This past year has been one of many challenges but also one of great accomplishments both for the Maghrib in general and for AIMS specifically. Initial fears that AIMS would suffer a serious financial shortfall because of reduced federal funding was mitigated thanks to the heroic work of Mary Ellen Lane, CAORC Executive Director, who managed to recover 90% of past funding levels for AIMS. Equally heroic was the work of Laryssa Chomiak at CEMAT, Bobby Parks at CEMA, and their staff at both centers who were successful in obtaining numerous federal and non-federal grants that have enabled CEMAT, CEMA, and AIMS to significantly expand programmatic activities of the overseas research centers.

Listed below are some highlights of AIMS activities in 2012-2013. A more detailed reporting of overall AIMS activities, programs, and accomplishments are provided in this Newsletter.

AIMS By-Laws & Employee Handbook
To meet the demands from a variety of increasingly engaged public and private audiences, AIMS has had to professionalize its organization, procedures, and staffing. Thanks to the exceptional work of Angel Foster along with the support of the AIMS and CAORC staffs, we now have By-Laws and an Employee Handbook that are in final draft stages waiting approval by the Board of Directors. These documents are intended to clarify and routinize job descriptions, responsibilities, and benefits in ways consistent with operations by similar organizations within the CAORC family of overseas research centers.

Libya Conference & Center
The successful completion of an AIMS-sponsored Libya Conference (September 30-October 3, 2013) in Tripoli may serve as an initial step in a multi phase process leading to the establishment of an AIMS overseas research center in Tripoli. Work on this proposal will continue in the year ahead. This effort has been spearheaded by Dirk Vandewalle who has worked tirelessly to ensure its success.

The Journal of North African Studies
The Journal of North African Studies continues to serve as the leading English-language scholarly publication devoted to North African studies. The Journal is published five times a year and regularly transforms special issues into books, most recently with the publication of George Joffé, North Africa’s Arab Spring (London: Routledge, 2013). Phillip Naylor has taken over the editorship in 2013 managing it with exceptional professionalism and personal care. He will be joined by Greg White in this position in 2014. The work of the Associate Editors/Book Review Editors continues at the highest level and for that we need to thank Michael Willis, Arun Kapil, and Andrea Khalil.

L. Carl Brown Book Prize in North African Studies
One new initiative that AIMS has undertaken this year has been the establishment of an annual book prize in North African studies dedicated in the name of L. Carl Brown, one of the founding fathers of the institute.
AIMS OFFICERS, OVERSEAS CENTER DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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members of AIMS and CEMAT and a loyal and faithful friend of both organizations. Ellen Amster has been kind enough to take the lead in this effort as she leads the book prize committee joined in this work by Angel Foster and Emilio Spadola.

**Hillary Clinton Center at Al Akhawayn**

Another new initiative that shows great promise for AIMS in Morocco is a collaborative association being developed between the Hillary Rodham Clinton Women’s Empowerment Center at Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane, co-directed by Doris Gray, and AIMS that will involve joint sponsorship of lectures, workshops, seminars, and other scholarly exchanges between in-country Moroccan and AIMS scholars. I am very thankful to Doris for conceiving and heading this effort.

**Overseas Research Centers (2012-2013)**

**CEMAT**

Among the prestigious grants awarded to CEMAT this year are: MEPI/Tunisia Alumni Chapter for 2013-2015 (programming between 14-18 annual activities from small volunteer programs and skill-building workshops to high-level conferences including government officials); Thomas Jefferson Scholarship Program/State Department/IREX (CEMAT is implementer), for 2013-2016; Henry Guggenheim Foundation Grant for Methodology Workshop (2013); and the University of Pennsylvania Wharton and Lauder Schools Intensive Arabic Language Program (July 2013).

Academic highlights include: CDDRL/Stanford Conference on Democratization in the Arab World held in Tunisia. CEMAT co-organized this conference with Stanford University and University of Tunis (March 2013) in which Larry Diamond and scholars and policy-makers from Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt participated. The conference was introduced by Rachid Ghannouchi of an-Nahda and Beji Caid Essebsi of Nidaa Touns; CEMAT hosted a SSRC workshop on Higher Education Reform (March 2013) as well as a conference on Judicial Reform and Transitional Justice, opened by Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice, Samir Dilou (May 2013). CEMAT continued its regular lecture series, welcomed and advised scholars of various nationalities, and prepared for summer and early fall programming. It hosted approximately 60 lectures, 15 seminars, and 10 workshops in 2012-2013.

Special mention should be made for the outstanding work of Nura Suleiman who served as MEPI Alumni Chapter/Tunis Coordinator. She launched the chapter in December 2012 in close collaboration with U.S. Embassy/Tunis and set up all MEPI activities for Year I (2012-2013). Equal recognition should be made for the fine work of Lamia Hatira who, as IREX Project Manager, rolled out the entire Thomas Jefferson Scholarship Program, coordinating with the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education, U.S. Embassy/Tunis, IREX, and the State Department.

**CEMA**

CEMA has had another exceptional year in 2012-2013. It was awarded several grants including MEPI/Algeria Alumni Chapter, U.S. Embassy grant for Reading English-Language Texts in the Social Sciences, and a U.S. Embassy grant for a small Saharan Studies Lecture series (to bring US Specialists based in the Sahel to Algeria to lecture). Among some of its academic highlights are: a conference entitled, “1962, un Monde,” co-organized by CEMA, CRASC, Johns Hopkins, CNRS, EHESS (October 2013); a conference on Judicial Reform and Transitional Justice co-organized with CEMAT; and a regular lecture series that continues to be robust. In total, CEMA sponsored 26 lectures (not counting lectures given at seminars/conferences), two conferences, and two working days (with five lectures in total). At the individual level, Mr. Brahim Rouabah at the Algiers Liaison Office and Dr. Karim Ouaras, CEMA Associate Director, continue to be the backbone of CEMA. I thank them personally as they made my visit to Oran and Algiers in June 2013 exceptionally rewarding.

**TALIM**

Jerry Loftus provides a very upbeat appraisal of TALIM’s diverse activities. In 2012-13, TALIM has in a sense “returned to its roots,” in that the historic Legation building itself has provided context to a number of AIMS’ activities. This started with a transformation of the museum from largely a repository of fine art to giving the art a story line—more than two centuries of Moroccan-American relations, embodied in the building. This meant cross fertilization with TALIM’s research library—putting history on the walls and online, telling the stories of Legation personalities from the 1790s onwards.

“Site-specific performance” was brought home to an appreciative audience in the 2012 “Performing Tangier” conference, when American stage actress Dorothy Weems transformed her mother’s stories—published after her wartime service
at the Legation—into a one-woman show, recreating the Legation and Tangier of the 1940s. Whether it is virtual visitors to TALIMblog, museum visitors, or researchers using the library, these and other stories never cease to interest our public.

Our focus on the Legation has inspired research into other aspects of America in Morocco: a forthcoming work on the Legation during the American Civil War; research on Tangier Americans like Paul Bowles and his recordings of Morocco’s traditional music, the subject of several radio and TV documentaries in the past couple of years.

