrevocably in the thrall of a brutal dictatorship, Tunisians shocked the world in late December and early January by demanding real political and economic change. Across the world, the imprint of the Tunisian revolution is clear for all to see in phrases such as “The people want the end of corruption” in Morocco and calls for a “Jasmine Revolution” in China.

Here in Tunisia, the revolution continues to bear fruit, both sweet and bitter, as the initial excitement and euphoria over Ben Ali’s departure has been replaced by hard questions and decisions over what sorts of institutions and laws will replace his 20-year rule. Tunisians delight in the new political debates and “public sphere” that has emerged after the revolution, but are also wary of continuing violence and the persistence of Ben Ali loyalists in positions of power.

The staff of CEMAT has performed heroically during these exhilarating but difficult times. Although we have had to close from time to time when civil unrest made it impossible for us to perform our duties, we continued to stay in touch with our strategic partners and to forge new ties with other Tunisian academics and institutions. What follows are some of the more important activities CEMAT has engaged in during the revolution and its aftermath, followed by a more detailed list of activities.

CEMAT Outreach to Strategic Partners

The CEMAT director and assistant director altered their outreach strategy in the aftermath of the Tunisian revolution of January 14, 2011. We decided to target institutions rather than ministries, since the ministries themselves are in turmoil as scores are settled and disputes emerged over the persistence of former ruling party members as employees.

We have focused on outreach to individuals, as well as institutions. CEMAT has organized several meetings with focus groups of professors and students. The purpose of these meetings is to discover what these groups think are the most pressing issues facing Tunisia’s higher education system in the future. We also invite American Fulbright grantees to these meetings so that the Tunisians can get a sense of “benchmarking” various strategies and activities with their American counterparts.

Tom DeGeorges and Riadh Saadaoui met with the director of the Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis who expressed a great desire to bring CEMAT speakers and events directly before his students in a way that would have been impossible under the former regime. Currently, plans are underway for Dr. DeGeorges to speak about CEMAT before a large group of students. CEMAT is also organizing a lecture for ISSHT students by noted African historian, Gregory Mann (who is currently at Columbia University), in the beginning of May.

We continue to cultivate our partnership with the National Archives, despite internal disputes that have threatened to remove the director there. We plan on using the National Archives as a venue for the opening night of the AIMS Public Health conference from June 17-20. The staff of the archives has graciously agreed to arrange an exposition on documents and memorabilia related to the history of public health in Tunisia. CEMAT and Dr. Angel Foster met with the director of the National Archives and her assistant in late March to finalize the details for this event.

Continued on page 12

CEMAT Quarterly Report cont'd.

Finally, CEMAT continues to work closely with the U.S. Embassy in matters related to grant programs and the security situation in and around Tunis. Tom DeGeorges is in regular contact with the Consular section regarding security issues. Tom will call our contact there, Stephen Ashby, if there is a security problem occurring in CEMAT's vicinity. CEMAT also coordinates closely with the office of Public Affairs regarding upcoming grant programs and other issues of educational and cultural interest to the Embassy. We are currently planning a grant writing workshop for Tunisian academics and representatives of NGOs in late April and are working closely with John Berry and MEPI representatives to organize this event.

Documenting the Tunisian Revolution & Facebook

While in Washington D.C. in January, Dr. DeGeorges spoke with Mary Ellen Lane and David Magier about collecting documents, images and other memorabilia about the Tunisian revolution and its aftermath. CEMAT has since hired two part-time interns to photograph major demonstrations, graffiti, and collect information about Tunisian media organizations, NGOs, and political parties.

During this quarter, our interns have collected and categorized over 700 images of revolutionary graffiti and demonstrations. These images all come from the greater Tunis area, although CEMAT is planning on expanding this project to various regions throughout the country. We have unique documentation of the two Casbah sit-in protests, including graffiti that has since been removed and video clips of departing demonstrators after their demands were partially met.

Also this quarter, our interns have collected information about 24 organizations which we have organized in a spreadsheet format. The information includes contact information for each organization. Dr. DeGeorges has forwarded this information to American researchers who are interested in performing research on the revolution. Katherine Gypson of American Abroad Media and Guilain P. Denooux of Colby College have received copies of this information.

The collapse of Ben Ali's regime has provided CEMAT with unprecedented opportunities to use social networking sites and the Internet to inform and update our partners. We have established a CEMAT Facebook page which has several members already. We will use this site, as well as our existing website to post news of CEMAT,

our conferences, and host discussion forums on issues related to our activities. We are also working on uploading our images, video clips and organizational data to our websites for broader access.