Jerry looks forward to expanding TALIM’s work with the American Studies Association–TALIM hosted a brainstorming retreat for the formation of a Moroccan chapter of the ASA, and will serve as its headquarters. The recent donation of a microfilm scanner from the University of New England–UNE is opening up a campus in Tangier—will enable scholars to study American diplomatic archives dating back to 1793.

TALIM can serve not only as a center for the study of the Maghrib, but also a portal for scholars in the Maghrib studying American engagement with North Africa.

Jerry will be leaving his position in June 2014 completing four years as TALIM Resident Director. His record in Tangier has been exceptional both professionally and personally from which AIMS has benefitted enormously. He will be sorely missed and difficult to replace. I know I speak for all AIMS members in wishing Jerry the best of luck as he settles into private life in Brussels.

My visits to CEMAT in 2011 and CEMA in 2013 (I intend to visit TALIM in 2014) allowed me to observe first hand the incredible work that Laryssa and Bobby and their exceptionally gifted Associate Directors, Riadh and Karim respectively, have been doing in Tunisia and Algeria. In both instances they have nurtured close and productive ties with a broad range of university professors, researchers, public intellectuals, institute directors, deans and rectors, embassy officials, government figures, media personnel, and so forth. They have also developed deep friendships with a variety of Tunisians and Algerians. I applaud their exceptional accomplishments that have made AIMS’ presence in those countries highly valued and respected.

Thanks
As mentioned at the beginning of this letter, AIMS could not have better friends and professional allies than Mary Ellen Lane, Executive Director of CAORC, and her staff: Heidi Massaro, Robin Boone, Monica Clark, Melissa Michel, Katie Lane, and Karen Park. They all have provided immeasurable assistance to AIMS for which I am deeply grateful.

Let me conclude with my heartfelt thanks to the many people in the AIMS family that have made the transition to a new presidency seem effortless beginning with the outstanding work of Kerry Adams, Terry Ryan, and Crystal Royce at AIMS headquarters at the University of Arizona. They all deserve our sincerest thanks. The AIMS Executive Committee deserves special recognition in this regard: Allen Fromherz (Vice President), Angel Foster (Program Officer), Phillip Naylor (Publications Officer), Jonathan Smolin (Treasurer/Financial Officer), and Kerry Adams (Executive Director). The Board of Directors is an especially gifted and dedicated group of scholars who volunteer their precious time in support of our efforts to promote and enrich North African studies.

For that I want to thank Donna Lee Bowen, Doris Gray, Dirk Vandewalle, Tom DeGeorges, Jocelyn Hendrickson, Ghislaine Lydon, Ellen Amster, Aomar Boum, and Ben Brower.

I cannot end this report without acknowledging the exceptional work that was accomplished at AIMS under my predecessor, Emily Gottreich. During her tenure Emily faced numerous financial, organizational, and personnel challenges but overcome them all with grace and dignity. Thank you Emily.

John P. Entelis
President
Tangier, City of Circulation
Friday, 10/11/13 2:00pm
Organizer: Janell Rothenberg

Entangled Histories: Experiencing Modernity in the Maghrib
Saturday, 10/12/13 11:00am
Organizer: Etty Terem

Institutional Reform in North Africa: The Security Sector, Ideologies and Social Action
Saturday, 10/12/13 5:00pm
Organizer: Doris H. Gray

AIMS Newsletter 2013

AIMS at MESA
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 10-13th

Three (3) AIMS Sponsored Panels

[P3243] Tangier, City of Circulation
Friday, 10/11/13 2:00pm
Organizer: Janell Rothenberg

[R3300] Entangled Histories: Experiencing Modernity in the Maghrib
Saturday, 10/12/13 11:00am
Organizer: Etty Terem

[R3356] Institutional Reform in North Africa: The Security Sector, Ideologies and Social Action
Saturday, 10/12/13 5:00pm
Organizer: Doris H. Gray

AIMS Sponsored Panels' Abstracts

[P3243] Tangier, City of Circulation
Friday, 10/11/13 2:00pm
Organizer: Janell Rothenberg

Tangier is a city socially and culturally structured by its proximities. Geographically, these proximities run both North-South, between the continents of Africa and Europe, and East-West, between the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. When conducting research in this city, it is not only in archival or ethnographic activities that one is reminded of the significance of this location; it also between these activities, when, on a clear day, one catches a glimpse of the coast of Spain, or the ships constantly crossing the Straits of Gibraltar.

Tangier is evocative of other cities occupying territorial and cultural border zones along. From Tijuana to Istanbul to this year's MESA meeting site, New Orleans, these are urban places in which geographically proximate differences in culture and political-economy create the basis for a great diversity in hybrid forms of life. Tangier thus shares with these other cities zones for offshoring manufacturing and other services for global capitalism; specific contemporary and historical forms of cultural production and performance; and in being a nodal point for transnational circuits of people, things, and ideas.

Within the Middle East and North Africa region, we argue that Tangier offers a unique site for considering some of the key problems in social and cultural theory, including circulation, transnationalism, globalization, borders, and identity. In this panel, we argue Tangier is a good place to dissect and recast these problems because of how they are manifested and occasionally resolved in this city’s particular convergence of location, history, cultural production, and role in global capitalism. Drawing on our respective research, we share the examples of how these theoretical problems are materialized in this city’s sounds, infrastructures, communication networks, practices of labor and performance, and migration pathways.

[P3300] Entangled Histories: Experiencing Modernity in the Maghrib
Saturday, 10/12/13 11:00am
Organizer: Etty Terem

The investigation of histories of modernity in the Maghrib within global or transnational contexts involves thinking in terms of a relatively unusual unit of analysis. Until quite recently, the importance of trans-Mediterranean connections in the making of modern European as well as Maghribi spaces, subjectivities, societies, polities, and cultures has been relatively neglected. This panel proposes to approach the Western Mediterranean as an intercultural space, seeking to gain a more profound understanding of the complicated relations between the histories of modernity in the Maghrib and modernity’s other histories. Europe’s formative influence was not merely occasional, stable, or monolithic, but related to the Maghrib in complex and contradictory ways. We investigate how transregional exchanges and crossings shaped specific experiences of modernity in Maghribi societies, as a way of exploring what modernity in the region might historically mean.

Paper A takes up the question of early modernity as a category of analysis in Moroccan Jewish history. The paper focuses on the influence of antinomian messianism (Sabbatianism) on the creation

Continued on page 6
Meet your 2014 AIMS Graduate Student Association President, Jessica Newman

Jess Newman is a fourth year doctoral candidate at the Yale Department of Anthropology. She researches abortion and sexual politics in Morocco, and will be spending most of 2013-2015 conducting dissertation research in Rabat and Casablanca. Her research interests include anthropology of the body and reproduction, feminist theories of state and non-state, biopolitics, and sexuality. She first began engaging with issues related to abortion and sexuality in Morocco while on a Fulbright IIE Fellowship in 2008. Since then she has been the happy recipient of a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) and an AIMS Short-Term Research Fellowship which have supported pre-dissertation research in Morocco. When in New Haven, she supplements her regular graduate student duties by volunteering at a yoga studio and spending (perhaps too much) time with her cat.