International Media & NGOs seek CEMAT Expertise and Advice

CEMAT has received several requests for assistance from the international media and the NGO community. Dr. DeGeorges was cited in a UNESCO report prepared by Misako Ito (Conseillère pour la communication et l'information, Bureau de l'UNESCO pour l'Algérie, le Maroc, la Mauritanie, et la Tunisie) in February (please see attached report). In March, a reporter for the British magazine, the Economist, contacted Dr. DeGeorges for an interview. Dr. DeGeorges spent an hour and a half with Ms. Josie Delap briefing her on Tunisia. Ms. Delap later published an article on the Tunisian situation after the revolution in the March 31 issue under the title "It could be normal: Tunisia is getting back on track". Other groups that have sought CEMAT's expertise include the International Resources Group and the National Democratic Institute.

CEMAT Activities—Monthly Highlights January 2011

- CEMAT closed from January 10 through January 24 due to the Tunisian revolution and the collapse of the regime of President Ben Ali.
- CEMAT director in Washington D.C. for Maghreb Digital Libraries conference with AIMS Executive Director, Kerry Adams.
- "Reflections on the Jasmine Revolution" by Thomas DeGeorges, CEMAT director. Talk given before an audience of about 100 people at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington D.C. (January 24, 2011)
- The LALORC project (2007-2010) officially came to an end with the inauguration of the Beit el-Bennani's photography collection on the DLIR website in late January. These rare and unique photos document the personal lives and intimate moments of former president Habib Bourguiba and his close colleagues. They will also provide researchers with invaluable data on Tunisia during the late Protectorate period and the early independence period. The website can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.dlir.org/about-bouchoucha.html>.

Continued on page 13

February 2011

- “Réflexions sur la révolution tunisienne” round table discussion moderated by Abdelwahab Ben Hafaiedh (MERC director). Participants included Asma Noura (political scientist), Allaya Allani (historian), and Radwan Masmoudi (president of the Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy) (February 11, 2011).
- Replacement of electronic equipment stolen from CEMAT following the revolution.
- CEMAT opened on a limited basis in late February and early March due to civil unrest in our area of Tunis and throughout the country. Security conditions improved following the appointment of Béji Caïd Essebsi as prime minister on February 27, 2011.

March 2011

- CLS Tunis workshop organized by CEMAT from March 19-21, 2011. Dr. Sonia S’hiri led workshops on assisting students who are at beginning and advanced competency levels. About 20 Arabic teachers and language partners attended the meeting.
- CEMAT staff (Tom DeGeorges, Riadh Saadaoui, Sameh Bouraoui) attended AIMS accounting workshop in Tangier, Morocco. CEMAT also participated in meetings and site visits related to the CLS program in Tangier this summer.
- Meeting of Tunisian and American graduate students at CEMAT to share their experiences as students and identify potential ways that Tunisians could apply American strategies or techniques in their country.
- Meeting of Tunisian and American teachers and professors at CEMAT to share their experiences as teachers and identify potential ways that Tunisians could apply American strategies or techniques in their country.
- AIMS Public Health conference planning: Angel Foster, the coordinator of the conference, visited Tunisia in late March and worked with Tom DeGeorges and Riadh Saadaoui to identify potential venues for the conference, as well as additional Tunisian participants who may play a supporting role as the conference gets underway.
- Honoring Jeanne Mrad’s service to CEMAT: Tom DeGeorges and Angel Foster were able to have a wonderful dinner with Jeanne Mrad’s husband, Khaled on March 30, 2011. Khaled seemed very pleased to receive an update on CEMAT’s recent activities, including our upcoming public health conference and our continued efforts to provide Tunisian scholars with access to

CEMAT’s resources and facilities during and after the revolution. I was especially pleased to tell Khaled that the Jeanne Mrad Travel Scholarship this year went to one of the Fulbright students, Jessica Gerschultz, who is working on the role of Tunisian feminist, Safia Ferhat, in the post-independence era. Khaled continues to lead a very active life, dividing his time between Tunis, Paris and Brussels (where Jeanne’s two children live). We look forward to seeing Khaled Mrad at our upcoming conferences and events.

Visitors Report

In the second quarter of 2011, CEMAT received 345 person-visits, including 204 visitors among which 184 researchers. The researchers were from: Tunisia (164), USA (18), Netherlands (1) and Mauritania (1).

CEMAT GRANT WRITING WORKSHOP

(April 23-24, 2011)

Hotel El Mouradi, Gammarth

Universities and Academic Associations:

We will have the heads of several English departments in Tunisia with us at the conference. These professionals have been very important since the revolution in negotiating the tense environment that pervades many universities between students, teachers and administrators. Due to their leadership capacities, we hope that these individuals will return to their home institutions and spread the word to their colleagues and students about American grant opportunities.

While the university representatives are deeply engaged in pedagogical issues, the Middle East Research Competition, originally funded by a Ford Foundation grant, focuses on improving the research capacities of academics throughout the MENA region. Originally founded in Cairo to assist researchers throughout the MENA region to build professional contacts and improve the quality of their research, its headquarters moved from Cairo to Tunis in 2006.

Finally, this group will also contain applicants from the American Studies Grant program that CEMAT co-organizes with the U.S. Embassy’s Public Affairs office. These individuals embody the challenges facing instructors within the university system who wish to maintain an active research agenda. American Studies grants provide Tunisian educators with a five-week sojourn to the United States to prepare research or engage in course development at a U.S. university.

Children and Youth

We have invited a couple of organizations that focus their efforts on Tunisia's youth. Perhaps the most vulnerable group among Tunisia's youth are those who are poor, abandoned, and physically challenged. Esmaani is an organization set up to provide benefits and activities for deaf children and those who have hearing problems. Fraternité seeks to assist orphans and sick children. The Association Tunisienne des Vilages d'Enfants SOS organizes activities and provides a family structure to those children who have none.

Two other associations focus on building academic and leadership capacities among older children. IAESTE has been matching Tunisian students with international internships since 1989. Another association we have invited aims at improving student's inter-personal skills and leadership qualities by instilling a sense of civic responsibility and volunteerism among Tunisia's youth.

Social Justice:

Following the Tunisian revolution of January 2011, the term « social justice » has captivated many citizens who were horrified by the desperate suicidal act of a vegetable seller in the small town of Sidi Bou Zid that sparked the events that led to Ben Ali's flight. Recently created associations that seek to focus on the economic and social development of deprived regions include "Reconstruire ma Tunisie" and "Un Sourire pour Tous".

Many Tunisians are afraid that the promises of the revolution will be undone by former members of the outlawed ruling party. To this end, one of the associations

we have invited, AVERTI, has dedicated itself to raising public awareness about the potential of the Tunisian revolution to change society. This group recently organized a conference on the topic of "Islam and Democracy".

How to protect the revolution while not disenfranchising whole sections of the population who may have had no choice but to work with Ben Ali's regime in one form or another is not an easy task. Tunisia's youth are sometimes deeply suspicious of their elders whom they view as having supported (actively or passively) Ben Ali's dictatorship. The association, Alliance Intergénération, seeks to lessen these tensions and build solidarity between young and old alike. It sponsors reciprocal aid programs involving representatives from both generations.

Rural Areas:

The aforementioned term « social justice » also contains an economic aspect seeks to develop the technical know-how and leadership qualities in rural communities to allow them to prosper. In particular, the reversal of Tunisia's declining agricultural fortunes (the country is a net importer of food stuffs) have captured the interest of many since the January 14 revolution. Two associations we have invited are primarily concerned with economic growth in rural areas. L'Union des tunisiens indépendants pour la liberté (UTIL) promotes rural women's important role in regional economies in Tunisia and attempts to match candidates with financial support for micro projects. The Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie (INRAT) is one of the oldest research institutes in Tunisia and has spent much time and effort evaluating the needs of the rural agricultural sector. 🔄



Tangier CLS Teacher Training Workshop held at TALIM in March 2011.



AIMS Critical Language Scholarship Intensive Arabic Team: Abdelhak Akjeje, Academic Director CLS-Tangier; Tom DeGeorges, CEMAT Director; Sonia S'hiri, CLS Academic Director and CAORC CLS Arabic Coordinator; Youniss El Cheddedi, Assistant Director CLS-Tangier; Riadh Saadaoui, CEMAT Assistant Director.



Tangier American Legation Institute for Moroccan Studies

TALIM Quarterly Report

January – March 2011

Gerald Loftus, Director

TALIM

Building for the future: Literally – both in terms of our physical plant and our human resources – the first months of 2011 have been marked by investments for immediate and future returns. With a relatively mild winter, the US State Department Overseas Building Operations (OBO) project, as implemented by our “landlords,” the US Embassy in Rabat, made progress on a roof replacement project that, as a side benefit, gives us refurbished interior spaces that will be used to expand our museum in an important new direction (more below under American Studies).

At the same time, thanks to TALIM’s embrace of the summer Arabic CLS program in Tangier, important new resources are available to enable (a) the permanent hire of a heretofore “temporary” (for 12 years!) Arabic teacher for the Women’s Literacy program and (b) the hire of an administrative assistant to relieve TALIM management of routine tasks including data entry, making more time available for program management.