Email contact: Jessica.newman@yale.edu

Panel Abstracts cont’d. from page 5

of a Moroccan Jewish identity in the seventeenth century within a broader context of Moroccan state formation and the suppression of Moroccan Sufi groups. Paper B examines a nineteenth-century fatwa on the religious or legal permissibility of the traffic in Christian manufactured commodities at a time when European commercial expansion threatened to overwhelm the Moroccan Muslim community. The paper explores the specific local content of the historical changes generated by Moroccan modernity, the nature of modern discontent, and the new rationalities shaped by these new conditions. Paper C investigates an outbreak of violence between tribes located on either side of the Algerian-Tunisian border in 1869, possibly with the support of the Arab Bureau officers of the region. The paper considers the local expectations and demands that were generated by the transformative relationship with French colonial officers and bureaucrats, as well as the local ecology, emphasizing the concrete local meaning of modernity. Moving into the mid-twentieth century, Paper D takes the social-scientific and political work of the prominent French North Africa expert Robert Montagne (1893-1954) as a case study in the limitations and contradictions of modernity seen as embedded in colonial forms of knowledge and power, suggesting instead that much of what constituted modernity in the Maghrib was missed or misconceived by the professedly modern social science that sought to account for (and govern) it.

[R3356] Institutional Reform in North Africa: The Security Sector, Ideologies and Social Action
Saturday, 10/12/13 11:00am
Organizer: Doris H. Gray

Despite the central role of institutional reform in North Africa’s transitions, Western attention has often focused on party politics and ideological differences between secularists and Islamists. Beneath these ideological divisions, however, lay important institutional inertias and bureaucratic logics that help set the tone for transitions and delimit the range of reform in various sectors. This roundtable will open an important discussion on divergent reform trends in North Africa, covering the wider Maghreb by including not only Tunisia and Morocco, but also Libya. In Libya, loyalist, anti-revolutionary, and other forces maintain sizable fighting capacities, all of which need to be reigned in order to achieve stability. The intervention on Libya will ask whether the state building vs. peace building paradigm so often adopted by outside actors may actually be generating critical paradoxes regarding security reform within the country. Two interventions on Tunisia will endeavor to unpick problems of ideological division from deeper internal reform issues. One intervention, based on months of in-depth interviews with the Ministry of Interior and Tunisian police officers, will assess Tunisia’s recent security-related challenges from the standpoint of bureaucratic culture and institutional weaknesses rather than ideological polarization. The other Tunisia intervention will examine how female former dissidents are being re-victimized by not being sufficiently included in shaping the transitional justice process. The intervention on Morocco will examine how this country, not having undergone revolutionary change, is instead hedging its bets by focusing on economic reform, inclusion of women in the workforce and trying—albeit so far with limited success—to narrow the urban/rural divide.

As events are unfolding daily in the region, the roundtable will take stock of the most current developments. All presenters have conducted research in Morocco, Tunisia and Libya and their assessments are based on in-depth interviews with a range of actors in the region.
2013 Zartman Awardee Abstracts

Maati Monjib
Monarchy, Political Parties and the Consequences of Arab Spring in Morocco

[P3536] The King’s Dilemma: Politics and Protest in Contemporary Morocco
Friday, 10/11/13 4:30pm

Abstract: The Arab spring, and in particular the rapid fall of Tunisian President Ben Ali, surprised and worried Morocco’s monarchy. Especially given that the ruling RCD party and the methods of state management in neighboring Tunisia were considered models by Moroccans close to the palace. The Party of Authenticity and Modernity (PAM, founded by close personal friends of the King in late 2008 and which won 2009 municipal elections) drew heavily on the RCD’s discourse and secularist vision. Most of Morocco’s political parties, the administration and the media were mobilized by the regime in January 2011 to prevent the spread of the revolutionary contagion to Morocco. The call for protest in Morocco posted on YouTube and then replicated by hundreds of young people on social networks triggered a strong reaction from the state and independent media close to power, which attacked movement organizers and stigmatized them as immoral traitors. The pressure of the state was so intense that the moderate Islamist PJD party opted not to participate in the demonstrations. However, the popular success of the first February 20 event changed everything; the government decided to respond positively, including proposing constitutional and political reforms. The PJD would be perceived by the regime as an unexpected “savior.” Revolutions and upheaval in neighboring countries deeply affected the King’s close aides and advisors. El Himma, for example, resigned from his position as leader of the PAM. The regime transitioned into full crisis mode. The King appointed an advisory committee for constitutional revision, which completed its work in record time under intense pressure from street protest. In July 2011, a referendum was held for the adoption of the constitution, after which tensions began to fall in the country and protests became less massive. Early parliamentary elections gave power to the PJD, a party previously considered “recalcitrant” by the monarchy. This paper will focus its analysis at first on the semi-conflictual, semi-collaborative relationship between the PJD and the monarchy. The second part deals with the consequences of the election of an Islamist-led government bent on exercising “real” power within a Moroccan political framework and the makhzenian habitus. The paper will also attempt to answer the question as to whether this experiment will lead to a parliamentary monarchy. The paper is based on extensive fieldwork in situ in Morocco, including interviews with all of the key political stakeholders.

Honorable Mention

Mohsine El Ahmadi
The Change in Public and Private Space as a Result of the PJD Victory in Moroccan Elections

[P3389] Public and Private Spaces and the Maghrib Spring
Friday, 10/11/13 11:00am

Abstract: The result of democratic elections in Morocco propelled to power the PJD Islamist Party, which has established a working relationship with the parallel institutions of the Makhzen, whose members maintain great powers. Much remains concealed in day to day decision-making within the government and its relations with the Makhzen, meaning that the transitions following the February 20th movement’s pressures on King Muhammad VI and the state have not yet yielded the transparency that demonstrators hoped for. Most important decisions remain largely in the private realm. Parliament debates issues, but critical power escapes it. My paper will deal with the coming to power of the PJD government and if and how we might expect changes toward new forms of governance, including greater transparency as a result of the party’s internal pressures and the growth of street politics.