During the quarter, we also bought the Legation’s first gardening tools in 20 years, enabling the planting of trees in the lovely Pavilion courtyard, returning the garden to the four-corners-around-a-fountain Islamic ideal. January through March was planting time, in more ways than one.

New Directions

Creating links between heretofore-discrete programs, witness our Arabic language programs. Now, the TALIM women’s literacy program in Arabic has links – programmatic and through personnel “cross walking” – with the intensive CLS Arabic summer program. In March, TALIM hosted AIMS center directors, AIMS US officers, and CAORC personnel for a week-long series of workshops that included everything from learning a new on-line accounting system to running the CLS teacher training workshop for upwards of 50 teachers, conversation partners, and staff. Visitors were introduced to important local TALIM partners in education, business, and culture at several social events.

Likewise, our research library, with its extensive holdings on Moroccan history and the American diplomatic presence here, has provided valuable material for the Legation Museum. This has provided rich material for TALIMblog, whose vignettes of life in Tangier and activities of TALIM are interspersed with historical anecdotes of Legation life going back two centuries. We continue our new policy of introducing student group museum visitors to the research library, a chance to share information on AIMS grants for Americans and Maghribis.

American Studies

Based on its resources of diplomatic archives dating back to the American Revolution, TALIM is making overtures to the world of American Studies. In February, TALIM had Algerian American Studies profs visit at the suggestion of a former CEMAT director, sparking a lively discussion of TALIM as a locus for scholars of American diplomatic history in the Maghrib. We have discussed with Moroccans in the same field the possibility of reviving a focus – last seen in 1992 in Rabat – on American Studies in the Maghrib. This offers an opportunity for TALIM in 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the last Maghrib-wide conference, and for TALIM to serve as a potential base in the Maghrib for the American Studies Association, eager to reach out to the Arab and Muslim worlds.

Legation Museum

TALIM was honored to be offered membership in the International Council of Museums by its regional affiliate,

Continued on page 16

**Tangier American Legation Institute
for Moroccan Studies**
8 zankat America, Tangier 90000, Morocco
Phone: 212 39 93 5317
Fax: 212 39 93 5960
director.talim@gmail.com
www.legation.org

ICOM-Arabe. This entry into the world of professional museums – along with a budding relationship with the US State Department's Center for Diplomacy, a Washington museum of diplomacy – offers potential new areas of cooperation for our existing institutional sponsors.

TALIM–US Embassy Links

Since his arrival in July 2010, TALIM director Jerry Loftus has made improving Legation – Embassy relations a top priority. This is not only important in the building maintenance field, but also in financial and programming areas. The facilities maintenance officer is a regular visitor, even more so with the ongoing roofing and rehabilitation work. In March, two Foreign Service National staff from the Financial Management office spent a day with TALIM and AIMS staffers, reviewing the panoply of funding issues on the building upkeep account, crucial to the future of TALIM.

Embassy DCM – the Deputy Chief of Mission, or acting Ambassador in his absence – assured TALIM director that she would encourage better coordination in future in Embassy programs and visitors to northern Morocco and Tangier. In late March, TALIM hosted the US Ambassador's reception for a major US trade mission in Tangier for a conference. Piggybacking on the port logistics theme, TALIM organized its annual April Seminar on the socio-economic impact of Tangier's two major ports. The Embassy Public Affairs Office continues to be a vital link in cooperation on cultural programs. TALIM director has attended the Casablanca book fair with PAO staff, and the Political Counselor has included TALIM on his priority list for visitors to engage with Moroccan civil society.

TALIM Outreach

The period January through March was a time to reach out to several of Morocco's educational and cultural institutions, including museums in Marrakesh, Rabat, and Tangier. In Tangier, the country's tourism school – ISITT – has already responded to a visit by including us on their student-organized theme evenings (Andalusia, Moroccan Sahara, etc.), as has the Tangier campus of the graduate business school HEM and their "université citoyenne." The Tangier-Tetouan Abdelmalek Essaâdi University has regularly supplied participants to TALIM's impromptu roundtables or its formal events like the April Seminar, which was graced by the University's new president.

The TALIM director's discussion of the Egyptian Tahrir Square Revolution with the Tangier's two Rotary

clubs coming to the Legation was given thoughtful press coverage, and Tangier and TALIM have been covered in several national publications. Internationally, TV travel host Rick Steves' Tangier segment included his tour of the American Legation, and publications from *Lonely Planet* to *The Financial Times* have interviewed the director.

Eye on Morocco

Though Morocco has not been completely immune to the unrest evident on the Arab Street - apart from arson and looting on February 20 after peaceful demonstrations - the country has largely been free of violent upheaval. TALIM, given its medina location in one of the poorest and most crime-prone parts of Tangier, was a witness to the events of February 20, so our antennae are out on indicators of social unrest. We wrote in TALIMblog on the significance of a high-level Moroccan ministerial delegation to Paris to revisit the Tangier utility monopoly contract of a French firm, cited by citizens and ministers alike for its "exorbitant" electricity and water rates. This one firm has been the target of several demonstrations, and the high-level attention paid to re-negotiating its contract shows the extent to which such cost-of-living issues can be a spark to protests.

TALIM continues to lobby with the US Embassy "landlords" for security improvements, as well as with local officials for a better police presence in the vehicular-free medina (i.e., better than zero), a situation that our medina neighbors also deplore. ☹️



Gerald Loftus and his wife Marie-Helene under the new lights on the TALIM roof.

A Sampling of AIMS Grantee 2011-2012 Abstracts

Adams, Benjamin: *Calculated Moons, Forgotten Stars: Scientific and Religious Authority in Modern Libya**

This study critically examines how Libyan* astronomical practice is a focal site for the negotiation of scientific and Islamic authority in the daily lives of Muslims, using a multi-sited ethnographic study affiliated with Al-Fatah University in Tripoli, Libya. The most visible manifestation of this negotiation is the ongoing debate over the appropriateness of using astronomical calculations of lunar visibility instead of visual observation of the crescent moon for determining the start of Ramadan in Libya. In 2009, when the Libyan Center for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences (LCRSSS) announced yet another early starting date for Ramadan, many Libyans--encouraged by Muslim religious leaders--chose to reject the announced date and join the rest of North Africa in beginning the fast on the next day. With the goal of obtaining an emic perspective of Libyan science, my research centers upon the year-long comparative participant-observation of two communities--professional astronomers at LCRSSS in Tripoli, and farmers and shepherds who use astronomy for their livelihoods in the rural regions of Libya, including the Jabal Nafusa, Ghadames and the region of Benghazi. While the history of astronomy among the Arabs has been well-documented, the content of astronomy used by contemporary farmers and shepherds has not. Specific research objectives are (1) to document the content, manner and context of astronomical knowledge production, (2) to understand the nature, meaning and social authority of astronomy in Libya, and (3) to explain the variability in Muslims' attitudes toward scientific and religious authority. To meet all of these objectives, three phases of mixed methods research will be conducted over the course of 12 months. Results will be disseminated via academic publications, conference presentations and public outreach. (*Note: Field site will most likely change to Tunisia.)

Buehler, Matthew: *Coalitions and Contestation in Arab North Africa: Islamists and Opposition Coordination in Morocco and Mauritania*

Under what conditions do Islamist political parties form coalitions with their secular counterparts? What factors motivate Islamists to reach across ideological lines to build alliances in order to articulate their interests and contest their regimes? I investigate this topic by comparing Islamist coalition-building in Morocco and Mauritania. While the Islamist Justice and Development Party in Morocco formed alliances with the secular opposition within local governments and labor unions, such coalitions have remained limited and not expanded to the national level. In Mauritania, meanwhile, the Islamist Tawassoul party has created a stable opposition front with secular parties. I argue that Islamist-secular opposition alliances emerge as a self-defense mechanism against new regime-sponsored threats, which generate an atmosphere of fear within the political system. They fail, however, when secular politicians within the alliance use the prospect of an Islamist-secular partnership to realize their own personal objectives, such as entering clientelist networks or gaining ministerial appointments

Collins, Rodney: *Codifying Tunisian Sign Language: A Collaborative Ethnographic Study of Language & Identity of the Deaf Community of Tunis*

This ethnographic project is envisaged as a collaborative research engagement with members of l'Association Voix du Sourd Tunisie (AVST). In the first instance, the project will provide an ethnographic portrait of the Deaf, deafness, and Tunisian Sign Lan-

guage (TSL) in contemporary Tunisia though the application of historical, socio-linguistic, and ethnographic methods with particular attention to the activities of the AVST's deaf competitive league soccer team. In the second instance, the project will operate as a partnership with the association in its efforts to systematically video-document TSL to be used as a pedagogical resource for the Deaf, the hard of hearing, their families, and the wider public (eg. school teachers, social workers, civil servants). In both instances, the project will explore dimensions of communicative practice for members of the Deaf community in Tunisia who are marginalized in terms of their potential economic and social positioning and achievement. This project will examine the assumptions, expectations, and risks of the AVST's efforts, while also providing a view into the specificity of Deaf identity and the status of the Deaf community in contemporary and historical Tunis in terms of language, gender, and disability, ultimately offering a portrait of the actual dynamics of social normativity and alterity.