2013 I. William Zartman North African Travel Award to MESA

Maati Monjib
Monarchy, Political Parties and the Consequences of Arab Spring in Morocco

[P3536] The King’s Dilemma: Politics and Protest in Contemporary Morocco
Friday, 10/11/13 4:30pm

Honorable Mention

Mohsine El Ahmadi
The Change in Public and Private Space as a Result of the PJD Victory in Moroccan Elections

[P3389] Public and Private Spaces and the Maghrib Spring
Friday, 10/11/13 11:00am

Joomi Lee, University of Texas at Austin
The End of Local Craftsmanship: A Case Study of Sale’s Disappearing Artisans

‘Invocation of tradition’ is a popular discourse and practice in the on-going urban renewal of Islamic cities of the Arab world. Much effort is being put into the rehabilitation of the visual and tangible forms of cultural heritage over the course of the renewal. The rehabilitated architectural forms have become an important ingredient in the urban ‘mis-en-scéne’, befitting the image of a modern Islamic city. With a case study of the Bouregreg project in Morocco, this paper criticizes this contemporary Arab urban renewal’s obsession with creating an urban spectacle underlying the role of tangible forms of tradition. We argue that certain categories of tradition are actually privileged in the Project’s stated strategic agenda of “revival of the glorious past” of the Bouregreg River, consequently resulting in structural negligence of others, particularly intangible ones such as local artisanship. In this inquiry, we are particularly attentive to the historical dynamics of the neighboring cities of Rabat and Salé in the River Valley. Salé, once described as ‘a city of high Islamic civilization’ comparable to Fez during the medieval age, has since French colonial rule descended to the status of a mere ‘cité-dortoir’ for Rabat. We argue that though the narrative of ‘revitalization of Salé’ is inscribed in the Project’s agenda of cultural revival, Salé’s artisans—both individuals and communities—are still caught up in a multifaceted trap of structural negligence, leaving many the city’s traditional craftsmanship out of the proposed urban renewal which is now on the verge of extinction.
The American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) and the West African Research Association (WARA) announce the second annual Saharan Crossroads Fellowship Competition. Saharan Crossroads seeks to counter the conceptual divide separating North and sub-Saharan Africa and the tendency to view the Sahara Desert as an impenetrable barrier dividing the continent into the northern “white” and sub-Saharan “black” Africa. Countries to the north often 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.” Despite trans-Saharan cultural contact spanning centuries, this inaccurate perception of Africa as two distinct zones separated by an empty wasteland of desert continues to influence the way people think about this region and the continent as a whole.

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. The Sahara and its peripheries continue to be platforms of interconnected peoples and cultures. The Saharan Crossroads Initiative is a partnership of AIMS, WARA and the Saharan Studies Association (SSA) that provides support for research, conferences and publications exploring the culture, geography, history, and sociology of this region.

US, North African and West African Scholars interested in conducting research in North or West Africa concerning Saharan Crossroads are encouraged to apply for short-term fellowships (up to three months) for awards up to 3,000 USD. US scholars flying from the United States will receive an additional travel stipend.

Priority will be given to scholars conducting fieldwork in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or anywhere in West Africa. Priority will also be given to scholars who have not received AIMS or WARA funding in the last two years. All Fellows are required to give a public lecture at an AIMS or WARC research center or other affiliated institution.

The competition is open to students, senior or independent scholars holding at least a Master’s Degree. **Research must be completed before December 31, 2014.**

Applications must be submitted online. Please visit www.aimsnorthafrica.org under Grant Programs. The deadline for submission of applications is October 15, 2013.

Awards will be announced in December 2013. This year there is funding for only three awards which will be given to one N. African scholar, one W. African scholar and one US Scholar.
The 2013 L. Carl Brown AIMS Book Prize in North African Studies

Established in 2013, the L. Carl Brown AIMS book prize is awarded annually to the outstanding book in the area of North African studies. The winning work reflects the innovative intellectual achievements in North African Studies exemplified by Garrett Professor in Foreign Affairs and Professor Emeritus at Princeton University, L. Carl Brown.

Winner

Bruce Maddy-Weitzmann, Tel Aviv University

*The Berber Identity Movement and the Challenge to North African States* (University of Texas Press)

Like many indigenous groups that have endured centuries of subordination, the Berber/Amazigh peoples of North Africa are demanding linguistic and cultural recognition and the redressing of injustices. Indeed, the movement seeks nothing less than a refashioning of the identity of North African states, a rewriting of their history, and a fundamental change in the basis of collective life. In so doing, it poses a challenge to the existing political and sociocultural orders in Morocco and Algeria, while serving as an important counterpoint to the oppositionist Islamist current. This is the first book-length study to analyze the rise of the modern ethnic-cultural Berber/Amazigh movement in North Africa and the Berber diaspora. Bruce Maddy-Weitzman begins by tracing North African history from the perspective of its indigenous Berber inhabitants and their interactions with more powerful societies, from Hellenic and Roman times, through a millennium of Islam, to the era of Western colonialism. He then concentrates on the marginalization and eventual reemergence of the Berber question in independent Algeria and Morocco, against a background of the growing crisis of regime legitimacy in each country. His investigation illuminates many issues, including the fashioning of official national narratives and policies aimed at subordinating Berbers in an Arab nationalist and Islamic-centered universe; the emergence of a counter-movement promoting an expansive Berber “imagining” that emphasizes the rights of minority groups and indigenous peoples; and the international aspects of modern Berberism.

Bruce Maddy-Weitzman will give a presentation and answer questions at the end of the AIMS Business Meeting, Thursday, October 10th, 3:00-5:00pm, Sheraton New Orleans, Gallier A/B, 4th Floor.

Honorable Mentions

Julia Clancy-Smith, University of Arizona

*Mediterraneans: North Africa and Europe in an Age of Migration, c. 1800-1900* (University of California Press)

Richard C. Jankowsky, Tufts University

*Stambeli: Music, Trance and Alterity in Tunisia* (University of Chicago Press)

2013 AIMS Annual Student Paper Prize Invites Submissions

AIMS invites submissions of papers by Graduate Student members of AIMS (The AIMS Graduate Student Association, GSA) for the Mark Tessler Graduate Student Prize Award.

Papers must be complete in written form and must have been delivered before a professional audience at the departmental, university, regional, or national level. The date and name of the professional meeting must be submitted along with the paper itself. The subject of the paper must concern the Maghrib in any of its dimensions and must be in English. The paper will be submitted for publication to the Journal of North African Studies (JNAS), the AIMS professional journal. If selected, it will be identified as the Mark Tessler Prize Paper. The paper needs to follow the JNAS publication format.

The paper will be juried by two members of the AIMS Board and the award, named for Professor Mark Tessler in honor of his enduring interest in the Maghrib and his sustained efforts to develop graduate students prepared to work in the field, will be announced at the annual Awards Ceremony at the MESA meeting.

Papers must be submitted to aims@aimsnorthafrica.org by December 31, 2013 for the 2013 award. The winner will be notified by January 31, 2014. The Mark Tessler AIMS Graduate Student Prize Award is a cash prize of $750.

Submissions deadline: December 31, 2013

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 Publications Officer Report

The transition of the Journal of North African Studies (JNAS) to the ScholarOne digital platform has highlighted this year. Occasionally, adapting to ScholarOne has posed problems. Nevertheless, the Taylor & Francis support staff and editors have been extraordinarily helpful and patient.

As many of you have learned, article submissions must be uploaded on to ScholarOne. If you are considering submitting your work, please access this link: http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=fnas20&page=instructions#.UGJNArvLiQk.

Nearly every article submission receives two reviews. Occasionally, I have made immediate decisions or added my name as a reviewer. I am in contact often with co-editor-in-chief George Joffé and his assistant Anne Wolf.

All editors wish to thank article and book reviewers. (Arun Kapil, Andrea Khalil, and Greg White are our book review editors. Greg will become an editor-in-chief later in 2014.) We would like to remind you that if you agree to review an article submission or a book, please complete your assessment in a timely fashion. This is a courtesy to authors and editors. Late reviews delay publication and affect our page allowance/quota for the year.

Remember that narratives must be presented in scholarly English. I profoundly admire contributors offering articles with English as their second (or usually third!) language. Nevertheless, their submissions must be well-written for consideration.

I have begun investigating a digital delivery of JNAS to AIMS members.

JNAS has scheduled several upcoming special issues. “North African Women and the ‘Arab Spring’” is the tentative title of a special issue that should appear at the end of the year.

The Journal of North African Studies is your journal. I invite your submissions and participation.

Phillip Naylor
Co-Editor-in-Chief
AIMS Publications Officer

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
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New York University
Portland State University
University of Arizona
University of California, Berkeley
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University of Michigan
University of Texas at Austin
Wake Forest University
Yale University

AIMS Affiliated Organizations

Atlas Cultural Foundation
The mission of the foundation is to help under-served people in Morocco, particularly women and children, through locally determined development projects. Past projects related to Health, Heritage Conservation, and Education.

www.atlasculturalfoundation.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.

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.

www.macece.org/
Though unaffected by the 2011 Arab Uprisings, Algeria has had to negotiate regional turbulence spilling over into its borders from Mali in the South, and from Libya and Tunisia to the East. The tragic attack at the In Amenas oil installation in January of this year and regular confrontations between the Algerian military and armed groups straddling Tunisia and Libya are a sober reminder of the challenges that confront the Maghrib as a whole.

Fortunately, research in Algeria has been largely unaffected by these disturbances. While Fulbright scholars were recalled from the provincial universities to Algiers, CEMA activities have remained unaffected. Since last October, CEMA organized 25 lectures, three working days, and co-sponsored a conference. Our regular lecture series continues to promote Algerian-American intellectual cooperation—the highlight of which was AIMS President Prof. John P. Entelis’ lecture, “Obama and the Middle East and North Africa: Continuity or Change”—the first CEMA lecture given by a sitting AIMS President and his one-week visit to Algeria in June of 2013.

In addition to our ongoing “Public Health and the Social Sciences” and “Saharan Lectures” special lecture series, this year CEMA debuted three new special series. Highlighting regional interconnectivity and diversity, “Language and Society in the Maghrib” is entirely conceptualized by CEMA Associate Director Dr. Karim Ouaras, whereas the “Spaces and Territories in the Maghrib” series was created at the bequest of our newly formed Scientific Council. For the first time, CEMA organized a special Ramdhan Lecture Series, in collaboration with the Oran Convention Center. Beginning after the tarawih prayer (23h00), each of the seven lectures drew close to 50 people, and lively debate continued late into the night. Noteworthy attendees were the President of the Oran Regional Assembly, the Wali, and the CEO of SONATRACH. Many of those lectures can now be seen on CEMA’s Facebook page or our new YouTube channel (www.facebook.com/cema.dz /www.youtube.com/user/cemadz).

Close to 50 American and international scholars were associated with CEMA over the past year—eight of whom presented lectures in Oran. AIMS Grantee Tamara Turner gave the inaugural Ramdhan “double-header” lecture with Dr. Sidi Mohammed Belkhadem, presenting on the ‘Trans-Saharan Esthetic of Dîwan Music.’ CEMA is currently compiling a database of scholarly and policy output generated by current and past resident scholars—an impressive list, attesting to the importance of AIMS’ overseas work.

Whereas regional disturbances did not affect CEMA regular activities, they did affect the 2013 AIMS-WARA Conference, Saharan Crossroads: Views from the Desert Edge. Originally scheduled for Ghardaïa, in the M’Zab Valley, the unpredictable security situation required us to transfer the conference to Oran, in mid-April 2013. Unfortunately, the logistics of moving a 45-participant conference at the last minute was too great a hurdle to navigate, and the conference was postponed to 2014.

In addition to its regular activities, CEMA has worked closely with CEMAT to promote more region-wide collaboration. Thanks to the Middle East Partnership Initiative Algiers Alumni Chapter, Coordinator Brahim Rouabah has organized an impressive list of activities, and CEMA participated in a joint Algeria-Tunisia Transitional Justice and Judicial Reform conference organized by both CEMA and CEMAT in Tunis. CEMA too co-organized the Harry Frank Guggenheim Social Science Methodology Training Workshop for North African Scholars in Tunis.

This past year, CEMA has welcomed a number of new faces. In late October, CEMA hired Mr. Brahim Rouabah as Program Coordinator.

Continued on page 13
Over the past twelve months, Tunisia has undergone moments of extreme difficulty, which have fundamentally changed debates about the country’s political transition both in Tunisia and abroad. The U.S. Embassy attacks on September 14, 2012, the assassination of leftist political opposition leaders Chokri Belaid and Mohamed Brahmi, discoveries of illegal arms caches, terrorist activity in the Chaambi Mountain region in addition to slow economic growth and widespread dissatisfaction with the government, have threatened to derail the democratic transition. Despite these destabilizing events, Tunisia has made extraordinary advances in producing a final draft of the country’s new Constitution, developing a more robust and independent civil society and looking for viable solutions to problems of unemployment and economic growth.

The deteriorating security situation has significantly affected research and study in Tunisia. Many programs, including Fulbright, were cancelled following the State Department Travel warning issued immediately after the September 2012 Embassy attacks. This has restricted travel to Tunisia for many American researchers. Despite these constraints, we have been able to host dozens of scholars of all disciplines, continue a regular lecture series, significantly expand our programmatic scope, strengthen our relationship with a number of Tunisian and U.S. institutions, particularly the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and the U.S. Embassy in Tunis. Since the 2011 Revolution, CEMAT’s scholarly agenda has been closely linked to developments related to the political transition allowing us to serve as an important resource for political, academic and media briefings.

Unsurprisingly, the majority of scholars-in-residence at CEMAT are working on topics related to the political transition or new political developments in Tunisia, including political Islam, the Salafist resurgence, Constitution-drafting, political parties, protest and economic development. Yet research in other academic areas continues to thrive and some of the most innovative findings have occurred in public and decorative arts, informal economic practice, public health, urban planning and architecture, women’s studies, and Tunisia’s philosophical and literary traditions. Access to research institutions and facilities has eased significantly and despite various moments of political crisis, CEMAT scholars have been able to work in archives and libraries as well as conduct interview research with little interruption.