Davis, Muriam: *Development and Decolonization: European Integration and the Constantine Plan in Algeria, 1958-1962*

My dissertation studies French development in Algeria from 1958 to 1961 in light of decolonization and European integration. It focuses on the Constantine Plan, which was an attempt to develop Algeria's political, social, and economic capacities. The victory of Keynesian economics and the gospel of industrialization after WWII, along with the beginnings of European integration, necessitated a serious rethinking of France's role as a colonial power. Yet rather than look at development as a benevolent promise or a thinly veiled program of oppression, my dissertation will connect colonial development to shifts in the political economy of Europe and the creation of the European Economic Community. Rather than studying the Constantine Plan as a straightforward attempt to raise economic productivity, I will place development in the context of France's repeated attempts to recast its role as an imperial power, which can be traced back to the creation of the Union Française in 1946. Following, my dissertation will look at the ways in which the Plan de Constantine helped institute a geographical imaginary that would merge Algeria and France in a common framework known as EurAfrica. The advocates of EurAfrica claimed that material productivity would lead to social harmony as racial distinctions would be softened by the unifying force of the market economy. Thus, development not only altered the distribution of material resources in Algeria, it also produced new understanding of human difference. My dissertation will also trace how colonial administrators and local populations engaged with development in order to articulate understandings of racial categories, political legitimacy and economic orthodoxy, all of which played important roles in the decolonization of Algeria.

Elinson, Alexander: *Language Politics and Writing in Contemporary Morocco*

In a country colonized by the French and the Spanish, with a sizeable Berber-speaking population, and where English is viewed as increasingly important in the global marketplace, language is an emotionally and politically charged topic in Morocco. With Standard Arabic the official language of the country, adopted as such upon independence from the French in 1956, the use of a local dialect (darija) in writing represents a challenge to the pan-Arab ideal, and some argue that the push to use colloquial for anything but speaking weakens the 'Arab' quality of Morocco, an important building

Continued on page 18

2011-12 AIMS Grantees Abstracts cont'd.

block of Moroccan national identity that is closely linked to the Arabic language and heritage. In the past twenty years or so, writers, translators, and intellectuals have called for the legitimization of *darija* as an acceptable form of written discourse. As pro-*darija* advocates aim to promote literacy and participation in public life by allowing writing in *darija*, they pose a challenge to the 'Arab' intellectual who, in their minds, seeks to control the written language, and by extension, public life. This research will examine the history of the pro-*darija* movement in Morocco, how this movement fits into larger definitions of the Arab world, as well as some of the dimensions of the debates surrounding the issue of language, literacy, and public participation in cultural and political life.

Gray, Doris: *Beyond Feminism and Islamism: Gender and Equality in North Africa*

This project explores the various discourses on women's rights in Morocco. Particular attention is given to new, emerging approaches to gender issues that attempt to balance secular Western feminism with Islamist positions, resulting in a "third way." Shedding light on the many facets of internal discourse within two Muslim countries allows for a more nuanced understanding of the discussion on women's rights in the Muslim world in general. The path to modernity is not a one-way-street designed by the West and to be defined by its own parameters. While Western models are inevitably taken into consideration, a successful policy that does not cause irreparable internal tension needs to find a balance between what has been termed modernity and tradition. Morocco and Tunisia embody many of the worlds' pressing twenty-first century problems within its borders: Tensions between the West and the Muslim world, minority rights, migration, the role of religion in a modern society and the issue this project is chiefly concerned with: Women's rights.

Hart, Brendan: *Translating Autism in Morocco*

This proposal requests funds for a necessary component of my ongoing research project concerning the introduction and reworking of the category autism in Morocco. Autism has become one of the most significant global public health issues of the new millennium. It has recently become the paradigmatic developmental disorder in the U.S. and parts of Europe, with the American Center for Disease Control estimating that 1 in 110 U.S. children receive the diagnosis. Elsewhere, however, the category is not commonly used to represent and intervene in child development. Autism activists, therapists, and researchers with global ambitions are seeking to change that. Parent organizations are working alongside (and sometimes in conflict with) professionals in order to make autism into a significant category in Morocco. These efforts include raising awareness through media campaigns, training a new cadre of experts (parents and professionals alike), and constructing an infrastructure suitable for detecting, diagnosing, and educating children as autistic. My project uses ethnographic methods to examine the way autism is understood and experienced in a range of settings – medical, educational, domestic – of Moroccan social life. To do so, I focus on the way different Moroccans translate and interpret the utterances and behaviors of autistic children.