Programmatically, CEMAT had the honor to implement the new, high profile Thomas Jefferson Scholarship Program as a local partner to the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). The $US 10 million State-Department scholarship program will send 200 Tunisian undergraduate students to U.S. universities and community colleges for one year between 2013-2015. Despite an 8-month delay in the project’s rollout, CEMAT was able to complete outreach and recruitment of 60 Thomas Jefferson Scholars (from more than 700 applicants) in less than two months. The program has significantly strengthened our

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Scientific council member Hamadi Redissi and Robert Parks at Oppositional Party meeting.
working-relationship with the new leadership at the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education as well as the Ambassador and Public Affairs Office and the U.S. Embassy.

Since December 2012, we have successfully implemented the first year of the Middle East Partnership Initiative Alumni Chapter and our fantastic chapter coordinator, Nura Suleiman, has seamlessly organized 16 activities, including skill-building, training, volunteer events, a joint Algeria-Tunisia initiative and a Regional Debate conference. In May 2013, we organized a two-day conference on Transitional Justice and Judicial Reform in Algeria and Tunisia. His Excellency Samir Dilou, Minister of Transitional Justice and Human Rights, opened the conference and announced for the first time Tunisia’s new proposed anti-terrorism legislation.

At CEMAT, we have started a new Anglophone lecture series entitled Thursday Tunis Talks. At the suggestion of CEMAT Scientific Council member Zied Mhirsi, the regular platform allows us to organize a variety of niche events that cater to the growing Anglophone community in Tunisia. Events so far have spanned from book signings to large-scale lectures, including a joint-lecture by Professor Clement Henry Moore and National Constituent Assembly member Moncef Cheikh Rouhou on Islamic Banking in Tunisia. We look forward to inviting researchers and AIMS members to participate in Thursday Tunis Talks this coming year.

Throughout the last two years, Tunisian scholars have approached CEMAT for assistance with research design development, research methodology and grant writing. Throughout the year we have offered multiple opportunities for scholars to engage in such skill-building activities. Following the soon post on our website. In July, Dr. Karim Ouaras and Dr. Maria Philippou-Ouaras announced the birth of their beautiful baby girl, Thanina. Finally, in August, Brahim married Dr. Corinna Mullen—Corinna is currently teaching at the Tunis Business School in Tunis, is an active member of the CEMAT community and has participated in our Transitional Justice workshops as well as in the Harry Frank Guggenheim Workshop in September. I extend my warmest congratulations to Karim, Maria and Thanina as well as Corinna and Brahim!

We look forward to a new and dynamic year at CEMA, with more regional collaboration with our sister AIMS’ centers and the West African Research Association. As always, we encourage American, Algerian, and international scholars to visit the center, share their research and deliver lectures to our scholarly community in Oran and Algiers. Algeria is a fascinating, beautiful and welcoming country, and we look forward to welcoming you here.

Robert P. Parks
Director, CEMA
FY 2013 has been a period of fruitful activity in all of TALIM’s major areas: research library, museum, and cultural center. New partnerships have been established, and friends of TALIM have come through. And the ongoing effort to better integrate activities around the central theme of our location—the historic Legation—has meant more crossovers between museum, library, and outreach efforts.

TALIM’S research library contains a valuable collection of the diplomatic archives of the Legation on microfilm, spanning 1793 to 1905. But there was no way to access that material. Thanks to Dr. Anouar Majid of the University of New England, and to several scholars and friends who provided related assistance, TALIM now has a microfilm reader/scanner that will make this archive available to researchers.

The timing couldn’t be better: in July we hosted a brainstorming session to establish a Moroccan American Studies Association. Working with Dr. Nina Morgan of the ASA’s International Committee, we are building on cooperation with the faculty of the Hassan II University Moroccan American Studies Lab. The ASA has taken on this project, and we are seeking funding to organize a first workshop for MASA at TALIM. Making our historic location into a better research asset is what this is about.

Throughout the year, the library has furnished historical material for the essential project of providing context for museum exhibits. Nothing is more satisfying than observing visitors to the museum intently reading a citation from Franklin Roosevelt to a Legation-based OSS agent for heroism during Operation Torch.

Several interns built on our cross-fertilization effort, curating, for example, an exhibit using long-mislaid sketchbooks of a Tangier American artist, or installing a collection management system for the museum that will also help in our effort to make our library catalog visible online. The latter was an essential part of our first museum management internship, in cooperation with the George Washington University museum studies program, and was funded by the US Embassy in Rabat.

TALIM has welcomed a number of AIMS and Fulbright scholars over the year, some of whom have shared their research with appreciative audiences. A spinoff from a presentation by anthropologist Janell Rothenberg, who had presented her work with Dr. Jim Miller of Fulbright as discussant, was a follow-on workshop for cultural geographers, “Re-Mapping Tangier.” The workshop attracted scholars from the US, Europe, and Morocco, and was funded by a grant from the National Geographic.

With the relative paucity of scholars choosing to base their work in Tangier, we try to make the most of those who do stay here. And we want them back. Janell Rothenberg is a good case in point; she has been working in Tangier under the auspices of AIMS, Fulbright, Humphrey, and other scholarships for several years, and her work will be the subject of a MESA panel this year.

Likewise, former Fulbright scholar George Bajalia, whose work in performance studies in Tangier One of 2,000 glass negatives from the TALIM collection.
made his academic work accessible to the public, is returning to TALIM for our first “artist’s residency.” Bajalia, whose work with the Romeo and Juliet theme provided training for a group of young Moroccan performers, will be able to help us with our forays into “site specific performance,” where we have illustrated dramatic vignettes taken from the Legation’s long history.

TALIM’s holdings and its location in America’s only National Historic Landmark abroad continue to draw media attention. The BBC, CNN, and Moroccan TV have filmed at TALIM, and our work to digitize the Paul Bowles Library of Congress collection of Moroccan folk music has been the subject of several radio documentaries (including Belgium’s Musiq3 and Radio Suisse Romande).

The Bowles collection is again the focus of a group of young scholars, who are working with TALIM to take our project to its next step, that of making the music available online. It is no small effort: Bowles recorded 72 hours of music, 250 selections from every region in Morocco, and our goal is to match the selections with his field notes, making it a valuable research tool.

A previous AIMS grant made a start in digitizing part of the large collection of 19th and 20th century glass negatives at TALIM. We have had extensive correspondence with the Beirut-based Arab Image Foundation, and recently the Modern Heritage Observatory (MoHO) has spotlighted TALIM’s work and our collection.

Cultural and architectural heritage is a byword of our work. The buildings of the Tangier American Legation are not just the premises of our research center, but without the Legation and its rich history, it is hard to see how TALIM could exist. Therefore one of the major efforts of the past year, and consistent with our responsibility as custodian of the building, has been to lead an effort to call attention to the parlous state of repair of the emblematic Pavilion building at the Legation.

This has entailed enlisting the support of former ambassadors and other key supporters of TALIM, addressing audiences in Washington and Rabat and publishing blog and other articles, and in enlisting the support of the inspection team from the State Department, which recommended action. This effort has finally born fruit, with the announcement of the imminent arrival of a specialized team that will determine a solution to problems that threaten the building’s integrity.