Hemmig, Christopher: *Hope, Frustration, and Enchantment: Lived Perspectives of Development Encounters in Mauritania*

Development is more than economic statistics; it helps to constitute notions of Self and is also intricately bound up with culturally-shaped visions for a better life. Through ethnographic observation and interviewing, this project seeks to explore the personal dimensions of development work by focusing on the ways people in their various roles live development in Mauritania. The project takes

narrative to be a prominent locus of ethnographic inquiry into the negotiation of desire within development encounters. While on one side, development carries a strong sense of hope with its promise, those involved in the work become discouraged and frustrated with the actual results. Similarly, while cross-cultural encounters that take place within the sphere of development offer a sense of enchantment and fascination, people often experience a great deal of disappointment or anxiety about these same relationships. With Mauritania as the setting in which specific actors negotiate and enact the desire for development, I am looking to collect narratives deeply embedded in everyday discourses such as personal experience narratives and development legends and juxtapose them against the political, economic, and social conditions in which they are produced, to identify points of synergy and tension that drive its practice. Fieldwork for the project will take place from September 2011 through May 2012 and will involve multiple and extended visits to development project sites as well interviews with participants in the project from among professional development workers, local community members, and government officials

Jay, Sarah: *Citizens and Migrants: The Emigration of the Jews from Algeria to France and Israel 1962-1980*

My dissertation seeks to accomplish two tasks: (1) to examine the Algerian Jewish migrant experience in both France and Israel (2) to trace the connections that were maintained between Algerian Jews in France, Algerian Jews in Israel and Jews who remained in Algeria and examine how a sense of community was maintained among them long after most left Algeria. Often projects on migration concentrate so heavily on the integration and assimilation process that they overlook the connections that remain beyond those being forged with the host society. My project will not only hone in on daily interactions that dictated integration between migrants and their hosts in France and Israel, but will also expand the lens and take into account the links that still existed and were forged transnationally. My dissertation will show how the members of the international community of Algerian Jews maintained this unique identity beyond the borders of Algeria through continual contact with family members, friends and neighbors from Algeria that chose a different course than their own.

Kapchan, Deborah: *Learning to Listen: The Performance of Sacred Song in Morocco*

Morocco is a country whose practice of Islam is deeply imbued with a Sufi influence and aesthetic (Eickelman 1976; Cornell 1998). This means that practices such as chanting, ritual movement and rapture (*al-hal*) are common, as are song traditions and praise poetry (*nashid*, *mdah*). While Waugh has delineated the role of memory in the performance of sacred songs of different lineages in Morocco, to date no one has examined the song repertoire in detail, nor the way its performance works to create religious community. How does song – and more importantly, listening to song – restructure the religious imagination and what are the ramifications of such aesthetic restructuring in contemporary Morocco? With this research, I will inquire into the pedagogy of listening in three contexts: 1) that of the private liturgy, 2) that of the apprenticeship (I will take lessons in singing *sama'* with a noted master or *mu'allama*) and 3) that of the interview. Attending rituals will give me a first-hand knowledge of how the songs are learned. By taking lessons with a specialist in *sama'* I will understand the aesthetics that undergird the ritual. Finally, by interviewing practitioners, I will document and analyze what the Sufis themselves think they are doing when they listen, and when they sing. As I have been doing informal research on this for more than 15 years, I am well connected in the community and will have no trouble beginning work as soon as I arrive.

Ledger, Jeremy: *Mapping Arabic Geographies: Geographical Knowledge and Cartography in the Maghrib, 1300-1600*

In my dissertation I will examine the complex transculturation of geographical knowledge between Muslim, Christian, and Jewish scholars, geographers, and travelers who inhabited the Mediterranean region and beyond between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. My project focuses on the ways in which geographical knowledge reached and was received in the Maghrib, in particular in Ifriqiyah – modern day Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya – and Morocco. Fundamentally, my project asks what did Maghribi travelers and scholars know about the geography of their world, and from where did this knowledge derive. A primary goal of this research is to delineate social and intellectual connections in new ways between the Maghrib and the rest of the Arabic-speaking world, as well as across the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and to enunciate the channels and settings through which this knowledge circulated via oral, textual, and visual means. Another fundamental goal of my project is to understand the reception of this geographical knowledge and its uses by Maghribi cartographers and writers on geography. I hope to reconstruct an image of the world as seen by Maghribi geographical writers, cartographers, and travelers as they had understood it, for they have left us not only their geographic descriptions and maps, but also their impressions of and ideological concerns about the distant places in which they traveled. By simultaneously establishing the sources of geographical knowledge and the expression of this knowledge in writing and on charts, I can better understand the motives behind particular worldviews of Maghribi geographers, mapmakers, and travel writers. Ultimately, my research will show how late medieval Maghribi scholars understood the world and their place in it, and why they saw the world in these ways.