Once the US Government commits to repairing the structure, this will give an impetus to what could become an important scholarly cultural effort—restore what is a repository of the best of Maghribi artisans’ work from the first third of the Twentieth century. This will require fundraising, of course, but also specialized historical and artistic counsel, not to speak of skilled craftsmanship to nurse the plasterwork, woodwork, and zellij tiles back to what they were in the building’s heyday. Partnerships with Moroccan and other Maghrebi cultural preservation institutions could be built. This multidisciplinary effort should appeal to many in the AIMS community.

Gerald Loftus
Director, TALIM
**AIMS Fellow 2013-2014 Abstracts**

**Alexander, Isabella**  
*“Burning” at the Maghribi Border: Liminality, Belonging, and Morocco’s New Migrant Class*  
Emory University, Anthropology, PhD Candidate, Morocco, 9 months, $15,000.

“Hrig,” the Moroccan Arabic term for “illegal” immigration, translates to “burning,” signifying both the literal burning of one’s identification papers in order to avoid future repatriation if arrested by European authorities and the symbolic burning of one’s past in hopes of a better life on foreign soil. My project is based in Morocco, a nation currently transitioning from one of the world’s top migrant-sending countries to an immigrant “destination” for West Africans recently deported from, or in hopes of crossing to, Western Europe. Through an ethnographic study of West African immigrants’ lived experiences, immigrant-citizen interactions in Morocco’s public sphere of labor, and the placement of “illegal” subjects within national discourse, I examine interconnections between emergent forms of transnational migration, identity construction, and the expansion of the neoliberal state. My project challenges traditional frameworks in migration studies by expanding the focus from sending and receiving communities to account for a new form of economic migration that is punctuated by periods of “temporary” settlement in liminal spaces lasting for months, years, or even generations. Furthermore, it contributes to research on identity construction by exploring how the classification of particular neighborhoods or vocations as “migrant” spaces is leading to the conflation of race, class, and “illegality” in the Maghreb. Morocco’s transformation into a liminal space where legality is protected through the “burning” of social identities is explored as a political consequence of the EU’s expanding neoliberal policies. By applying a range of qualitative methodologies, including biographical questionnaires, interviews, oral histories, and ongoing participant observation as a volunteer at Rabat’s largest migrant aid organization and a resident of Takadoum, a heavily migrant-populated suburb of the capital city, I question what “burning” means for West Africans who remain in Morocco—neither in their home countries, nor their desired European destinations. My findings will be of mounting significance to scholars and policymakers alike, as European-funded border controls across the Maghreb continue to illustrate the EU’s desire to mold Morocco into a final destination for African migrants.

**Badareen, Nayel**  
*Modern Debates on the Islamic Family Law (Mudawwana) in Morocco*  
University of Arizona, Near Eastern Studies, PhD Candidate, Morocco, 3 months, $6,000.00

The project addresses the debates among Arab individuals in Morocco, focusing on certain aspects of the marriage contract as outlined by certain articles in the Moroccan Mudawwana including, the role of the marriage guardian (wali), the role of woman in negotiating their marriage contract, coercion in marriage, and the appropriate age of marriage. My research in Morocco aimed at interviewing individuals who participated in reforming the Mudawwana or wrote about the reforms. In this project, I argue that for the first time in Islamic history of Moroccan jurisprudence (fiqh), women competed with men, began participating in public debates, and began calling to reform the Islamic family law—the Moroccan Mudawwana.

**Anderson, Samuel**  
*Colonial Trajectories: The French médersa in Algeria and trans-Saharan context*  
University of California, Los Angeles, History, PhD Candidate, Algeria, 2 months, $4,000.00

Most historians of French empire agree that the foundations for French expansion in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were laid in Algeria following the conquest of Algiers in 1830. However, few scholars have studied the specific and explicit ways in which the French colonial project in West Africa grew out of that Algerian experience. Policies and practices, ideologies and institutions established in Algeria were implemented explicitly in French West Africa. Colonial administrators such as Louis Faidherbe and Xavier Coppolani and scholars such as Paul Marty began their careers in Algeria before arriving in West Africa.

My research this summer seeks to place one such colonial institution, the French médersa, in its broader trans-Saharan context. Begun in Algeria (in Médea, Constantine, Tlemcen, and Algiers), this school system later arrived in Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali. By combining Arabophone Islamic education and a French secular curriculum, these schools became focal points in the articulation of colonial knowledge of Islam. Rooted in Algeria, they were key sites in the negotiation of Muslim policy across the French empire in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**Boules, Caroline**  
*Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Dryland Agricultural Systems*  
George Mason University, Environmental Science and Policy, PhD Candidate, Tunisia, 6 months, $10,500.00

Increasingly as climate change effects progress, the adaptive
capacity of small farmers worldwide is challenged. Tunisia is already experiencing climate change impacts, but the socioeconomic aspects have yet to be well analyzed. The high rainfall variability, characteristic of the Tunisian ecosystem, makes the country vulnerable to current and future climate impacts. This variability and the vulnerability due to climate change affects the agricultural sector, which makes up 25% of the labor force, and constitutes 10% of the nation’s GDP. Despite these facts, there has been a lack of research on the socioeconomic impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector in Tunisia.

This project will examine the adaptive capacity of small farmers in Tunisia to environmental changes and the interplay between adaptation and public policy, with specific reference to crops aimed at export markets. Specifically I will explore the relationships between different crop systems—those targeted to export markets, and more traditional systems for domestic consumption—and the resilience and adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector to climate impacts in Tunisia. To these ends, this project uses a multi-scalar comparative analysis to compare two cropping systems in the Cap Bon peninsula of northeast Tunisia. The primary goal of the project is to contribute to our understanding of the socioeconomic adaptive capacity of both small-scale farmers and local agricultural institutions to climate change in semi-arid regions, and the ways in which national agricultural policies at both the national and local levels impact the adaptive capacity of social and environmental systems.

**Chubb, Emma**

**Of Margins and Migrations: Representations of Moroccanness in Contemporary Art**

Northwestern University, Art History, PhD Candidate, Morocco, 9 months, $15,000.00

Since 1999, a new generation of Moroccan artists has begun to interrogate the legacy of Moroccan nationalism and how it defined Moroccanness (la marocanité). My research in Morocco will examine the representation of the country’s religious, ethnic, and rural margins in contemporary art and state-sponsored visual culture in order to understand the complex relationship between national identity, visual representation, minority communities, and postcolonial migration in Morocco and its diaspora.

**DeMott, Sarah**

**Mediterranean Re-membering: An Intercultural History of Migration between Sicily and Tunisia**

New York University, Cultural Studies, History, PhD Candidate, Tunisia, 3 months, $6,000.00

Over 150,000 Italians migrated to Tunisia during the second half of the 19th century. Historians estimate that approximately seventy percent of migrants were originally from the province of Trapani on the western coast of Sicily and settled in the metropolitan center of Tunis and its port, La Goulette. A unique event in Mediterranean migration history in terms of Sicily’s intercultural relationship with Tunisia, Tunisia as a site for European labor migration, and Italy’s aims for imperial expansion across North Africa. Regionally the movement between Trapani and Tunis is locally remembered, however the implications of this migration are still under theorized. This dissertation collects local traces of this migration history and attempts to collate the legacy of these surviving images into a broader picture of Mediterranean mobility. In documentary films with family testimonies, in the creative writing of Tunisian born Italian novelists, in the songs of tuna fishermen, and the shared recipes and local cuisine, I explore local ways people have come to memorialized these events as a regional history of the Mediterranean. Memorialization practices reflect the power of political relationships and represents social conditions that bring us closer to understanding the enduring legacy of movement between Sicily and Tunisia. My dissertation illustrates the ways in which these traces of past migrations resound across the Mediterranean and persist in the present day.

**Gorman, Brandon**

**Living Religion and Politics in Tunisia and the U.S.**

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Sociology, PhD Candidate, Tunisia, 9 months, $15,000.00

How can religious politics be democratic? Despite the assumption that American political culture is inherently democratic, survey research has shown that almost one in three Americans believe that the Bible should trump popular sovereignty in some instances. Likewise, despite claims of Arab and Islamic exceptionalism to the global norm of democracy, survey research in the Middle East has shown that most Arabs and Muslims express political orientations drawing on both democratic and Islamist ideologies. Building on previous research, I propose to investigate Tunisians’ and Americans’ conceptualizations of the proper role of religion in democracy using an innovative mixed-method design combining qualitative analyses, interviews, and participant observation. Results will deepen our knowledge of what people mean when they invoke religious discourses in relation to politics as well as how to interpret responses to widely-
Aims newsletter 2013

3.5 months, $6,500.00

Literature, PhD Candidate, Algeria, Princeton University, Comparative Postcolonial Histories

Algerian Fiction and the Writing of Novelists in the Archive: Modern Civil War

Jarvis, Jill

Novelists in the Archive: Modern Algerian Fiction and the Writing of Postcolonial Histories

Princeton University, Comparative Literature, PhD Candidate, Algeria, 3 months, $5,663.00

My dissertation analyzes Algerian fiction published since 1956 that bears witness to the violence of both of Algeria’s twentieth-century wars, and it includes texts by Kateb Yacine, Yamina Mechakra, Assia Djebar, al-Tahir Wattar, Tahar Djaout, Fadhma Aith Mansour Amrouche, Nabile Farès, and Ahlam Mostaghanemi. I read these works in Arabic and French as intertextual and as reflecting a shared inheritance of literary forms and genres, and am particularly interested in the capacity of fiction to participate and intervene in the discursive production of history.

The AIMS fellowship will permit me to carry out dissertation research in Algeria so that I may adequately contextualize my close readings of these different texts. My project does not merely compare literary representations of Algeria’s revolutionary and civil wars. Rather, I assess the active critical reflections on violence, witnessing, and justice that have long been and continue to be staged in Algerian fiction published in both French and Arabic since 1956, and hope to gain insight into how the violent crisis that consumed Algeria during the 1990s has transformed how the national past continues to be imagined and (re)written by Algerian novelists.

Perego, Elizabeth

The Function of Humor in the Algerian Civil War, 1991-2002

Ohio State University, History, PhD Candidate, Algeria, 3 months, $5,663.00

A decade-long civil war that leaves 200,000 people dead is no laughing matter. Yet, throughout the Algerian Civil War (1991-2002), Algerians told jokes. They satirized the corrupt politicians and armed Islamists who had thrown the country into a violent crisis many struggled to understand.

Why did residents of this North African country choose to turn to humor in a time of terror? Although scholars such as Fedwa Malti-Douglas and Allen Douglas have examined cartoons during this conflict, none have looked extensively at the more general use of humor in the midst of the war. My project seeks to fill this gap in the current scholarship by analyzing how jokes permitted Algerians to voice opinions and deride the state and rebelling Islamist organizations while often caught between these warring political agents. What is more, jokes and cartoons encapsulated popular attitudes throughout the course of the decade-long conflict. By looking at these forms of humor, this project will thus reveal some of the everyday narratives of the conflict that the state’s amnesty agreements have obscured since the war’s end.

Turner, Tamara

Aesthetic Locality in Oranais Diwan Music

Tufts University, Ethnomusicology, PhD Candidate, Algeria, 3 months, $5,920.00

Like Moroccan gnawa and Tunisian štambeli, Algerian diwan (lit. “assembly”) is a healing, musico-ritual tradition that originated and coalesced by the gathering of displaced sub-Saharan (sudani) populations such as Hausa, Bambara, Bornu, Zozo, Songhay, Gourma, Tombe, and Katchena ethnolinguistic groups. Diwan was maintained and developed by the descendants of these diverse populations as they came into contact with Berber and Arab cultures in present day Algeria and Tuareg cultures along trans-Saharan trade routes.

Unlike its Moroccan and Tunisian counterparts, Algerian diwan continues to be vastly understudied, particularly regarding musical content. This research aims to address regional musical dynamics in Oran (such as melodic and rhythmic usage, content of vocal song texts) as a way into wider ritual and historical contexts in so far as musical knowledge is not only an aesthetic knowledge: it also encodes and evokes traces of history (i.e. politics of ethnicity, migration). With this in mind, this project will address particular musical aesthetics as they engage with national, cultural, and personal histories.
The American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS) announces its annual Grants Program for the academic year beginning in May 2014. The program offers grants to U.S. scholars interested in conducting research on North Africa in any Maghrib country, specifically Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, or Tunisia. AIMS sponsors three Overseas Research Centers in the region in Oran, Tunis and Tangier and has other institutional affiliations that support AIMS scholars. AIMS only funds primary research conducted in the Maghrib.

**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 longer than three months. 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 may provide a small allowance for supplementary research expenses. Some privately funded grants are exempt from this rule.

**Eligibility:** 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. Travel/research plans must be set and funds must be disbursed prior to May 2015. Applicants must be members of AIMS at the time of application. For membership and grant information, please contact the AIMS Executive Office at aims@aimsnorthafrica.org or go to: www.AIMSNorthAfrica.org.

**Requirements:** All AIMS grantees are required to present their research at one of the AIMS Overseas Research Centers or affiliated Centers, currently CEMA in Oran, Algeria; CEMAT in Tunis, Tunisia; Dar Si-Hmad in Sidi Ifni, Morocco; TALIM in Tangier, Morocco. AIMS Grantees must also submit a written report within one month of completing their fieldwork.

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.

Applications should be arranged in the order above and emailed to AIMSFellowship@gmail.com.

**The deadline for applications is January 31st, 2014.** Applications submitted after this date will not be considered for funding.

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 meet the Fly America Act.

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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, offers travel awards and prizes and hosts an annual conference and dissertation workshop. 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:

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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:

- Phillip Naylor, Professor, Department of History, Marquette University, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201 or
- George Joffe, Centre of North African Studies, Fitzwilliam House, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge University, CB2 1QY, UK

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