Mullaney, Annette: *Structural Adjustment and Women's Employment in Algeria*

My project aims to examine the effects of changes in macroeconomic structure on women's employment and situate these effects within the wider context. Women's labor force participation is considered an important indicator of women's economic empowerment, and even an essential determinant of their political influence. Yet an increase may also indicate greater economic vulnerability with no reduction in women's unremunerated work at home. Furthermore, the long-term effects are unclear, especially in a situation where women's initial employment levels are relatively low, as they are across North Africa, including in Algeria. By interviewing a variety of women stratified across different levels of educational attainment, urban or rural residence, and socioeconomic status, I plan to estimate the impact of Algeria's structural adjustment programs on women's employment, as well as gain a deeper insight into their constraints and choices during these periods, and the impacts of their decisions afterwards. This project will inform a larger undertaking seeking more comprehensive understanding of the gendered effects of macroeconomic structure, and in turn the impact of those effects on the political and social environment.

Pettigrew, Erin: *To Invoke the Invisible: Muslim Healers, Magic, and Amulets in the Twentieth-Century History of the Southern Sahara*

The capacity to heal sickness and prevent evil through the pronunciation of Quranic verses, to mediate between people and spirits, and to inscribe secret knowledge onto paper persist as skills claimed by Sufi leaders, medicine women, and religious families in Mauritania. Through an eight-month archival and ethnographic study in Mauritania, my dissertation project asks how and why the roles and local perceptions of religious healing and magical practices changed over the colonial period. My research examines the

popular scope of healing within the broader esoteric knowledge of Sufi Islam in the region and how transformations in political power, education, and economy shaped this knowledge and the place of those utilizing it.

Schluter, Kevin: *The Root and Pattern in Moroccan Darija*

Semitic languages like Arabic show what grammarians call roots and patterns. This phenomenon is seen in Classical Arabic words like *kataba* 'he wrote' systematically shares its consonants—the root—with words like *kaatib* 'author' but its vowels—the pattern—with *darasa* 'he studied'. These systematic relationships are unique to Semitic languages like Arabic. It is not clear if the root and pattern represent descriptive generalizations or if they are psychologically real. Darija (Moroccan Arabic) is an interesting arena to investigate because it has far fewer vowels than Classical Arabic and is learned as a first language. This project uses psycholinguistic methods to investigate the mental structure of Moroccan Darija and the perception the Moroccans have of Darija. Specifically, how do speakers of Darija perceive roots and patterns, and are roots and patterns used to organize the language in the minds of its speakers. 🔄

AIMS AT MESA 2011

Please join us at the
Middle East Studies Association (MESA)
Annual Conference to be held in
Washington, DC, Dec 1-4th.

AIMS holds its annual board and business meetings in conjunction with MESA. The date and time will be announced and can be found on our website or on the MESA website:
www.mesa.arizona.edu

CELEBRATE

This year we plan to celebrate CEMA's 5th anniversary!

We also celebrate 10 years of our Maghrebi Grants Program, which due to recent Title VI funding cuts may be eliminated. We sincerely hope we can find alternative sources of funding for this modest, yet vitally important part of our mission.

SUPPORT AIMS

In support of AIMS and all the American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) drastically affected by the recent elimination of the US Dept of Education AORC grant program, please log in and sign this petition to congress to re-instate this vital grant.

<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/984/379/072/>

Tell Congress we need our funding back so we will really have something to celebrate at MESA!



University of Arizona
Center for Middle Eastern Studies
Louise F. Marshall Building
845 North Park Ave, Room 470
PO Box 210158-B
Tucson, AZ 85721-0158
aimscmes@email.arizona.edu
Phone 520-626-6498
Fax 520-621-9257
AIMSNorthAfrica.org

Non-Profit
Organization
US Postage
PAID
Tucson, AZ
Permit #190

About AIMS

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 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) in Morocco, the Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis (CEMAT) in Tunisia, and Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines en Algérie (CEMA) in Oran, Algeria.

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

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

With special thanks to the University of Arizona Center for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES) and Near Eastern Studies (NES) for hosting the AIMS Executive Office.